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Friday, March, 13, 1981
Phalgun 22, 1902 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Fifth Session
(Seventh Lok Sabha)



(Vol. XIV contains Nos. 11 to 20)

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C O N T E N T S

No. 20, Friday, March 13, 1981/Phalgun 22, 1902 (Saka)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

I

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LOK SABHA

Friday March 13, 1981/Phalguna 22,
1902 (Saka).

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of teh
Clock.*

MR. SPEAKER in the Chair

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

New norms for Commercial Banks

*353. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has laid down new norms for Commercial Banks;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) to what extent these new norms have helped the Government and borrowers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (c). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b). The Reserve Bank of India issues instruction to Banks from time to time on various matters. Presumably the question refers to the instructions issued recently in December, 1980 regarding the regulation of Cash Credit limits. These instructions have been issued to have a system of review of larger limits for a more effective regulation of the Cash Credit System. These instructions

are primarily applicable to bigger borrowers who are expected to be in a position to undertake proper credit planning and have a system to monitor all aspects of their business operations on regular basis. These instructions have been issued keeping in view the overall priorities of competing demand on limited Bank funds for which it has been considered desirable to secure some reduction in the degree of reliance of such borrowers (other than sick units) on the banking system. The instructions suggest fixing of separate limits for peak and non-peak periods. A minimum has also been fixed by way of borrower's contribution from owned funds and term finance to meet working capital requirements. However, in case a borrower is not in a position to comply with the requirements of minimum contribution immediately the excess would be treated as working capital term loan repayable over a period not exceeding five years.

(c) As these instructions have been issued in December, 1980 it is too early to judge their efficacy. Special problems peculiar to specific units can, however, always be mutually sorted out among the borrowers and their banks.

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: On the recommendation of the Gore committee, the Reserve Bank of India issued certain instructions to all commercial banks, that the ad hoc payment in the case of any unforeseen development, should be treated as a loan. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether this has caused a great hardship to the big industries, and resulted in a great decline in the production of the industries.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: Representations have been received, and in the representations, it has been said that in a way it will affect trade and commerce. But looking to the total financial requirements and the bank's capacity to lend certain kinds of guidelines had to be given, and so, they have been given.

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: There is an all round apprehension in the country that the cash credit system is helping only big industrial houses. In view of this fact, I want to know from the hon. Minister the break-up figures of the big and medium industries which are helped by this system, and also the rate of interest charged on them.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: For giving details, I will require separate notice.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: In the recent budget proposals, it has been mentioned that the definition of small scale sector has been changed and the investment limit has been increased from Rs. 10 lakhs to Rs. 20 lakhs. In view of that, is it not possible that many so-called small-scale industries will be linked up with the big houses; and taking shelter under the definition of "small-scale sector" they may try to take loans from various commercial banks and public sector institutions? In that case, will there be any specific norm mentioned, to prevent any misuse of that type?

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: The benefits that these units will derive are more under the Income-tax Act. The concessions that they will be deriving will be that taxes that units will have to pay with a capacity of machines and plants of Rs. 10 lakhs would be available for Rs. 20 lakhs. I do not think the big business houses which the hon. Member has in mind, would be able to derive any advantage from the limit going up from Rs. 10 lakhs to Rs. 20 lakhs.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: That is not the question. Please excuse me. It is very likely up with these small units are linked up with big business. In the past it has happened. Therefore, taking shelter of that, if they try to take advantage and try to have more borrowing and more loans from the commercial banks, in that case, will you see to it that such misuse of the provisions is not there?

MR. SPEAKER: Have you come across any such cases?

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: It will be taken as a suggestion. But I would like to clarify that these benefits are benefits for income-tax. So far as lending and borrowing are concerned, they are governed by their own rules. Anyway, this suggestion will be taken note of.

SHRI B. V. DESAI: The recent guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank, it seems, pertain to the larger units. The hon. Minister in his reply has referred to "term finance to meet the working capital requirements". In case such term finance is granted by the Reserve bank or the Commercial banks to larger units and in case they use it to meet the working capital requirement, it is a new system of term loan being granted for working capital. Will it not erode the term finance for working capital requirement of the small scale industries?

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: No, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Next Question.
Mr. Lakkappa.

AN HON. MEMBER: It is about Parle Group.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Lakkappa.
Are you sleeping?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Sir, has the name anything to do with his luck-Luck-appa?

MR. SPEAKER: That is why he gets it.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: How is it the same question comes up again and again?

MR. SPEAKER: There are other forms. Sometimes it is income-tax, sometimes it is gold, sometimes it is infringement of some rules.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): Sir, this is an aspersion on the Secretariat. It should not go on record.

* **MR. SPEAKER:** Ballot is ballot; ballot is ballot. There is nothing. The Secretariat is impartial. For us, all are hon. Members. There is nothing.

Tax Evasion and FERA and Gold Control Violations by Parle Group of Companies

†
*354. **SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:**
SHRI DHARAM DASS SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Parle Group of Companies have evaded Income Tax, Sales Tax, Excise Duty to the tune of crores of rupees and violated FERA and Gold Control Act a number of times;

(b) if so, full details of tax evasion and FERA and Gold Control violations during the last ten years;

(c) how many times the Income Tax and Excise officials raided the offices of Parle Group of Companies and the premises of its Managing Partner including Dr. Rossi and Mr. Chauhan;

(d) full details of cash and other incriminating documents seized as a result of raids;

(e) what is the present stage of investigation in all the above cases and action taken thereon; and

(f) what action Government are contemplating so that this Group of companies does not indulge in such activities in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA):

(a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(f) The field formations of the Customs, Central Excise and Income-tax Departments as also the specialised enforcement agencies of the Department of Revenue remain vigilant and appropriate action is taken by them in such matters.

Statement

ENFORCEMENT DIRECTORATE. The officers of the Enforcement Directorate conducted searches at the premises of M/s. Bisleri (India) Pvt. Ltd., Bombay—a company within the Parle Group—as also the premises of its Directors Dr. C. Rossi and Shri Ramesh J. Chauhan and some other connected premises in November, 1977. The searches resulted in seizure of documents and a small amount of foreign exchange. After investigations, the following Show Cause Notices were issued:—

(i) To M/s. Bisleri (India) Pvt. Ltd., Bombay and its Directors, S/ Shri Ramesh J. Chauhan and H. M. Golwala on 2-3-78 for having utilised foreign exchange amounting to 14,336—for a purpose other than the one for which it was acquired—Violation of section 4(3) of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947.

(ii) To Shri Ramesh J. Chauhan on 14-4-78 for acknowledging a debt of Rs. 2 lakhs thereby creating a contingent right in favour of Dr. C. Rossi to receive a payment—Violation of section 5(1) (f) of

Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947.

(iii) To Smt. Meenaxi Jasdanwala (a sister of Shri Ramesh J. Chauhan), on 15-12-77 for acquiring foreign exchange amounting to U.A.E. Dirhams 500 without the permission of Reserve Bank of India —Violation of section 8(1) of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973.

On adjudication, on 25-9-78 a penalty of Rs. 1,50,000 was imposed on the company and Rs. 15,000 each on its Directorate S|Shri Ramesh J. Chauhan and H. M. Golwala in case of Show Cause Notice at (i) above. The charge against Shri Ramesh J. Chauhan in case of Show Cause Notice (ii) above was not held as proved and was dropped on 20-10-78. Smt. Meenaxi Jasdanwala died in an Air-crash on 1-1-78 and the proceedings against her, therefore, abated. The company and its two Directors have filed an appeal against the adjudication order in respect of Show Cause Notice (i) above before the Foreign Exchange Regulation Appellate Board and the same is pending. Against the adjudication order in respect of Show Cause Notice (ii) above, an application has been filed before the Foreign Exchange Regulation Appellate Board to review the order under section 52(4) of FERA 1973, which is pending.

CENTRAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION: On a complaint regarding violation of FERA by M/s. Bisleri (India) Pvt. Ltd., received from the Enforcement Directorate, a case No. RC 1/80-SIU.II was registered on 5-4-80 against the said company and its two Directors namely, S|Shri Ramesh Chauhan and H. M. Golwala under section 120-B IPC r/w 420 IPC & 22|23(1-A) and 23-C of FERA, 1947 and substantive offences u/s 420 IPC & 22|23 (1-A)|23-C of FERA, 1947.

In pursuance of criminal conspiracy the accused obtained permission for

remittance of Pound 14,336 to Italy in the year 1971 by misrepresenting the facts and by cheating the Reserve Bank of India through Bank of Baroda, thereby violating the provisions of FERA, 1947 and the Indian Penal Code.

The CBI had raided the office of Parle Group of Companies, and the residential premises of its Directors, namely, S|Shri Ramesh Chauhan, Prakash Chauhan and H. M. Golwala and also the office of Dr. C. Rossi. Voluminous incriminating documents had been seized from the above said places. A small amount of foreign exchange was also seized from the residence of Mr. Prakash Chauhan. The seizure of foreign currency has been referred to Enforcement Directorate for taking necessary action. The case is under investigation.

CENTRAL EXCISE: According to information available with Government, no raids have taken place so far as the Central Excise Department is concerned. However, certain cases of alleged evasion of Central Excise duty by Parle Beverages Pvt. Ltd., Bombay have come to the notice of the Government. A number of show-cause-cum-demand notices have been issued, demanding Central Excise duty amounting to Rs. 123.92 lakhs alleged to have been short-levied, in respect of aerated water and Prepared or Preserved Foods falling under Tariff Item 1B of the Central Excise Tariff, during the period 1-8-73 to 31-1-1980. Similar demands have been raised for the subsequent period. The dispute involved is with reference to what should be the correct assessable value of the aforesaid goods produced and cleared by the factory. The adjudication proceedings on the first show-cause-cum-demand notice issued in 1974 have been finalised and necessary order has been issued by the Collector. Action on the subsequent show-cause-cum-demand notices is being taken.

Another case against M/s. Parle Exports Private Ltd., Ahmedabad was adjudicated by the Collector of Central Excise, Baroda on 12-5-80. It related to the clearance of concentrated espences valued at Rs. 1.87 crores approximately, without payment of duty amounting to Rs. 7.02 lakhs approximately, by the said firm during the period 18-6-77 to 5-10-78. In the adjudication order, the Collector has ordered that the goods be classified under Tariff Item No. 63 and duty charged on the past clearances made without payment of duty. A Personal penalty of Rs. 70,000 was also imposed on the party. The company has filed an appeal against the Collector's order which is pending with the Central Board of Excise & Customs. The company has also filed a writ petition in the Gujarat High Court and has obtained a stay against enforcement of the Collector's order.

A show-cause-cum-demand notice for Rs. 3.5 lakhs for the period from 1-3-1975 to 18-4-1979 has also been raised against this company at Bombay. The case is pending adjudication.

Income-Tax: In so far as the Income-tax Department is concerned, no raids have been conducted by them either on the Parle Group of Companies or on the premises of Dr. Rossi and Shri Ramesh Chauhan. The question of seizures by the Income-tax Department does not, therefore, arise. However, the Income-tax Department had impounded certain account books and documents from the CBI authorities and the matter is under investigation.

Sales-Tax: Levy of taxes on sales of goods taking place inside a State is a State subject under the Constitution. Central sales-tax levied on inter-state sales of goods under Central Sales-tax Act, 1956 is also administered by the States who collect and retain the proceeds of such tax. The Central Government has no in-

formation with regard to the evasion of sales-tax by Parle Group of Companies.

Gold Control: According to information available with Government, no raids have been conducted under the Gold (Control) Act.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I remember the Mundhra case. During Nehru's time, Shri Feroze Gandhi raised it. This is also one of the same type. According to the information given here, there are violations of the FERA, customs rules, income-tax law and cheating. Cases have been registered under all sections of the Indian Penal Code by the Enforcement Directorate. In this inquiry it has been revealed that a large sum of money is being looted by this Company.

MR. SPEAKER: Put the question.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Information has been collected and prosecution launched.

MR. SPEAKER: That is all right.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: The CBI investigation has also revealed that there are certain incriminating documents with them.

MR. SPEAKER: You put the question.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: May I know (a) why the income-tax people have not raided this company; and (b) whether it is a fact that Ramesh Chauhan and**

are also involved in connection with this?

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot allow that without prior notice. I cannot allow that.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: How is this case coming up again and again? How is it allowed?

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed. No name is allowed. I cannot allow any name.

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: If I put such a question, immediately I receive a Memo from your office "this has already been answered".

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: It is admitted here. I am not making any allegation against any individual. Shall I read out the statement?

MR. SPEAKER: No question of reading it. Just put the question. Otherwise, I will get over the time and then I will stop it. This is not a discussion; this is a question.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Is it a fact that the raids made on four companies have revealed that they have completely violated these regulations and rules? They have also disclosed that in Coimbatore there is one** who is involved in this case.

MR. SPEAKER: What are you trying to find out?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Is there any connection between Parle Group and those companies. How is it that the income-tax officers have raided only when it was brought to their notice by the CBI enquiry? Why is it that there is such a delay? Is it also a fact....

MR. SPEAKER: Why can't you stop sometimes?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: (c) the customs officers in Bombay are in connivance with the Parle Group, they are circumventing the laws and violation is going on.

MR. SPEAKER: Why can't you put it in the form of a question?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I have put it in the form of a question about the customs officers. Please bear with me

for one minute. Shall I put a question? You are the Speaker. I have to be controlled by you. I am a disciplined member.

May I know whether it is a fact that the customs officers are in collusion with this group of Parles to circumvent the prosecutions against them? How is it that instant prosecution has not taken place, as it happens in other cases?

SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA: As a matter of fact, detailed information has been laid on the Table of the House. Even then, I would like to reply to the supplementary put by my hon. friend. First of all, he wanted to know about the income-tax raids. There was no raid on behalf of the Income-tax Department. On the basis of the information received from the Enforcement Directorate that they have seized certain books of accounts in the course of the search in the Parle group of companies, the books were impounded by the Income-tax Department from the Assistant Director, Enforcement Directorate. Later, on the basis of the request made by the CBI Special Investigation Cell, New Delhi, these books were handed over to the CBI for further investigation. The impounded books are still with the CBI. Therefore, no further action has been taken.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: How long is this taking?

MR. SPEAKER: The whole thing has been given in writing.

SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA: Regarding delay and collusion I would say that the charge of collusion is incorrect, according to the facts which are before us. The officers have to function under the Act and the various regulations. They have to follow the proper procedure. The procedure has been followed. The

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

adjudication, judgment or decision will be delivered in course of time.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: In view of the fact that several crores of rupees of evasion has been detected by the various departments of revenue, in order to prevent the Collectors taking shelter under the various dubious methods of circumventing the law, will the hon. Finance Minister expedite the thing by ensuring the Special Cell for Economic Offences is created and prosecution is launched.

SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA: There are special courts which look after the economic offences, and specially in Bombay and other Metropolitan cities such courts have been established, and they are trying the cases connected with the economic offences. He says, whether there will be any direction from the Government, I would like to say again that the function of the Collector and other officers under the Custom and Excise Act is quasijudicial and, therefore, we cannot give such direction. They are supposed to give an adjudication as soon as possible and follow rules and connected laws.

श्री धर्मदात शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूँगा कि उन्होंने अपने नोट में पूरी बात दी है कि सी० बी० आई० हैं छापे मारे डायरेक्टरों के घरों पर

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो हो गया।

श्री धर्मदात शास्त्री : मैं यही जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह छापे कब मारे गये, उसकी कोई तारीख का इसमें जिक्र नहीं है। बेशु-मार कागजात पकड़े गये, विदेशी मुद्रा पकड़ी गई। ऐसे इकोनोमिक थौकेसेज में हमेशा उनको गिरफ्तार किया जाता है। लेकिन इन दोषी लोगों को गिरफ्तार

नहीं किया गया। आखिर उनके साथ यह रियायत क्यों बरती जा रही है? और यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस कम्पनी के कितने मामले

(व्यवधान)

एक माननीय सदस्य : मिस्टर जेट-मलानी, ... ** ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सबाल बर लीजिए जो करना है। क्या कर रहे हैं आप लोग।

श्री धर्मदात शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह प्रश्न कर रहा हूँ कि इस कम्पनी के कुल कितने मामले ऐडजुडिकेशन में हैं और कितने मामलों में निर्णय हो चुका है? इसको पूरा ब्यौरा हमको अभी नहीं मिला है। और वह कौन कौन सी दूसरी कम्पनियां हैं जो इन मामलों में शामिल हैं, उन कम्पनियों का भी जिक्र आना चाहिए। अहमदाबाद में एक नई फर्म का जिक्र आया है, जिसका मतलब है कई और फर्म हैं जिनके नाम मैं जानना चाहता हूँ।

श्री सराई तिह तिसोदिया : माननीय सदस्य ने दो सबाल पूछे हैं। पहला प्रश्न है कि सी० बी० आई० ने कब केस रजिस्टर किया अर उसका क्या परिणाम निकला। मेरा निवेदन है कि केस रजिस्टर किया है 5 अप्रैल, 1980 को और जो पहला केस है वह एफ०ई०आर०ए० के वायलेशन के सम्बन्ध में था और उसका इनवेस्टिगेशन पूरा नहीं हुआ है क्योंकि दूसरे मुल्कों में भी इनवेस्टीगेशन होना बाकी है, वहां से सूचना आनी है। यह इनवेस्टीगेशन पूरा नहीं हुआ, अभी बाकी है।

दूसरे केस के बारे में मेरा निवेदन यह है कि :

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

Case under Import and Export Act.. After completion of the investigation, a complaint has been filed against the accused person in the court of an Additional Chief Metropolitan Magistrate in Bombay on 15th November, 1980.

इसके अतिरिक्त इन्होंने जानकारी मांगी है कि इनके खिलाफ कुल कितने केसेज हैं ऐडजुडिकेशन में। मेरा कहना है कि 32 केसेज हैं।

32 cases of under-valuation in respect of aerated water and prepared or preserved food for the period 1st July 1974 to 31st March 1980 involving duty of Rs. 117 lakhs plus demand cases for subsequent period. The result of the adjudication is this. In one case pertaining to the period from 1st August 1973 to 30th June 1974 involving duty of Rs. 7.28 lakhs decided on 3rd March 1981. A duty of Rs. 6.69 lakhs demanded and a penalty of Rs. 8 lakhs and Rs. 1000 was imposed. Land, building, plant and machinery were confiscated with option to redeem the same on payment of a fine of Rs. 25 lakhs. Similarly, there is a Parle Export, Private Ltd. Company.

अध्यक्ष भृत्य : यह तो लिख कर भेज दीजिए आप।

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Let the House know about it.

SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA: In this case also, on 12th August, 1980, a duty amounting to Rs 7 lakhs was demanded for the period from 8th June 1977 to 1978 and a penalty of Rs. 70,000 had been imposed. All these cases are pending before the Appellate and adjudicating authorities.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Will the hon. Minister please tell us whether all the misfortunes of the Parle Group of companies have started after Coca Cola**.

were out of business and all raids, all cases, have been instigated**

MR. SPEAKER: No; not allowed.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Kindly tell this House whether all these complaints have been made by Coca Cola**

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No; not allowed. You cannot insinuate.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed; no name is to be mentioned.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No name to be mentioned. You cannot insinuate.

अध्यक्ष भृत्य आप ऐसा क्यों कर रहे हैं आप बढ़ते क्यों नहीं ?
(व्यवसाय)

अध्यक्ष भृत्य आप क्या कर रहे हैं ?

SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA: The law has taken its own course and the proceeding has started as late as in 1974 and it has continued during the Janata regime also

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER. Next question—

Shri Narain Chand Parashar.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER. Nothing doing; not allowed.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed. Whatever is said without my permission will not go on record.

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष भृत्य : आप क्या चाहते हैं ? बड़ जाइए !

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: He has not mentioned your name.

**Not recorded.

आपका नाम रिकार्ड में नहीं

१.

(Interruptions) **

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing has gone on record—nobody's name.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH): If you have very kindly allowed his name not to go on record, it is all right. Otherwise..

MR. SPEAKER: I have already done that.

SHRI BUTA SINGH: Thank you.

Linking of States capitals by air with Delhi

*355. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have ensured that all the capitals of the States including Himachal Pradesh would be linked by air with the Union Capital; and

(b) if so, the likely date by which this would be done, including the linking of Simla with Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) and (b). The capitals of all States except those of Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim and Nagaland are already linked by air with Delhi. It is proposed to airlink the capitals of these States as and when Vayudoot services are introduced in these areas.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: May I know from the hon. Minister whether Simla would be air-linked by introducing Vayudoot service without building the aerodrome? In that case, I would like to know what is the position with regard to the building of aerodrome at Simla,

**Not recorded.

which has also been the summer capital of the Union of India and not only State Capital?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): In the main answer to the question, it has been clearly said that when the decision is taken for airlinking these places, particularly Simla—the question is about Simla—then we will take the decision to construct an airport at Simla. As a matter of fact, in 1976, on the demand of the H.P. Government, an estimate for Rs. 7.60 crores was prepared for constructing an airport at Simla. But due to paucity of funds, this proposal not having found place both in the fifth plan and sixth plan, it has not been possible to take any steps for constructing an airport at Simla. But as soon as a decision is taken to introduce feeder service i.e., third airline service in this area we will take up construction of an aerodrome at Simla. For the information of my friend I would like to tell him that by the third week of April we are going to operate Indian Airline service upto Kulu.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Now that the State Government has again taken up the question of construction of an aerodrome at Simla and the hon. Chief Minister, Shri Ram Lal, has already met the Minister, Shri A. P. Sharma, what is the latest progress in this regards? How soon will we have the aerodrome at Simla especially during the Sixth Five Year Plan?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: I have already said that it has not been provided in the Sixth Five Year Plan. But even if we think of constructing an airport at Simla it is likely to cost Rs. 14 crores. Due to paucity of funds it is not possible for the Government to take it up at present.

SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE: There is a great rush of traffic from Cochin and Trivandrum. The hon. Minister has promised to start a flight from

Delhi to Trivandrum and Cochin. Will the hon. Minister say when it will be started?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: This does not arise out of the main question.

SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE: Trivandrum is the capital of the State.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: It is already airlinked.

SHRI RATANSINGH RAJDA: Arising out of this during the second world war an airport was constructed near Jamnagar at Khamhalia. That is a very strategic airport. From that airport our plane can reach Karachi within 5 to 7 minutes. That airport is out of commission at present. Will the hon. Minister take steps to see that this airport is put into commission?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: This question relates to air-linking of State capitals. My friend's question does not arise out of this question. But I can tell him that there is no such proposal for the present.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: But the airport had already been constructed. It is a question of utilising it.

MR. SPEAKER: Next question—Shri Ram Pyare Panika—Absent, Q. No. 357—Shri Arunachalam—Absent. Shri Rahia—Absent. We will have to do something about it.

Demonstrations by Income-tax officers of Western Maharashtra

*358. **SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Income-tax Officers all over Western Maharashtra staged demonstrations in front of their offices on or about 9th February 1981;

(b) the demands of these Officers; and

(c) Government's decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA):

(a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The Income-tax Officers of the Commissioner of Income-tax Bombay Charge, had staged demonstrations during the Protest Week from 9th to 13th February, 1981.

(b) The demands are as follows:—

(i) Abolition of class distinction among the Income-tax Officers functioning on inter-changeable posts;

(ii) Immediate promotion of all Group 'B' Income-tax Officers with five years or more service to the Group 'A' senior scale;

(iii) Grant of pay-scale of Rs. 840—1200 to the Incometax Officers (Group 'B');

(iv) Scrapping of seniority rules of 1973;

(v) Fixation of reasonable and scientific norms for all the grades of the officers of the Department; and

(vi) Proper cadre management for all officers in consultation with the Federation.

(c) These demands have been carefully examined from time to time but it has not been found possible to accept them in the form presented. The question, however, of improving the career prospects of the officers in the Incometax Department is kept under constant review and appropriate action taken as and when considered necessary.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: The statement of the Government says that it has not been found possible to accept them (the demands) in the form presented. It is a very vague statement. I would request the Gov-

ernment to elucidate this point. The demand are very reasonable such as the abolition of class distinction among the Income-tax Officers functioning on inter-changeable posts, fixation of reasonable and scientific norms for all the grades of the officers of the Department and so on. Why are these demands not acceptable to the Government? When the Government says that they are not acceptable in the form presented, then what is it and in what form is it acceptable to the Government?

SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA: The statement is quite clear and it is in no way ambiguous. Even then for the information of the hon. Member I would like to draw his attention to the last para of the statement wherein I mentioned:

"The question however, of improving the career prospects of the officers in the Income-tax Department is kept under constant review and appropriate action taken as and when considered necessary."

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister unfortunately wants to keep the whole thing vague, but then the officers have already given their intention to intensify the stir. In view of this particular fact may I know what negotiations are going on between the Government and these officers? What steps are being taken to settle the matter amicably?

SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA: Sir, there are four demands and there are also some other related demands. If you permit me; Sir, I can give the details.

MR. SPEAKER: He just wants to know if there are any specific things going on to settle the dispute.

SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA: It is under the consideration of the Government and after consultations with the Federation if it is found appropriate, action will be taken. Other-

wise I will give full information, but it takes a very long time.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Sir, the hon. Minister has said that the demands are under consideration. At the same time these officers have threatened to go on strike as direct action. What I would like to know is: What are the steps taken by the Government to have a dialogue with this Department and has the Government taken any concrete steps to convince them that a parity will be adopted in the matter of different departments of the Government?

SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA: The question of keeping parity between different departments does not arise out of this question. Government has taken a serious view of the agitational approach adopted by the Gazetted Officers representing the Federation of Income-Tax Gazetted Services Association, particularly when the so-called grievances are already receiving the attention of the Government. The attention of the Federation was drawn to the agitational methods like dharna, pen-down strike, and walk-out and they were advised not to resort to pressure tactics which are in violation of the Central rules. The Commissioners of Income-tax were advised simultaneously to maintain discipline and to ensure that the public are not inconvenienced. Wiser counsel, however has prevailed and the leaders of the Federation have called off their agitation.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: Sir, I have a Supplementary on this question. It is a very important question. In view of the need to keep these income-tax officers like the Excise officers and the police in proper condition of satisfaction of the conditions of their service, would the Government pay some special attention in order to see that even if they are not paid anything more than the other Gazetted officers, all their reasonable demands are attended to not in the usual bureau-

eratic, slow manner, but in an expeditious manner because we depended so much upon these people for gaining the revenues for the State and also seeing to it that the tax-payers are not harassed in any way?

MR. SPEAKER: What about the rural people?

SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA: Sir, the hon. Member is a senior Member of the House and whatever he has suggested will be taken into account.

Walk through system at international airports

*359. **SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have introduced "Walk Through System" at the Country's international airports; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to check smuggling?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) "Walk Through System" has been introduced in the Green Channel for the speedy clearance of tourists and passengers who have no dutiable goods or who have nothing to declare to the customs.

(b) With a view to preventing the abuse of the system and to checking smuggling there will be a selective percentage check of the passengers. Other measures, such as closer supervision, better intelligence and surveillance arrangements have also been adopted.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Sir, may I know from the hon. Minister the steps taken to strengthen the Department's machinery after the

introduction of this "Walk Through System" at the international airports. If so, what are the details thereof?

SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA: I have just now read the precautions which the Department proposes to take and the details have also been given.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: What steps have been taken to update the facilities at the air port and may I also know....

MR. SPEAKER: That does not flow from this question.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Has the Government accepted the recommendations of the Committee appointed in 1973 regarding the airport facilities?

SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA: There was no Committee appointed in 1973. A Committee was appointed in 1978 and all the recommendations of the Committee have been taken care of.

चाय के बारे में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय गोल्डी

*360. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या विदेशीय मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय चाय संघ, कलकत्ता के तत्वाधान में जनवरी, 1981 में काय के बारे में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय गोल्डी का आयोजन किया गया था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस में किन-किन मुद्दों पर विचार विमर्श किया गया?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main items discussed were raising the production of tea to 1,400 M. Kgs. by 2000 A.D., arrangements for raising finance for the investment requirements of the tea industry, taxation on tea industry by the State and Central Governments; prevention of strikes and go slows at ports and warehouses which are affecting tea exports, and making available adequate land for extension of tea cultivation in both traditional and non-traditional areas.

श्री निहाल तिंह अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार चाय बागानों की भूमि की सीमा बांधने की बात होत रही है ?

यदि हाँ, तो कब तक अगर नहीं तो क्यों ?

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN: The question is about the recommendations of the seminar. The seminar has made the recommendation that the area should also be extended and this matter will be taken into consideration.

श्री निहाल तिंह : क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार चाय के दामों में एक रूपता लाने के लिए तथा मजदूरों के शोषण की रोकथाम के लिए चाय बागानों का राष्ट्रीयनकारण करने की बात सोच रही है ?

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN: There is no general policy for nationalisation of tea industry.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: What were the suggestions made by the seminar regarding the improvement of the quality and what steps is the Government going to take so far as sick tea gardens are concerned?

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN: The discussions in this seminar were particularly confined to the improvement of industry extension of production and to add more areas for production. Improvement in the quality of tea and production were also considered during the discussion in the seminar. (Interruptions) We will take necessary steps on receipt of the recommendations of the seminar formally. We will certainly give due consideration to them.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: What about the sick tea gardens?

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Tea is facing an over supply situation. It is, therefore, necessary for the tea producing and exporting nations to come to an understanding as to how the excess supply could be controlled and curtailed. Discussions have been going on in this regard under the auspices of FAO and UNCTAD and in regard to the supply management procedure which could be brought in. Were similar discussions held in the International Tea Seminar at Calcutta? What was the progress achieved towards understanding and forging a united organisation of tea producing countries to enforce supply management and quota restrictions so as to ensure remunerative price for the tea exporting industries.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): The hon. Member has put two questions.

How are we going to reduce the price of tea so that it becomes competitive in the international market? What measures are we going to take to have some sort of understanding among the producing countries?

In reply to the second part of the question I may state that the hon. Member is well aware of the action initiated by us. Some meetings have taken place under UNCTAD formulation and it may be possible for us to have some sort of an arrangement among the various producing countries. I would not like to mention the names of the countries, for obvious reasons, which have some reservation, but we are trying to persuade them.

In regard to the price mechanism, I may state, I am afraid the distortions in the fiscal measures resorted to by some of the State Governments where tea is being produced, for instance recently a levy was imposed by the Bengal Government on the sale of ex-tea garden cell are creating a problem for us and making our tea costlier.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: What about the price increase

of steel and coal? You are talking of tea in West Bengal.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: You are not drinking steel or coal but you are drinking tea.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: In the international seminar that took place you discussed certain obstructions that you are facing in the matter of production. You discussed certain obstructions you are facing in the matter of extension. What are the obstructions and hinderances you are facing? How are you going to alleviate them?

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN: The main obstructions were the topic of the seminar. Seminar discussed the difficulties experienced at the port at Calcutta and the Warehouses located in that area. The difficulty is that due to this uncertainty some of the buyers feel that it will not be possible for the Indian suppliers to keep up their commitment of supplies and, therefore, we fear that if things continue in this fashion, they might divert their buying to some other countries.

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Serious threat is not from taxation but seriousness of the threat to the tea gardens is from the natural calamity and finance. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what steps have been taken to save the plantations from natural calamities, particularly from drought. Is the Government setting up a separate Finance Corporation for tea? What are the special steps that have been taken to extend tea cultivation, particularly in the Darjelling area because it is the best tea in the world market?

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN: There is no proposal for a separate tea corporation or finance corporation. Recently a decision has been taken that the Committee appointed by the Reserve Bank will look into all aspects of the tea industry including the finances.

So far as natural calamities are concerned, I think we can better pray to God so that there should be no natural calamity.

Philippines Interest in Setting ..up Joint Ventures

*363. **SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Philippines has shown interest on setting up joint ventures for manufacture of engineering products; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof and Government's reaction on it?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

No firm proposals have been received recently to set up Joint Ventures in Philippines. However, a Study-Cum Trade delegation sponsored by the Government of Philippines visited India during October-November, 1980. This delegation showed interest in setting up Joint Ventures in collaboration with Indian parties in Philippines in areas such as Diesel engine for small fishing boats, handmade papers, umbrella, lapidary and jewellery, leather, hand-tools, bicycles, foundry for small metal parts, electronic components and medical equipments, office-equipment and textile mill. Philippines is also negotiating for setting up Joint Venture in cultivation of cashewnut. The report of the Philippines delegation is yet to be received by the Government of India.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: I would like to know from the hon. Minister if the exploratory talks have been started. What will be the total investment in the joint ventures? What will be our share and what will be the share of the Philippines?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: In the text of the statement which has been laid on the Table of the House I have indicated that we are waiting for the recommendations of the Study Team which visited India and after getting their recommendations it would be possible for us to identify the specific projects. Then the question of investment and our share in those particular sectors will come.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: What are the main recommendations of the Study Team? Have they found that the market in Philippines is very good for engineering industry so far as India is concerned? Will it help us to earn more so far as investment in Philippines is concerned? By what time will they give their full recommendations?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Member to the last sentence of my statement—

'The report of the Philippines delegation is yet to be received by the Government of India'

We have not yet received it and I cannot say what the main recommendations are. But certain areas have been identified and they too particularly have been mentioned in the middle of the statement. The hon. Member can read it.

Estimated Demand for Edible Oils for 1981-82

*364. **SHRI HARINATHA MISRA:** Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated demand for edible oils for the year 1981-82; and

(b) the steps that have been taken or are likely to be taken to meet the demand so as to bring down the prices to a reasonable level?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b). The estimated demand for edible oils including vanaspati for the oil-year 1981-82 (November 1981-October 1982) is around 40 lakh MTs.

In order to maintain the stability in the prices of edible oils, Government have continued to meet the demand-supply gap through the import of edible oils and making them available in larger quantities to the consumers at reasonable prices through fair price shops. For this purpose, the Public Distribution System is being continually strengthened by the State Governments for the increased supply of imported edible oils. The other steps being taken are augmentation of availability of indigenous edible oilseeds/oils through implementation of an "Action Plan" drawn up by the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation; increasing the production of traditional oils, vanaspati and other non-traditional oils, taking more vigorous action towards dehoarding of stocks; enforcement of the various provisions of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, including Orders issued thereunder and of the Prevention of Black Marketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980.

SHRI HARINATHA MISRA: Is it a fact that as in mid February this Year, the prices of edible oils increased by 35 per cent, over what they were a year ago, although production within the country is not reported to have come down and import from outside the country stands at a level of 1 million tonnes?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: This Year, certain indigenous oils and oilseeds which are used for various cooking media have registered an increase in prices for two main reasons. One is that the groundnut crop has been much below average,

particularly, in Gujarat, Rayalseema and Telengana and, secondly, we have reduced the quantum of imported oil supply to the vanaspati industry so that the use of non-traditional oil in the manufacture of vanaspati has increased. Therefore, the vanaspati industry has started purchasing oils like cotton seed oil for the manufacture of vanaspati to replace the imported oil that was being given to them earlier. These two reasons have actually contributed to the increase in edible oil prices in the country.

SHRI HARINATHA MISRA: Is it a fact that the Government of Gujarat has imposed some sort of an informal restriction on the movement of groundnut out of the State in spite of the directive of the Government of India and, if so, is that not one of the reasons for the price hike?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: The hon. Member is right when he says that some kind of an informal restriction was imposed by the Government of Gujarat. But at our intervention, that restriction was removed. That did cause some price rise in the market for groundnut oil for a temporary period.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Are we to understand from the replies of the hon. Minister that the prices of edible oils would go on rising and the Government is helpless?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: If I have given that impression, I am sorry. I have not given that impression.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: What are the positive steps taken to control the prices, to bring down the prices of edible oils?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: I was asked to give reasons why the prices rose which I have given. We are not helpless. We are effectively controlling the prices.

श्रीमती प्रसिद्धा इच्छाते : अध्यक्ष महोदय, राशन की दुकानों पर एडिबल-आयल ऑबेलेबिल नहीं है। कल आपन बनस्पति मैन्यूफैक्चरर्स के साथ मीटिंग करके प्राइसेज के बारे में कुछ निर्णय लिया है, लेकिन तथा ही आपने प्रीवेन्शन आफ एडल्ट्रेशन पब्ल में तबदीली करके एक नोटिफिकेशन निकाला है जिसके अनुसार 1953 में जो इण्टरनेशनल यूनिट के अनुसार 25 ग्राम विटामिन ए मिलाने के लिए मजबूर किया गया था, वह अब आप बाप्तस्तेने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। क्या इनके खिलाफ आप के पास कन्ज्यूमर्स आर्गेनिजेशन्स तथा प्रीवेन्शन-आफबलाइंडनेस आर्गेनिजेशन्स की तरफ से कोई विकायत आई है? यदि यह बात संहीं है तो इनके बारे में आप क्या करने वाले हैं?

श्री दिल्ला चरण शुक्ल अध्यक्ष जी, राशन की दुकानों पर बनस्पति तथा जो खाने के तेल हैं, उन की उपलब्धि साधारण तौर पर ठीक है क्योंकि राज्य सरकारें जितना खाने का तेल उठातीं थीं, उन से अधिक मात्रा में ले रही हैं तथा हम को जो सूचना मिली है उसके अनुसार राशन शाप्स के हारा इनकी उपलब्धि पहले से अधिक सन्तोषप्रद होती जा रही है।

जहां तक विटामिन ए का प्रश्न है, स्वास्थ्य विशेषज्ञों की यह राय है कि बनस्पति में विटामिन मिलाने से कोई फायदा नहीं होता है। जब कहाँ में डाल कर काँड़ग-मीठियम के रूप में उस का उपयोग किया जाता है तो उस का मूल्य शून्य के बराबर हो जाता है। इसलिए उस की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। इसी आधार पर स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय ने एक नोटिफिकेशन जारी किया था। उस के ऊपर कुछ आपत्तियाँ आई हैं और मैं समझता हूँ कि उन आपत्तियों पर विचार करने के बाद जो निर्णय लिया जाएगा, वह हमें मान्य होगा।

Departmentalisation of Dalli Rajhara Iron Ore Mines

*365. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that perennial nature of jobs are being done in the Dalli Rajhara Iron Ore Mines under SAIL in Madhya Pradesh by contract system without departmentalising the workmen;

(b) whether there was agreement between the management and the Chhattisgarh Mines Shramik Sangh about progressive departmentalisation of the mines and a memorandum to that effect was submitted to the Minister by an M.P. in 1980;

(c) whether it is a fact that no step has been taken in this direction despite assurance; and

(d) if so, reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Bhilai management have already departmentalised those operations in their iron ore mines at Dalli-Rajhara which have been notified as of permanent and perennial nature under the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act. There was no agreement between the management and the Chhattisgarh Mines Shramik Sangh about the progressive departmentalisation of different jobs in their iron ore mines. In a tripartite memorandum containing the minutes of a meeting held by the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) and signed jointly on 11-8-1980 the management undertook to review the economics of the working of the system of production of iron ore feeding the Dalli Crushing Plant and to give their decision about departmentalisation of the works under their scheme by 15-9-81.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

4333 LS—2.

SHRI A. K. ROY: Sir, the Minister's reply on Dalli-Rajhara Iron Ore Mines speaks very little and hides many things. You would be shocked to know that all the 9,000 miners of Dalli-Rajhara are now on strike. Their leader Shri Shankar Neogi and others of the union are held under national Security Act.

You would be further surprised to know that Mr. V. C. Shukla, the Union Minister who is sitting there, went to Dalli-Rajhara and condemned this arrest and the treatment of the miners. This was published in the newspapers.

I would, therefore, like to know whether it is a fact that an agreement has been reached to prepare a seniority list of the workers from 1977, 1978 and latest up to June, 1980 and that the list would be finalised by 5-9-1981 giving service certificate employment exchange card and medical copy etc. to prepare the ground for departmentalisation of the workmen?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, there is nothing to hide because all these facts which the Hon. Member mentioned are known to us and whether Mr. Shukla condemned the arrest of one particular trade union leader or not is not relevant. We are discussing about departmentalisation and not about the arrest of one trade union worker. There is the tripartite memorandum which was signed before the Central Labour Commissioner. I have explained the position in the statement.

So far as departmentalisation of work of this particular mining sector is concerned, according to the information given to us by SAIL, the blasting work has already been departmentalised. As regards the drilling work the departmentalisation has been completed on 11th August, 1980 and certain other types of work are to be identified and this work has to be completed by 15th September, 1981 positively.

In the main reply I have indicated that there has not been any formal agreement and because firstly the work is to be notified by the Central Labour Authorities for necessary departmentalisation or the Plant itself will identify the work. Thereafter, discussions will have to be held with the recognised union to ascertain the nature of the work. If it is found that the work is of a perennial, permanent nature, the normal course of departmentalisation takes place and the same process is being followed.

SHRI A. K. ROY: Perennial nature of work means permanent nature of work and all work connected with the process of production. You would be surprised to know that in coal mining, raising, loading and production works are considered to be perennial in nature and they have been departmentalised. And the same public sector is run by the Steel Ministry. Due to the pressure of the Steel Ministry, I told you, this raising work, production work, loading work, which is a part and parcel of the production work of perennial nature, have not been so considered. So, may I ask the reason for one standard in coal-mining area, another standard in Iron-mining area? Should we presume that the Minister would assure us that this difference would go and they would consider raising and loading also as a work of a perennial nature and departmentalise them?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, I have said on the floor of the House that whether on a particular type of work is of perennial nature of a permanent nature, has to be ascertained and recommended to us by the prescribed authorities.

SHRI A. K. ROY: One point Sir. I would like to know whether you are aware that the same work has been declared to be of a perennial nature and departmentalised in coal-mining.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, it is difficult to say.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Sir, centrally it is our experience that managements both in the public sector and the private sector are reluctant to implement the Central Contract Labour abolition and Regulation Act. I think he knows very well what is happening in Jamshedpur, in TISCO now on this very issue. But I would like to tell him this.

Since he says that there is some process of departmentalisation going on in the Rajhara mines, and since the Chhattisgarh Mines Shramik Sangh has been agitating for further departmentalisation as per their interpretation of the Agreement, the Management has instigated or colluded with the local Administration to get the leaders of this Union detained under the National Security Act. What has the Minister to say about that? The Act is not supposed to be used for these purposes, to suppress trade union agitation. Will you please find out what your Management is doing and how they, in collusion with the local Administration, have got the leaders of this Union detained without trial?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, so far as the gentlemen who have been arrested by the State Government are concerned, I have nothing to comment on it. But one point I can tell the hon. Member that there is no question of having any collusion so far as the Steel Plant Management is concerned. And in regard to the process of departmentalisation, I have already indicated that the time is there till 15th of September, 1981.

SHRI A. K. ROY: You approve of this detention?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: What about the earlier question? He seems to have approved of the detention of the trade union leaders on this dispute and did not say anything about it.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I am not the competent authority here. Writing off to bad debts by nationalised banks

*366. **SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:**
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on an average the bad debts of the fourteen nationalised banks alone totalled over Rs. 50 crores a year.

(b) if so, the names of the persons/companies whose bad debts over 5 lakhs have been written off; and

(c) what are the reasons for writing off such a huge sum every year as bad debts?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Public sector banks make an assessment of their bad and doubtful debts at the time of the preparation of their annual Balance sheets as at the end of December each year. Thereafter, they make provisions, out of their annual income, for bad and doubtful debts to the satisfaction of their statutory auditors. Banks write off all bad and doubtful debts out of the provisions thus made, but only after all possible steps to recover the dues have been exhausted. In accordance with the formal of the Balance-sheet prescribed under the Third Schedule of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, all banks are required to indicate in the Balance-sheet specifically debts considered doubtful or bad, but not provided for. As per the published Balance-sheets of the twenty-eight public sector banks for the years 1977, 1978 and 1979, none of them carried any debts considered doubtful or bad which had not been provided for.

According to the forms of Balance-sheet and Profit and Loss Account

prescribed in the Third Schedule of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, banks are given statutory protection from disclosing the particulars of bad and doubtful debts for which provision has been made to the satisfaction of their auditors. In accordance with the statutes governing the public sector banks and in accordance with the practices and usages customary among bankers, public sector banks are also enjoined upon by law not to divulge information relating to or the affairs of their constituents.

In view of the above statutory provisions, information relating to the amounts of bad debts for which provision has been made or the names of the constituents whose loans have been written off and the reasons therefor are not to be divulged.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I cannot challenge the Statement, because he says there are Statutory provisions which prevent information from being divulged. I am not asking information about the parties concerned. I know that those names cannot be divulged unfortunately. But I would like to know, since he said in his statement that during 1977, 1978 and 1979 none of the 28 public sector banks have carried any debts considered doubtful or bad.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: It has not been provided for.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: That means written off? Provided for means written off; is it? How are they provided for?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): May I just explain, Sir, out of the profits of the Banks, the Statutory Auditors find out what are the bad and doubtful debts. And if the bank is able to provide for the doubtful debts and bad debts, out of the profits and makes a provision for it, then it is not brought into the Balance Sheet. If they do not have profits to provide for such doubtful debts, bad debts, then it is disclosed to the public so that they may know

that the bank is not in a good position.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Memorandum from Kerala State Federation of Cottage Match Manufacturers Association

*352. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received a memorandum submitted by the Kerala State Federation of Cottage Match Manufacturers Association dated January 11, 1981; and

(b) if so, what are their main demands and Government's decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). A Memorandum dated 11th January, 1981 was received from the Kerala State Federation of Cottage Match Manufacturers Associations. The memorandum is in the nature of a prebudget representation stated to be representing the interest of about 425 cottage match units of Kerala holding "bonafide" certificates issued by the K.V.I.C. The main demands made in the Memorandum are:

(i) The excise duty concession applicable to cottage sector match units should be continued in the next year also.

(ii) KVIC's control may be imposed for availing excise duty concession limiting their control only for implementing fair wages and good quality, since KVIC common label campaign and monopoly procurement is not practical and proved to be a failure.

(iii) The requirement regarding KVIC label and procurement of matches by KVIC for the purposes of excise duty concession may be abrogated.

(iv) Ceiling may be imposed on the production of cottage sector match units in the context of excise duty concession. Similar restriction may also be imposed in the case of cooperative sector units.

(v) KVIC may be empowered to exercise control over cooperative Societies also as in the case of individual units.

(vi) Different (coloured) hand-rolls may be introduced for different sectors of the match industry.

2. The scheme of differential rates of excise duty for matches has been in vogue for the past many years. This scheme was recently reviewed by the Government and necessary modifications were announced as part of the 1981-82 budget proposals. The changes announced include:—

(i) restricting, w.e.f. 1-7-1981, the concessional rate of excise duty (in the case of KVIC units) to such cottage units which are run departmentally by the KVIC or units run by or under institutions aided or recognised by the KVIC.

(ii) Dispensing with the present requirements regarding labelling and marketing in respect of such KVIC units, w.e.f. 1-7-1981.

(iii) Imposition of a ceiling of 120 million matches per annum on the quantum of clearance at the concessional rates of duty in respect of matches cleared by the cottage units, including those in the cooperative sector w.e.f. 1-7-1981. A production ceiling of 15 million matches per month has also been imposed as an eligibility condition to concessional rate of duty.

Besides, it may be mentioned that the concessional rate of excise duty of Rs. 1.60 per gross applicable to matches produced in the cottage sector continues for the present.

3. The question of introducing different coloured banderolls was examined last year. It was then felt that on practical considerations, it was not feasible to implement such a scheme.

कोलार में सोने के निषेध

* 356. श्री राम व्यारे पनिका : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने कोलार में सोने के निषेधों की संभावना का पता लगाने सम्बन्धी काम को तेज करने के लिए कोई निदेश जारी किए हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसके परिणाम स्वरूप क्या परिणाम प्राप्त हुए हैं ;

(ग) क्या भारतीय भूविज्ञान सर्वेक्षण विभाग ने इस काम में कुछ प्रगति की है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

बणिज्य तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री प्रभाव कुमार मुख्यार्थी) : (क) से (घ) . सोने के प्रचलित विश्व मूल्य के कारण स्वर्ण उत्पादन में अधिक लाभकारिता को देखते हुए सरकार ने स्वर्ण की और अधिक गहन खोज का काम शुरू किया है । भारतीय भूविज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण, खनिज गवेषण निगम और भारत गोल्ड माइस्ट लि 0, ने कोलार पट्टी में अतिरिक्त स्वर्ण भंडारों की खोज के लिए एक समन्वित कार्यक्रम तैयार किया है । ये कार्यक्रम 1981-82 में भी चालू रखा जाएगा । इसके अन्तर्गत भूभौतिकी तथा भूरासायनिक, सर्वेक्षण, आवश्यक मानचित्रण, गर्तन एवं खन्दक निर्माण और उसके बाद खोजी ड्रिलिंग के कार्य किए जाएंगे । अब तक के खोज कार्य से उक्त पट्टी में अनेक स्थानों पर स्वर्ण खनिजीकरण के संकेत मिले हैं । गहन खोज के सभी पहलुओं से पूरा हो जाने के बाद ही दोहन योग्य भंडारों की पुष्टि के रूप में अरिणाम ज्ञात हो सकेंगे ।

Excise duty rebate on match boxes

* 357. SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: SHRI A. A. RAHIM:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a rebate on Excise Duty is allowed if in match boxes cardboard is used for outer and inner slides together and for use of cardboard for inner slide only; and

(b) if so, the reason why proportionate rebate is not allowed for use of cardboard for outer slide only?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a)

Yes, Sir.

(b) when the rebate was first allowed in 1968 for 'outer and inner slides together' and for 'inner slide only', or when the rates were revised in 1977, there was no request from the trade for allowing proportionate rebate for use of cardboard for outer slide only.

Inward Remittances

* 361. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state?

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been no appreciable fall in inward remittances corresponding to exodus of Indian Nationals from the Gulf countries due to Iran-Iraq conflict;

(b) if so, how the figures of inward remittances from foreign countries compare for the last three years (year wise); and

(c) whether Government have any plan to encourage these remittances from the Gulf area?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) The month-wise figures of quick and provisional estimates of inward re-

ceipts (invisibles) during the year 1980 are as below:—

Month	Non-export (receipts)	(Rs. in crores)
January	400.47	
February	285.58	
March	311.42	
April	308.66	
May	232.16	
June	223.12	
July	230.05	
August	599.13	
September	689.04	
October	643.37	
November	231.37	
December	312.91	

These figures relate to total non-export receipts. No precise information is available on remittances received from Gulf Countries alone since details of remittances of Rs. 10,000 and below are not required to be reported to the Reserve Bank of India by the authorised dealers under the current rules. The above figures represent gross non-export receipts such as shipping receipts, insurance receipts, dividend receipts, tourism receipts etc., besides four heads of receipts relevant to the term "inward remittances" namely, (i) family maintenance, (ii) savings of non-residents, (iii) migrant transfers, and (iv) money order receipts.

Iran-Iraq conflict began towards the end of September, 1980. The figures given above do not establish a necessary relationship between the exodus of Indian nationals from the Gulf countries and non-export receipts.

(b) The figures of quick estimates of non-export receipts for the last three years are as below:—

	(Rs. in crores)
1978	2218.75
1979	2775.28
1980	4467.28

(c) The Government have devised the following schemes to attract regular legal remittances to India by Indians living abroad:

(i) Scheme of investment without restriction in any area of activity without repatriation rights for capital and earnings;

(ii) Scheme permitting investment with option to repatriate by non-resident Indians and persons of Indian origin residing abroad, in new Indian companies upto 20 per cent of the new equity issue;

(iii) Scheme permitting investments with option to repatriate by non-resident Indians and persons of Indian origin residing abroad in certain Industrial undertakings upto 74 per cent;

(iv) Scheme of priority allotment of scooters, agricultural tractors and cement against foreign exchange;

(v) Scheme permitting non-resident Indians and persons of Indian origin to utilize 25 per cent of the foreign exchange brought in by them for their personal requirements (RIFEE Scheme);

(vi) Non-resident (external) accounts scheme under which the non-resident Indian account-holder has the benefit of having the amounts

received therein remitted outside at his will; and

(vii) Foreign currency (non-resident) accounts scheme under which in addition to the benefits mentioned in item (vi) above, the account-holder does not run the risk of any loss due to fluctuations in exchange rates.

Restructuring of B.S.E.

*362. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to restructure the B.P.E. (Bureau of Public Enterprises) in order to ensure effective participation of labour both at policy making levels and implementation; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). The Bureau is an integral part of the Government in the Ministry of Finance and the question of restructuring it to associate non-official representatives, like that of labour, does not arise.

Grounding of Boeing-737s of Indian Airlines

*367. SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO:
SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

Will the Minister of TOURISM three Boeings-737s of Indian Airlines.

(b) whether these Boeings were duly tested and found fit earlier for putting them into operation; and

(c) the steps being taken to make them serviceable?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A.

P. SHARMA): (a) The aircraft were grounded to remedy a technical defect in the leading edge Krueger flap actuator attachment fitting.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The aircraft were subjected to detailed inspection and rectification of the defect was carried out after which they were put back in service.

Replacement of sales tax by Central Excise Duty

*368. SHRI E. BALANANDAN:
SHRI AMAR ROY PRA-DHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether at a recent Conference of Chief Ministers, some Chief Ministers opposed the move of the Central Government to bring under Central additional excise duty five more items on which States have been levying sales tax;

(b) if so, what were the reasons spelt out by them;

(c) the reaction of Government thereto; and

(d) measures proposed by Government to reform sales tax structure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a)

to (d). As sales tax is primarily a State subject of taxation under the Constitution, any reform in the existing sales tax system can be undertaken only in consultation with and with the cooperation of the States. In view of the widespread and long-standing demand by various Chambers of Commerce, Associations of industry and trade, general public etc., for basic reforms in the sales tax structure in the country, a Conference of Chief Ministers was convened in Delhi on 16th and 17 September, 1980 to discuss the various constitutional, economic, legal, procedural

and administrative aspects of the matter. At the concluding session, the Conference adopted the following Resolution:

(a) Sales-tax on life saving drugs listed as such by the Hathi Committee and Vanaspati be replaced by additional excise duties and suitable modalities worked out with a view to safeguarding the legitimate revenue interests, present and future, of the States;

(b) a panel of Chief Ministers be set up to formulate proposals for (i) additions to the list of goods to which the scheme of additional excise duties in lieu of sales tax be extended, and (ii) additions to the list of declared goods'

(c) the Law Commission be requested to undertake on a high priority basis the drafting of a model sales tax law for consideration by the States; and

(d) the Central Government should consider introduction of a Constitutional (Amendment) Bill on the lines of the Constitution (49th Amendment) Bill at an early date.

However, the Chief Ministers of Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Tripura and West Bengal dissented from parts (a), (b) and (c) of the Resolution.

2. As part of the follow-up action on the recommendations of the above Conference, another Conference of Chief Ministers, including the members of the panel set up in terms of part (b) of the aforesaid Resolution was convened at New Delhi on 15-2-1981 to consider inter-alia a proposal for inclusion in the list of declared goods and for the levy of additional excise duty in lieu of sales tax on vanaspati, drugs and medicines cement, paper and paper-board and petroleum products. Some Chief Ministers were opposed to the proposal as, in their opinion, it would affect the revenues of the States and place restrictions on the powers of the State

Governments to levy tax. Further, the Government of West Bengal expressed their dissent as the State Government had filed a suit against the Union of India challenging, among other things, Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act, 1957 and the matter was still pending in the Supreme Court. The Conference, taking note of the Union Finance Minister's assurance that the proposed scheme would be so devised and administered as to safeguard the present and future interests of revenue of the States from these commodities, adopted the following resolution:

(i) that an Expert Committee headed by an eminent person qualified to be the Chairman of Finance Commission and with an economist and an administrator as members be constituted to study the financial implications of the aforesaid proposal and the manner in which the financial interests of the States can be safeguarded;

(ii) that the Expert Committee which will be appointed by the Union Government may, for the purpose of its work, call for such information as may be necessary from the Central and State Governments and submit its report within a period of three months;

(iii) that the report of the Committee be placed before a Conference of Chief Ministers to be called for this purpose for appropriate consideration;

The States of West Bengal, Kerala and Jammu and Kashmir have not, on principle, agreed with this Resolution.

3. Follow-up action is being taken on the Resolutions adopted by the two Conferences of Chief Ministers for reform of the sales tax structure.

Modernisation of Durgapur Steel Plant

*369. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to lay a statement showing:

- (a) whether British steel experts have suggested plans for the modernisation of Durgapur Steel Plant;
- (b) if so, what are the details of the report submitted;
- (c) whether these suggestions have been considered; and
- (d) when will these suggestions be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The principal aims of the study conducted by the British Steel Corporation (Overseas Services) (BSC—OS) were:

(i) an assessment of current operations and condition of the existing plant and making recommendations for short-term improvements, including changes in operating practices and minor plant modifications; and

(ii) technical and economic evaluation of capital development options for the modernisation and enhancement of DSP to meet medium and long-term objectives.

In their study, the capacity of the steel melting shop at DSP in its present condition has been assessed at 1.15 million tonnes per year of rollable ingots. This has been identified as the base case level of output. In the opinion of BSC (OS), some reconditioning and replacement of existing equipment will be necessary within the next few years even to sustain the base case level output.

The alternative options for increasing the output of DSP have been identified as follows:—

(i) refurbishing and enhancement of the plant to maximise production potential, but without installing any new main process plant.

This is referred to as the Enhanced Base Case; and

(ii) modernisation and expansion of production capacity by the addition of new main process plant to balance the overall flowsheet. This is referred to as the developed case.

The ultimate achievable capacity under the Enhanced Base Case and the Developed Case has been assessed by BSC(OS) as 1.44 MT of rollable ingots per year and 2 MT of liquid steel per year, respectively.

The final stage of development is proposed to be achieved in two phases. The liquid steel production and investment in the first phase have been estimated at 1.56 MT and Rs. 596.2 crores respectively. The final capacity of 2.0 MT will result in the second phase with an additional investment of Rs. 491.1 crores. The phasing has essentially been contemplated with a view to spreading the expenditure and, techno-economically, the first phase cannot be adopted as an independent option.

(c) and (d). SAIL is currently engaged in an in-depth examination of the report.

Marine Products Industry

370. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state whether Government have a proposal for putting the marine products industry on asstable footing during 1981-82?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): Yes, Sir. Besides the various schemes which are being implemented by the Marine Products Export Development Authority for development of our marine products exports, Government have recently taken measures

like liberalising the policy regarding export of pomfrets, increasing cash compensatory support on export of canned shrimp, declaration of a new policy for chartering of foreign vessels for deep see fishing and sending a sales-cum-study team to South-East Asian countries to diversify our export markets and product range. Government have also set up a Task Force on marine products to suggest measures for development of the marine products industry.

Family Pension Scheme for Central Government Employees

*371. SHRI CHANDRA PAL SHAILANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the date when Family Pension Scheme was introduced for Central Government employees and the salient features thereof;

(b) the rates of Family Pension Scheme for various categories of employees;

(c) whether in view of the continuous rising cost of living Government propose making upward revision in the rates of Family Pension Scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) the date when Family Pension Scheme was introduced for Central Government employees and the salient features thereof;

(b) the rates of Family Pension Scheme for various categories of employees;

The family Pension Scheme was introduced with effect from 1-1-1964. Its salient features were as follows:

(i) The Scheme was contributory in nature and every Government servant was required to contribute an amount equal to his two months emoluments or Rs. 5000, whichever was less. This contribution was to be deducted from the Death-cum-Retirement Gratuity or any other gratuity payable.

Foot Note: *Before the Family Pension Scheme, 1964, came into force, the liberalised Pension Rules, 1950, as amended from time to time, provided for a family pension on a limited basis. Under these Rules, family pension, not exceeding half the superannuation pension or Rs. 150/-, whichever was less, was payable to the family of a Government servant dying in harness after at least 20 years service. The family pension was admissible for a maximum of 10 years but limited to 5 years from the date on which the Government servant would have retired on superannuation. If the Government servant died after retirement the family pension was payable only for the unexpired portion of the above five years period. Those widows who were in receipt of family pension under these rules on 31-12-1963 were allowed to draw it at half the rate for life or re-marriage, whichever was earlier.

(ii) The Family Pension was admissible to widow/widower for life or till re-marriage and thereafter to minor sons upto the age of 16 and minor daughters upto the age of 21 or marriage, whichever was earlier.

(iii) The rate of Family Pension was as follows:

Pay of Govt. Servant	Monthly Family Pension
Rs. 800/- and above	12% of pay subject to a minimum of Rs. 150/-.
Rs. 200/- and above and below Rs. 800/-	15% of pay subject to a maximum of Rs. 96/- and a minimum of Rs. 60/-.
Below Rs. 200/-	30% of pay subject to a minimum of Rs. 25/-.

(iv) One years' minimum continuous service (temporary or permanent) was a condition for the grant of Family Pension.

(c) whether in view of the continuous rising cost of living Government propose making upward revision in the rates of Family Pension Scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

The Family Pension Scheme 1964 has been kept constantly under review and liberalisation made from time to time. The details are as follows:

(i) with effect from 1-1-1966 the Family Pension was payable at double the normal rates for Government servants dying after rendering at least 7 years service; double the normal rate was applicable for 7 years or till the date on which the officer would have attained the age of superannuation had he survived, whichever period was shorter.

(ii) with effect from 1-3-1976 the minimum Family Pensions was raised to Rs. 40/- p.m. The rates have been revised further with effect from 1-1-1973 on the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission. The minimum and maximum pension has been raised to Rs. 60/- and Rs. 250/- respectively. Further, with effect from the same date Family Pension as double the normal rate is payable for a period of 7 years or until the employees/pensioner would have attained the age of 65, whichever is less.

(iii) With effect from the 22nd September 1977 the Scheme has been made non-contributory, and the deduction of two months emoluments from the Death-cum-Retirement Gratuity has been discontinued.

(iv) There was no provision in the original Family Pension Scheme for a temporary/ad-hoc increase or relief in Family Pension. With effect from 1-10-1975 Family Pensioners have been made eligible for

the instalment of dearness relief sanctioned to pensioners from time to time, based on the Third Pay Commission's recommendations. So far, 11 instalments of dearness relief equal to 55 per cent of family pension subject to a minimum of Rs. 55/- and a maximum of Rs. 275/- have been sanctioned. In addition, per 1-1-1973 family pensioners are allowed an ad hoc relief ranging from Rs. 15/- to Rs. 35/- p.m.

(v) With effect from 29th March 1978 the upper age for eligibility of daughters to receive family pension has been raised from 21 to 24 years and for boys from 18 to 21 years. Further, if the entitlement for family pension falls on a handicapped child in the family he/she receives the pension for life.

(e) if not, the reasons therefor.
Does not arise.

Guest House near Domestic and National Tourist Spots in Orissa.

3370. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA RATH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of domestic and National tourist spots in Orissa and at what places they are located (district-wise);

(b) whether any tourist bungalows or Government Guest Houses are provided near each and every national tourist spot;

(c) the number of tourist centres opened in the State to assist the tourists;

(d) whether Government have the proposal to increase the number of tourist centres and staff; and

(e) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) The India Tourism Development Corporation had conducted a general survey of the tourist

potential in the State of Orissa in 1979-80 for preparing a General Perspective Plan for the development of tourism in the State. The centres which have been considered important for development from the point of view of international or domestic/local tourism are listed in the statement attached (Annexure-I).

(b) A statement indicating the facilities provided viz., Tourist Bungalows, Rest Houses, Transportation facilities etc. in the Central Sector at various tourist centres in Orissa during the preceding Plan periods is attached (Annexure-II).

(c) to (e). The Central Department of Tourism does not have any tourist offices in Orissa and as such the question of increasing the staff does not arise. It is, however, understood from the State Government that they have opened 16 Tourist Offices in the State to provide assistance to tourists.

Out of these 13 are district level Offices and three are regional ones. The regional offices have been opened at points of special tourist importance namely Bhubaneswar, Konarak and Chilka.

Regarding the development of new tourist centres in Orissa in order to distribute tourist traffic more equitably throughout the country it has been decided in consultation with the State Governments and Union Territories to identify travel circuits. Tourist Centres falling along these travel circuits as such could be intensively developed for promoting tourism by pooling all available resources. The proposals on this concept received from the Government of Orissa will be discussed in a meeting to be held this month with the tourist officials of the State Government to finalise the schemes to be taken up in the Central and State Sectors.

Statement—I

Statement showing the tourist centres identified as international and domestic/local importance after the survey conducted by I.T.D.C.

S. No.	Name of the Centre and District	International/Domestic Importance
1	2	3
1	Bhubaneshwar (Distt. Puri)	International
2	Puri (Distt. Puri)	Do.
3	Konarak (Distt. Puri)	Do.
4	Chilka Lake (Distt. Puri)	Do.
5	Simlipal National Park (Distt. Balasore)	Do.
6	Ratnagiri, Udaigiri, Lalitgiri, (Distt. Cuttack)	Do.
7	Jaipur, (Distt. Cuttack)	Domestic/Local
8	Contilo, (Distt. Puri)	Do.
9	Harishankar, (Distt. Balangir)	Do.
10	Ranipur Gharial, (Distt. Balangir)	Do.

1	2	3
11 Sonepur, (Distt. Balangir)	.	.
12 Huma, Distt. Sambalpur	.	.
13 Narsinghnath, (Distt. Sambalpur)	.	.
14 Hirakund, (Distt. Sambalpur)	.	.
15 Ushakothi, (Distt. Sambalpur)	.	.
16 Tikkarpagarh, (Distt. Dhenkanal)	.	.
17 Rourkela, (Distt. Sambalpur)	.	.
18 Khiching, Distt. Mayurbhanj	.	.
19 Atri, Distt. Puri	.	.
20 Baqura-Water fall, Distt. Koraput	.	.
21 Chandipur-on-Sea, Distt. Balasore	.	.
22 Chakapad, Distt. Phulbani	.	.
23 Dhauli, Distt. Puri	.	.
24 Duduma, Distt. Korapur	.	.
25 Gopalpur-on-Sea, District Ganjam.	.	.
26 Gupteshwar Cave, Distt. Koraput	.	.
27 Joranda, Distt. Dhenkanal	.	.
28 Kapilas, Distt. Dhenkanal	.	.
29 Pradhanpat, Distt. Sambalpur	.	.
30 Remuna, Distt. Balasore	.	.
31 Sapta Saja Distt. Dhenkanal	.	.
32 Sarang, Distt. Dhenkanal	.	.
33 Sitabingi, Distt. Koonjhar	.	.
34 Taptapani, Distt. Ganjam	.	.

Statement-II

Statement showing the tourist centres in Orissa developed by providing facilities in the Central Sector

Tourist Centres	Facilities provided
1. Bhubaneswar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *(i) Rest House **(ii) Tourist Bungalow ***(iii) Tourist Bureau @(iv) Travellers Lodge (v) Transport Unit
2. Konark	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *(i) Rest House **(ii) Tourist Bungalow @(iii) Travellers Lodge

1

2

3

3. Puri	*(i) Rest House **(ii) Tourist Bungalow ***(iii) Tourist Bureau *(iv) Youth Hostel
4. Rambha	**(i) Tourist Bungalow
5. Chilka Lake	£ Motor Launch
6. Rourkela and Hirakud	***Tourist Bureau

*Rest Houses constructed by the State Department of Tourism with 100% subsidy from the Central Department of Tourism. These establishments are managed by the State Department of Tourism/Tourism Development Corporation.

**Tourist Bungalows constructed by the State Department of Tourism with 50% subsidy from the Central Department of Tourism and are now being managed by the State Department of Tourism/Tourism Development Corporation.

***Tourist Bureau were opened by the Government in the Second Five Year Plan with 100% subsidy from the Central Department of Tourism and now managed by the State Government.

@Travellers Lodge at Bhubaneshwar now converted into a hotel, namely Hotel Kalinga Ashok. Travellers Lodge at Konarak being run by ITDC.

£Lunch purchased by the Central Department of Tourism and handed over to the State Government for operation.

Fixed Deposit Schemes in Madras City

3371. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the (1) M/s. Vummudiar Finances (2) M/s. V. Pandurangiah and Sons and (3) Vummudiar Shopping Centre in Madras City have floated Fixed Deposit Schemes in the past;

(b) whether Government are aware that the Fixed Deposits filed with them are not honoured after maturity;

(c) the steps taken to protect the interests of depositors; and

(d) the steps taken to check bogus schemes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI

MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b): The Reserve Bank of India have no direct information regarding fixed deposits on maturity/non-payment of concerns in question. The Reserve Bank have however received some complaints alleging non-payment of deposits on maturity/non-payment of interest thereon by these concerns.

(c) and (d). The concerns in question appear to be unincorporated bodies. The Directions issued by the Reserve Bank of India under Chapter III B of the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934 and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposit) Rules, 1975 are applicable only to the companies as defined in the Companies Act, 1956, and not to such unincorporated bodies. The acceptance of deposits is a contract between the depositors and the concerned firm/individual and in case of breach of contract redress can be sought in a Court of Law.

Directions to manufacturers of Vanaspati Ghee to reduce the percentage of Imported Edible Oils used in the manufacture of Vanaspati

**3372. SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN:
SHRI CHANDRADEO
PRASAD VERMA:**

Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had recently given directions to the manufacturers to reduce the percentage of imported edible oils used in the manufacture of vanaspati from 95 per cent to 70 per cent;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware of the sharp rise in the price of indigenous oils as also of vanaspati as a result thereof;

(c) if so, the reasons for (a) above; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to ensure adequate supply of indigenous edible oils to the manufacturers in order to check the rise in the prices of oils and vanaspati?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHR BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY):

(a) to (d). The maximum usage of imported oil in the manufacture of vanaspati has been reduced from 95 per cent to 70 per cent with effect from 1st January, 1981. This was done with a view to give an incentive for a greater production of indigenous oils, particularly, non-traditional oils in the country, as also to enable additional quantities of imported oils to be allocated for direct consumption through the Public Distribution System.

The prices of vanaspati being charged by the manufacturers had risen towards the end of December, 1980. Discussions were immediately initiated by the Government with the vanaspati manufacturers, as a result of which, the industry agreed to observe a voluntary price restraint till the 28th February, 1981. Government is continuing its dialogue with the vanaspati manufacturers regarding the availability of vanaspati in sufficient quantities and at reasonable prices.

India's Imports from and Exports to U.K.

3373. SHRI CHANDRADEO PRA-SAD VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on one hand India's imports from U.K. have shown marked increase and on the other hand India's exports to that country have been on the decline;

(b) if so, the comparative rise in India's imports from U.K. and its exports to that country since the year 1976-77;

(c) reasons for the decline in the Indian exports to U.K.; and

(d) the measures taken by Government to narrow down the trade deficit as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The figures of India's imports from the exports to U.K. during the period from 1976-77 to 1979-80 were as under:—

(Value in Rs. crores)

Year	India's imports from U.K.	India's exports to U.K.	Balance of trade
1976-77	366.67	521.44	+ 154.77
1977-78	461.07	525.27	+ 64.20
1978-79	569.90	534.02	- 35.88
1979-80	663.50	473.60	- 189.90

(c) The reasons for the recent decline in India's exports to U.K. are the steep increase in the rate of inflation, growth of protectionist policies and prevailing recession in U.K. which has particularly hit the textiles, tobacco, leather and engineering exports. Moreover ban on export of silver has also adversely affected our exports to U.K.

(d) Apart from trade promotion measures like participation in fairs, undertaking market surveys and exchange of trade delegations, closer contacts between Indian exporters of engineering components with U.K. buyers generic promotion campaigns for tea and carpets exploration of possibilities of collaboration in the field of leather goods manufactures and special efforts to improve shipping services between India and U.K. are being undertaken. In addition, a suggestion has been made during the recent Indo-British Economic Committee meeting for the visit of a high level trade mission to U.K. to identify specific areas in which exports could be increased.

Performance of Jute Corporation of India

3374. SHRI B. D. SINGH:
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR
SINGH:
SHRI CHNANGUR RAM:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any assessment with regard to the performance of the Jute Corporation of India in safeguarding the interests of the jute growers in the country; and

(b) if so, the result thereof and steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) The working of the Jute Corporation of

India (JCI) is under constant review of the Government.

(b) The main features of the performance of Jute Corporation of India during the current year have been as follows:

(i) Procurement as on 15-2-81 was about 10.22 lakh bales against 8.68 lakh bales in the previous year;

(ii) The godown capacity has been increased from about 12 lakh bales in the preceding year to 20.29 lakh bales;

(iii) About 80 per cent of the purchases during the current year have been made from the growers. Jute Corporation of India has implemented a scheme of direct purchases from growers certified by Panchayats in some selected Districts of West Bengal on an experimental basis; and

(iv) JCI has been able to sell about 11.25 lakh bales of raw jute to the jute mills in the country and also contracted exports of about 87,000 bales.

Government have appointed a Study Group to make suitable recommendations for improvement in the working of the Corporation. A Working Group has also been constituted to suggest measures for forging effective links between cooperative credit and marketing to protect the interests of the jute growers.

Shore Based Steel Plant at Haldia

3375. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to set up one of the shore-based steel plant at Haldia;

(b) if so, when it is expected to set up; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c) It has not been possible to consider the location of a new steel plant at Haldia due to non-availability of financial resources.

Expansion of Madras Airport

3376. SHRI ERA MOHAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the growing international traffic at Madras Airport any scheme has been drawn up for its expansion;

(b) what are the details of this scheme;

(c) whether any time schedule has been drawn up in this connection, if so, what is the time schedule; and

(d) when is the expansion scheme likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). As an interim measure, the international arrival hall will be expanded by 1015 Sq. Metres by 1982. As a long term measure, it is proposed to shift all domestic operations to a new complex to be constructed by 1984-85 so that the entire area of the existing terminal could be utilised for international traffic.

(c) and (d). The new domestic terminal complex is expected to be completed in 1984-85. Interim modi-

fication to the existing terminal will be completed in 1982.

Rules followed by Trainees in Flying and Gliding Clubs

3377. SHRI DAULAT SINHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of flying clubs and gliding clubs functioning in India with their location;

(b) the number of persons trained by these clubs annually;

(c) the criteria adopted for giving admission; and

(d) what are the rules which are to be followed by the trainees?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) As per Statement-I.

(b) As per Statement-II.

(c) and (d). Candidates should have passed the matriculation examination. They should also undergo medical examination prescribed by the Civil Aviation Department and be assessed fit. They should have attained the age of 16 years for Glider flying and 17 years for Flying powered aircraft. They have to enrol themselves as members in the Gliding/Flying Clubs and should abide by the instructions mentioned in the Articles of Association of the Club.

Statement—I

List of Civil Flying Clubs/Institute in India

Sl. No.	Name of the Club	Station
1.	Andhra Pradesh Flying Club	Hyderabad
2.	Assam Flying Club Ltd.	Gauhati
3.	Amritsar Aviation Club	Amritsar
4.	Bombay Flying Club	Bombay
5.	Banasthal Vidyapith Flying & Gliding Club	Banasthal Vidyapith,
6.	Coimbatore Flying Club	Coimbatore
7.	Co-operative Hind Flying Club Ltd.	Lucknow (Branch at Kanpur and Varanasi)
8.	Delhi Flying Club Ltd.	New Delhi
9.	Eastern Madhya Pradesh Flying & Gliding Club	Raipur
10.	Gujarat Flying Club	Baroda (Branch at Surat)
11.	Hissar Aviation Club	Hissar
12.	Kerala Aviation Training Centre	Trivendrum
13.	Karnal Aviation Club	Karnal
14.	Jamshedpur Co-operative Flying Club.	Jamshedpur
15.	Ludhiana Aviation Club	Ludhiana
16.	Madhya Pradesh Flying Club Ltd.	Indore (Branch at Bhopal)
17.	Madras Flying Club Ltd.	Madras
18.	Northern India Flying Club	Jullundur Cantt.
19.	Nagpur Flying Club Ltd.	Nagpur
20.	Patiala Aviation Club	Patiala
21.	Bihar Flying Institute	Patna (Branch at Muzaffarpur)
22.	Govt. Aviation Training Institute	Bhubaneswar
23.	Rajasthan State Flying School	Jaipur
24.	Govt. Flying Training School	Bangalore
25.	Govt. Flying Training Institute	Calcutta

NOTE :— The Institutions at Serial No. 21 to 25 are run by the respective State Governments as Departmental Institutions.

List of Civil Gliding Clubs/Wings in India

Sl. No.	Name of the Club	Station

Gliding Clubs :

1. Agra Gliding Club Agra Cantt.
2. Ahmedabad Gliding and Flying Club Ahmedabad
3. Birla Gliding Club Pilani
4. Delhi Gliding Club New Delhi
5. Deolali Gliding Club Nasik
6. Eastern Madhya Pradesh Flying and Gliding Club Ltd. Raipur
7. Gliding & Soaring Centre, III Kanpur
8. Central Gliding Club Hyderabad

Gliding Wings :

1. Amritsar Aviation Club (G.W.) Amritsar
2. Hissar Aviation Club (G.W.) Hissar
3. Northern India Flying Club (G.W.) Jullundur Cantt.
4. Patiala Aviation Club (G.W.) Patiala
5. Rajasthan State Flying School (G.W.) Jaipur
6. Bihar Flying Institute (G.W.) Patna
7. Ludhiana Aviation Club (G.W.) Ludhiana

Note :— Gliding Wings at Serial Nos.5 and 6 are run by the respective State Governments as Departmental Institutions.

Statement—II

Statement Showing Number of Licences Issued (PPL & CPL) by the Flying Clubs & (GPL) by the Gliding Clubs During the Years 1976 to 1980

	Year 1976	Year 1977	Year 1978	Year 1979	Year 1980
I. Flying Clubs :					
(i) Private Pilot's Licence	123	139	184	189	95
(ii) Commercial Pilot's Licence. . . .	33	27	26	32	41
II. Gliding Clubs :					
Glider Pilot's Licence	35	31	38	42	32

M/s Pure Drinks (New Delhi) Ltd.

3378. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the advertisement of Pure Drinks (New Delhi) Limited had shown for the year 1979 a Profit Before Tax of Rs. 78.69 lacs and Profit after tax of Rs. 64.77 lacs thus income-tax paid is Rs. 13.92 lacs;

(b) are these figures correct;

(c) if so, what is the basis on which the Profit after tax of Rs. 64.77 lacs

arrived at when Profit Before Tax is Rs. 78.69 lacs; and

(d) if the figures are not correct, what action is proposed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE. (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The provision for meeting tax liability has been made after taking into account the brought forward losses and depreciation on new bottles on the following basis:

Net Profit before taxation	Rs. 78,69,174
Add breakages of bottle considered separately	Rs. 22,25,343

Rs. 1,00,94,517

Add disallowance out of Advertisement Expenses u/s 37(2A) (15% of Rs. 55,37,461)	Rs. 8,30,519
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Rs. 1,09,25,136

Less : Depreciation at the rate of 100% on new bottle purchased as the cost of each bottle is less than Rs. 750/-	Rs. 40,26,931
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Rs. 68,98,205

Less brought forward losses for assessment years 1978-79 and 1979-80	Rs. 50,46,968
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Net income subject to Income-tax	Rs. 18,51,237
--	---------------

Income-tax at the rate of 60%	Rs. 11,10,744
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Surcharge at the rate of 7 1/2%	Rs. 83,306
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Rs. 11,94,050

The provisions made for taxation at Rs. 13.93 lakhs against Rs. 11.94 lakhs worked out above is higher.

The accuracy of these figures will be verified during the course of regular assessment proceedings which is pending.

Import of Coking Coal from Australia, U.S.A. and Canada

3379. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state the element of freight involved in deals for import of coking coal from Australia, U.S.A. and Canada and its economies?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): The freight rates per long ton of coking coal imported from Australia, Canada and USA will be around US \$ 35.45 and 54 respectively.

Use of low ash high grade imported coking coal in blend with indigenous coal results in a reduction of coke ash, coke rate and slag rate, increasing at the same time the production and productivity of the blast furnace. Therefore, notwithstanding the relatively higher cost of imported coking coal, its use in the steel plants has been found to be economically advantageous.

Problems of the Aluminium Foil Industries

3380. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware about the problems of the Aluminium foil industries of the country;

(b) if so, whether Government have a proposal for taking immediate steps to nationalise the existing excise structure and reformulate aluminium foil import policy; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI

PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The aluminium foil manufacturers have represented that they are facing resistance to sales of their products because of lower price of imported foils as well as that of substitutes for foils manufactured in the country.

(b) and (c). The matter is being examined and if necessary, suitable action would be taken by Government.

Tea Centres Abroad

3381. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have evolved some schemes to make tea centres abroad economically viable and increase the export of tea; and

(b) if so, the outlines of the scheme and locations of the centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A joint venture is being set up between the Tea Board and the Hotel Corporation of India, a public sector undertaking, for running the Tea Centres of the Tea Board at London, Sydney and Cairo, which will utilise the professional expertise of the Hotel Corporation for running these centres as economically viable units while fulfilling the basic promotional role for which these centres were set up.

Evasion of Central Excise by a Firm Producing Video Cassette Recorder

3382. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI H. N. GOWDA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Revenue Intelligence have detected large scale tax-evasion of Central Excise by a firm producing Video Cassette Recorder (VCR) recently;

(b) if so, full details thereof; and

(c) action contemplated by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) to (c). No such case of evasion of Central Excise duty has been detected by the Revenue Intelligence. Therefore, the question of supplying details thereof and contemplating action in the matter does not arise.

Extension given to Officers

3383. SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRAKASAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any officers of his Ministry have been given extension of service during the last three years;

(b) if so, the names of the officers and their designations; and

(c) the reasons for extension?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The following Officers were given extension of service during the last three years in the Ministry of Finance (Secretariat Departments) in public interest and in really exceptional circumstances.

(1) Shri S. Narayan, Chairman, Central Board of Direct Taxes and ex-officio Additional Secretary.

(2) Shri M.D. Verma, Member, Central Board of Direct Taxes and ex-officio Additional Secretary.

(3) Shri Ganga Ram, Jamedar.

Income-Tax Raids in Madras City

3384. SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of raids by Income Tax departments have been conducted during the years 1979 and 1980 in Madras City;

(b) if so, the names, status and details of each person where such raids were made;

(c) what were the seizures and benami accounts and documents found from each person; and

(d) the action taken or proposed to be taken against each person?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. Having regard to the number of searches conducted during the years 1979 and 1980, it may not be practicable to furnish the details of seizure, names, status, etc. in each case. However, if the Hon'ble Member desires to have information in respect of a particular search, information on the same will be furnished.

Appropriate action is being taken in all these cases in accordance with law.

Excise Duty on Glass Marbles

3385. SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on playing glass marbles (Kanche) which is the cheapest medium of play by children excise duty @ 35 per cent is levied against glass bottle, sheath glass and other glass and glassware items which are widely used for commercial purposes which are subject to excise duty @ 10 to 15 per cent;

(b) if so, reasons for this discrimination;

(c) names of small and large scale units manufacturing playing glass marble (Kanche) in the country and amount of Central Excise duty paid by each unit since 1979; and

(d) in view of the facts 'Kanche' are toys and meant for playing purposes by children of poor, the reasons why this item has not been totally exempted from the purview of Central Excise duty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) The basic excise duties leviable on the various products referred to are as follows:—

ad valorem

Glass marbles	35%
Sheet glass	35%
Glass & glassware	35%

However, glasware produced by the mouth blown process or semi-automatic process or manually operated press attracts rates of duty varying from 25 per cent to 15 per cent *ad valorem*.

(b) The lower rate of duty for glassware referred to in (a) above is on account of the non-use or limited use of machine.

(c) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

(d) Glass and glassware, including glass marbles, manufactured by units whose total clearances in a year do not exceed Rs. 15 lakhs enjoys the following concessions:—

(i) Clearances up to a value of Rs. 5 lakhs per annum are fully exempt; and

(ii) Further clearances between Rs. 5 and Rs. 15 lakhs (i.e. an additional quantum of Rs. 10 lakhs) per annum attract only 3/4ths of the normal duty.

With effect from 1-4-1981 the slab entitled to full exemption is being in-

creased to Rs. 7.5 lakhs. "Kanche" or glass marbles are largely used in soda water bottles. Considering the existing exemptions and the varied use of glass marbles, it has not been considered necessary to fully exempt them from payment of excise duty.

मध्य प्रदेश में सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों द्वारा जमा की गई राशियाँ और दिए गए ऋण

3386. श्री शिव कुमार सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान बच्चावार, मध्य प्रदेश में सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों द्वारा जमा की गई राशियाँ और दिये गये ऋणों का अनुपात क्या है और इसका राष्ट्रीय औसत कितना है तथा मध्य राज्यों में इसका अनुपात क्या है ;

(ख) क्या हाल ही के वर्षों में मध्यप्रदेश में इस अनुपात में गिरावट आई है ;

(ग) ब्याज की अधिमात्र दरों के अन्तर्गत वर्ष 1978 और 1979 के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश में सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों द्वारा दिये गये कुल ऋणों की प्रतिशतता क्या है; और

(घ) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा जारी किये गये मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्तों के अनुसार उपरोक्त योजना के अन्तर्गत उन्हें दी जाने वाली राशि की प्रतिशतता क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपवित्त मंत्री (श्री मणमार्ह बारोट) : (क) तथा (ख). जून,

1977, 1978 तथा 1979 के अंतिम मुकाबरों की स्थिति के अनुसार अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंकों के राज्यवार ऋण अनुपात : जमा तथा ऋण तथा निवेश : जमा राशियां संलग्न विवरण में दर्शाई गई हैं। मध्य प्रदेश में ऋण जमा अनुपात (स्वीकृति के अनुसार) जून, 1977 के 51.4 प्रतिशत से बढ़ कर जून, 1979 में 54.4 प्रतिशत हो गया। अधिसूचितों के उपभोग के अनुसार ऋण जमा अनुपात में समनुरूप वृद्धि 53.7 प्रतिशत के मुकाबले 57.9 प्रतिशत थी जब कि बैंकों के सरकारी प्रतिशूलियों तथा राज्य सहकारी निकायों में निवेशों को हिसाब में लेने के बाद उपभोग के अनुसार ऋण जमा निवेश : जमा अनुपात जून, 1977 के 71.8 प्रतिशत से बढ़ कर जून, 1979 में 75.5 प्रतिशत हो गया।

(ग) दिसम्बर, 1978 तथा 1979 की अन्त की स्थिति के अनुसार, मध्य प्रदेश में सरकारी खेत के बैंकों के, विभेदी व्याज दर योजना के समग्र बकाया अधिकम कमातः 5.20 करोड़ रुपये तथा 7.42 करोड़ रुपये के थे। इस प्रकार पिछले वर्ष की अन्त की स्थिति के अनुसार, राज्य में, इन बैंकों के, विभेदी व्याज दर योजना के अधीन, कुल अधिकम, 1.6 प्रतिशत तथा 1.9 प्रतिशत बैठते हैं।

(घ) बैंकों से यह आशा की जाती है कि विभेदी व्याज दर योजना के अधीन वे अपने समग्र उधारों को, पिछले वर्ष के अन्त की स्थिति के अनुसार राशि से अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर एक प्रतिशत तक बढ़ा दें।

विवरण

सभी अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंकों का राज्यवार छूटः जमा अनुपात तथा छूट + निवेश जमा अनुपात
(जून के अन्तिम शुक्रवार को स्थिति के अनुसार)

(प्रतिशत)

राज्यों के नाम	स्वीकृति के अनुसार—छूट जमा अनुपात						उपमोल के अनुपात			
	1977	1978	1979	1977	1978	1979	छूट जमा	छूट + निवेश जमा अनुपात	1978	1979
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
हायदराबाद	58.8	60.9	63.9	108.3	90.8	108.7	133.4	116.7	129.7	
हिमाचल प्रदेश	21.2	24.2	27.1	21.8	24.9	27.9	34.7	42.2	42.6	
जम्मू व कश्मीर	32.0	23.0	37.1	27.6	19.8	30.5	41.1	34.4	44.4	
पंजाब	32.5	36.1	37.9	76.2	77.9	70.5	85.8	86.9	77.9	
राजस्थान	60.3	59.2	66.7	67.5	65.1	72.8	98.2	98.7	103.2	
कर्नाटक	44.9	43.1	41.2	62.9	63.9	63.0	89.7	91.0	88.3	
नगालैंड	34.6	28.6	28.3	39.7	31.8	37.0	181.4	135.9	135.8	
चिकित्सा	3.3	6.1	2.5	3.3	6.3	2.5	5.1	8.8	3.3	
बिहार	38.4	41.2	39.2	54.2	53.4	49.6	69.5	70.8	64.5	
उड़ीसा	61.3	60.8	64.2	70.8	70.0	73.0	120.7	118.9	112.6	
पूर्वोंधारा	66.1	64.2	60.6	60.5	58.0	55.2	69.4	67.5	63.2	
मध्य प्रदेश	51.4	58.6	54.4	53.7	55.8	57.9	71.8	74.8	75.5	

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
उत्तर प्रदेश	.	46.6	46.1	48.2	52.2	49.9	52.9	67.3	65.7	65.6
गुजरात	.	52.4	51.1	52.1	57.3	54.9	55.9	72.6	70.9	70.7
महाराष्ट्र	.	71.6	73.8	76.4	65.2	67.5	70.6	73.8	76.4	78.7
शास्त्र प्रदेश	.	66.4	70.0	70.4	69.1	72.3	72.5	91.0	92.2	88.1
कर्नाटक	.	87.9	80.0	77.7	91.4	82.4	79.7	110.4	98.3	92.9
केरल	.	64.0	62.1	65.8	65.5	60.7	67.8	83.3	77.7	82.6
तमिलनाडू	.	100.9	93.4	91.3	99.7	92.8	90.8	122.4	112.7	106.5
समस्त भारत	.	72.5	69.8	69.1	72.5	69.8	69.1	85.8	83.1	80.6

दिप्यको :—निवेश राशियों पर आधारित जो कि अगले वर्ष के मार्च के प्रत संबंधित है खियाय जून, 1977 के, जहाँ में वर्ष के मार्च के प्रत संबंधित है।

Offices of L.I.C. functioning in the country.

3388. SHRI MATILAL HASDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of L.I.C. offices functioning in the country, State-wise;

(b) the number of offices to be opened during the current year; State-wise; and

(c) the number of offices to be opened during the current year in West Bengal; district-wise break up thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). On 31st March, 1980, the LIC had 789 offices in the country (Central Office 1, Zonal Offices 5, Divisional Offices 41, Branch Offices 738 and Sub-offices 4). The LIC decided to open 91 new offices (including one Divisional Office) during 1980-81. The State-wise position is as under:-

States/Union Territories	No. of offi- ces on 31st March, 1980	No. of off- ces ope- ned during 1980-81
1	2	3
<i>States :</i>		
Andhra Pradesh	58	9
Assam	22	—
Bihar	48	5
Gujarat	55	6
Haryana	14	1
Himachal Pradesh	4	1
Jammu & Kashmir	4	1
Karnataka	55	8
Kerala	35	4
Madhya Pradesh	42	6
Maharashtra	121	8
Manipur	1	—
Meghalaya	1	—
Nagaland	1	—

	1	2	3
Orissa	14	8	
Punjab	29	2	
Rajasthan	34	4	
Sikkim	1	—	
Tamil Nadu	62	9	
Tripura	1	—	
Uttar Pradesh	96	11	
West Bengal	60	3	
<i>Union Territories :</i>			
Delhi	25	3	
Goa, Daman & Diu	25	3	
Pondicherry	1	—	
Chandigarh	5	—	
Andaman & Nicobar Island	1	—	
Total	789	91	

(c) The three new offices to be opened in West Bengal are branch offices proposed for Hooghly, Jalpaiguri and Midnapur Districts.

Modernisation of Bessemer Plant (Duplex Plant)

3389. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for modernisation of Bessemer Plant (Duplex Plant); and

(b) whether Government are aware that if the same plant is not modernised then the cost of production will be more to produce quality steel and the capacity of steel production will not be fulfilled?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b)-

The Duplex process of steel-making has become obsolete and is being used presently only in TISCO and IISCO plants in this country. In the modernisation plan already cleared by Government for TISCO, the Duplex process will be converted into the L/D process of steel-making. An in-depth study into the problems and potentials of IISCO including the modernisation of steel-making technology and facilities has been taken up and negotiations are in progress with a French team and the USSR.

Pending Assessment Cases in Income Tax Office Salary Circle, New Delhi

3390. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether thousands of cases are pending for assessment in the office of the Income-tax Officer, Salary Circle, Mayur Bhawan, New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the steps which he proposes to take to get expeditious disposal of the assessments pending for 1979-80 onwards made during the current financial year apart from streamlining the working of this Circle?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The returns filed prior to 1-4-1980 account for a little less than 30 per cent of the workload pending as on 31-1-1981 in the Salary Circle at New Delhi. During the current year the administrative limits for completion of summary assessments has been raised to Rs. 1 lakh. Inspectors of Income-tax have also been assigned assessment function in cases where the returned income is Rs. 25,000/- or less. There is also a Public Relation Officer functioning in Salary Circle to help the assessee to get their refund claims etc. expedited. A Grievance Cell is also functioning in the Office of the Commissioner of Income-tax, Delhi-VI which looks into the grievances of tax payers so as to facilitate their redress-

al. These steps are expected to streamline the working of the Circle.

Indebtedness of States

3391. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total indebtedness of States at present and the extent of which it increased in December, 1980; and

(b) the name of the State which owes to Centre largest amount?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) Government accounts are prepared for each financial year ending 31st March. The indebtedness of State Governments towards the Central Government as at the end of 1978-79 was Rs. 13876.35 crores. According to the Revised Estimates for 1980-81 (which are not prepared State/Union-territory-wise), the total amount of Central loans outstanding against State Governments as on 31-3-1981 is estimated to be Rs. 17047.65 crores. The information regarding increase in the indebtedness during December, 1980 is not separately available.

(b) According to the latest available State-wise information, Uttar Pradesh owed the largest amount to the Central Government, as on 31-3-1979.

Capacity of IISCO's Ingot Steel Production

3392. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) what is the actual capacity of IISCO's ingot steel production (as per MECON's reports IISCO's capacity is 0.8 million tonnes);

(b) whether cost of production will be less if it is made 2 million tonnes; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI

PRANAB MUKHERJEE: (a) The rated capacity of IISCO is 1.00 million tonnes of ingot steel per annum. As per MECON's assessment made in April, 1978, the achievable capacity was estimated at 0.983 million tonnes per annum.

(b) and (c). The cost of production does not necessarily go down with an increase in capacity if investment on additional land, equipment, technology and downstream facilities is high.

Concessions to overseas Indians to Invest in Small Savings

3393. **SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:**
SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY
SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI RAHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to extend some concessions to overseas Indians as an incentive to attract them to invest in small savings; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the scheme of Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) No concrete proposals in this regard are under consideration of Union Government, at present.

(b) Does not arise.

Installation of Oxygen Plant in IISCO

3395. **SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for installation of Oxygen Plant in IISCO;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The precise requirement of oxygen in their Burnpur Works on the basis of changes that can take place in future in the furnaces and the converters, it at present under consideration of the Indian Iron and Steel Company.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

News "Tourism Minister to fly past warning"

3396. **SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to news appearing in "Times of India" (Bombay) dated 9th January, 1981 captioned "Tourism Minister to fly past warning";

(b) whether there is any proposal under consideration to discontinue the Air India flights to Australia; and

(c) if so, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Expansion of IISCO

3397. **SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal before Government for expansion of IISCO; and

(b) if so, when the work is expected to start?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Functioning of Regional Rural Banks

3398. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Regional Rural Banks are not functioning up to the mark; and

(b) if so, the details of steps his Ministry propose to take for bringing

the functioning of those banks up to the mark?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). As will be revealed by the following Table, the regional rural banks have shown steady progress in branch expansion, deposit mobilisation and extension of credit facilities to their beneficiaries in rural areas.

TABLE

(Position as at the end of June)

		1978	1979	1980
1. No of Regional Rural Banks	.	48	56	73
2. No. of Branches	.	1424	1990	2735
3. Deposits (Rs. Crores)	.	45.25	98.26	163.68
4. Advances (Rs. crores)	.	65.97	173.51	181.16
5. No. of beneficiaries (Lakhs)	.	7.69	16.07	18.47

A steering Committee has been set up in the Reserve Bank of India in which all aspects of the working of the Regional Rural Banks are periodically reviewed and suitable measures for improvement in their working are considered for adoption.

Gramya Banks in West Bengal

3399. SHRI SATYA GOPAL MISHRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Gramya Banks functioning at present in West Bengal; district-wise;

(b) whether Government have any proposal to open more new Gramya Banks during the current year;

(c) if so, the number and location of such banks at different places of West Bengal; district-wise; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) At present seven Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) covering 14 out of the 15 districts in West Bengal are functioning in that State. The details of these banks are indicated in the enclosed Statement.

(b) No other new Gramya Bank is proposed to be set up in the State during the current financial year.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

Statement*Regional Rural Banks Functioning in West Bengal*

Sl. No.	Name of the Regional Rural Bank	Date of establishment	Districts covered
1.	Gaur Gramin Bank, Malda	2-10-1975	1. Malda 2. Dinajpur 3. Murshidabad
2.	Mallabhum Gramin Bank, Bankura	9-4-1976	1. Bankura 2. Purulia 3. Midnapore
3.	Mayurakshi Gramin Bank, Suri	16-8-1976	1. Birbhum
4.	Uttar Banga Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Coochbehar	7-3-1977	1. Cooch Behar 2. Jalpaiguri 3. Darjeeling
5.	Nadia Gramin Bank, Krishnagar	27-8-1980	1. Nadia
6.	Sagar Gramin Bank, Amtala	24-9-1980	1. 24 Parganas
7.	Bardhaman Gramin Bank, Burdwan	25-11-1980	1. Burdwan 2. Hooghly

Exports by FERA Companies

3400. SHRI V. N. GADGIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of FERA companies who have accepted export obligation of 10 per cent as required under FERA guidelines;

(b) the names of the top five FERA companies having largest exports and the value of their exports during the years 1978, 1979 and 1980;

(c) whether these FERA companies contribute towards building foreign exchange resources for the country;

(d) whether their inflow in terms of foreign exchange earned through exports, is large than the outgo of foreign exchange by way of dividend repatriation; and

(e) if so, the ratio between inflow and outflow of foreign exchange?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) A statement is attached showing the names

of the companies to which export obligation was imposed under FERA guidelines and their performance.

(b) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House separately.

Statement

No.	Name of the Company	Performance
1.	Chloride India Ltd.	16.75% (Aug.'79)
2.	Union Carbide India Ltd.	10.18% (Dec.'79)
3.	Dunlop India Ltd.	10.2% (79-80)
4.	*Fibreglass Pilkington	5.76% (Apr.'79)
5.	*Kanthal India Ltd.	—
6.	*International Combustion (India) Ltd.	—

Since these companies have not been able to fulfil the export obligation, they have taken or are taking action to reduce non-resident equity to 40 per cent.

Extension of the scheme of training Carpet weavers

3401. SHRI MARTAND SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether to increase the exports of hand-knitted carpets, Government propose to extend the scheme of training carpet weavers to other regions of the country uncovered so far;

(b) if so, whether Rewa and other former Vindhya Pradesh regions of Madhya Pradesh will be covered by this extension; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not extending the scheme of training carpet weavers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) to (c). During the Sixth Five Year Plan, no increase in the number of training centres for carpet weaving is proposed in the Central sector except in J&K. However, the training scheme envisages the movement of training centres from one area to another. Such movement is decided by Government from time to time. Besides the State Govts. also have the option to open new Centres where necessity is felt for such Centres.

Central Assistance to Orissa for tourism, Wildlife and for infrastructure

3402. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Orissa has sought Central assistance for development of tourism, wildlife and for providing infrastructure; and

(b) if so, the quantum of Central assistance to the projects for which they have been sought?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, the Central Department of Tourism proposes to construct a Forest Lodge at Simlipal National Park for which a provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been made during 1981-82.

In addition, the India Tourism Development Corporation proposes to construct jointly with the Orissa Tourism Development Corporation a hotel at Puri and a complex of cottages at Konark during the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85. The details of collaboration and financial implications of the schemes are being worked out.

गणेश सिंही बीड़ी कम्पनी, दिल्ली की
ओर बकाया आयकर

3403. श्री अमृदास शास्त्री :
क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) गणेश सिंही बीड़ी कम्पनी बहादुरगढ़ रोड, दिल्ली की ओर वर्ष 1979-80 के लिए कितना आयकर बकाया है; और

(ब) बकाया राशि को बसूल करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई तिह सिंहोदिया) : (क) कर-विरारण वर्ष 1979-80 के सम्बन्ध में भेसर्स गणेश सिंही बीड़ी कम्पनी, बहादुरगढ़ रोड, दिल्ली की तरफ कोई आयकर बकाया नहीं है।

(ब) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

चान्दवाड़ा (बिहार) में अभ्रक कागज कारखाने की स्थापना

3404. ओरोतलाल इसाब बर्मि: क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चान्दवाड़ा (कोडेटमा बिहार) में एक अभ्रक कागज कारखाना स्थापित करने के बारे में प्रन्तिम रूप में कोई निर्णय कर लिया गया है ;

(ख) उक्त कारखाने की स्थापना के लिए योजना आयोग ने कितनी राशि का नियतन किया है ; इस पर कुल कितनी लागत आयेगी और यह कारखाना सम्भवतः कब तक चालू हो जाएगा ; और

(ग) उक्त कारखाने की रूपरेखा क्या है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राधमंडी (ओं खुरशाद आलम खां, (क) : अभ्रक व्यापार निगम ने कुमरोत्तलेय्या (चान्दवाड़ा, बिहार) में एक अभ्रक कागज कारखाने की स्थापना करने के लिए अगस्त, 1980 में विनिश्चय किया था।

(ख) योजना आयोग ने, विभिन्न अभ्रक आधारित परियोजनाओं के लिए मिट्टी की प्रस्थापनाओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए छठी योजना अवधि के दौरान 10 करोड़ रु० का सांकेतिक प्रावधान रखा है। बिहार में अभ्रक कागज परियोजना के लिए अनुमानित निवेश लगभग 22 करोड़ रु० है। ऐसी संभावना है कि यह अभ्रक पेपर कारखाना आगे तीन वर्षों के भीतर कार्य आरम्भ कर देगा।

(ग) इस कारखाने की 1200 मे० टन प्रति वर्ष अभ्रक कागज तैयार करने की क्षमता होगी, जिसमें से 600 मे० टन मैकेनिकल पर्लिंग प्रोसेस पर आधारित होगा और बाकी 600 मे० टन थर्मो-कैमीकल

प्रोसेस पर आधारित होगा। यह कारखाना लगभग 350 वर्किंसों को रोजगार देने में सक्षम हो सकेगा।

Restoration of Airport at Diu

3405. SHIRLMATI SANYOGITA RANE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the aerodrome was destroyed in Diu at the time of liberation of the territory; and

(b) whether Government propose restoring the same and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Exchange of soiled notes in R.B.I. KANPUR

3406. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4516 on 23rd March, 1979 regarding exchange of soiled notes and state:

(a) the reasons why the public sector banks and even the Reserve Bank of India, Kanpur have not been exchanging soiled notes, slightly mutilated notes despite repeated requests and representations to them;

(b) the reasons why 112 notes each of one hundred rupee presented on 10th December, 1979 in Reserve Bank of India, Kanpur were not exchanged despite requests; and

(c) what necessary steps Government propose in the circumstances to check great hardship and harassment?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) The public sector banks and the Reserve Bank of India, Kanpur have the powers to extend requisite exchange facilities and they have been continuing to provide the same.

(b) The Reserve Bank of India has intimated that as the notes presented by the claimant in question were very badly soiled and not fit for being handled in the normal course, as per Reserve Bank of India's procedures, the claimant was asked to submit an undertaking in the prescribed form specifying among other things that he undertakes full responsibility for any damage that may be caused to the notes during handling/examination but he has not submitted the requisite undertaking so far despite repeated reminders.

(c) The Reserve Bank of India (Note Refund) Rules were liberalised in March 1980 and the public sector banks have been delegated adequate powers for the exchange of even mutilated notes. The Reserve Bank Officers inspecting public sector banks and currency chests verify during their inspections whether adequate exchange facilities are provided to the public. All specific complaints are looked into by the Central Office of the Reserve Bank to ensure that there is no harassment to the public.

Value of goods produced in public sector undertakings

3407. SHRI B. K. NAIR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total value of goods produced in Public Sector Undertakings;

(b) whether any of these products are sold below their cost of production;

(c) if so, the details including the quantum of such sales, list of establishments, cost of production, sale prices and also market price of the more important items;

(d) whether it is proposed to introduce a pricing scheme based on cost plus fair margin; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) Information relating to total value of goods is furnished in Statement 2.5A of Vo-

lume I of Public Enterprises Survey—Annual Report of Public Enterprises 1979-80 laid on the Table of both the Houses of Parliament on 27th February, 1981.

(b) to (e). Information in respect of costs of sales as well as expenses on production of each running enterprises is also furnished in Vo. III of Public Enterprises Survey—1979-80. Under the existing Pricing Policy Guidelines Public Enterprises are required to be economically viable units, to increase their efficiency and to establish their profitability. Enterprises which produce goods and services in competition with other domestic producers are permitted to charge prices determined by normal market forces of demand and supply. Enterprises under monopolistic or semi-monopolistic conditions are required to cover their cost of production and attempt to establish prices for their products within the landed cost of comparable imported goods. Where Government regulates or establishes the prices of certain infra-structural goods like steel, fertilizers, petroleum etc., the price covers costs at normative level of capacity utilisation plus a reasonable margin. Where, under a directive from Government, the enterprise is obliged to sell without a reasonable return or without the recovery of total costs, Government grants subsidy under a pre-determined scheme. Only in exceptional circumstances where considerable un-utilised capacity exists, the enterprise is permitted to sell at marginal cost.

Deposit with R.B.I. by Peerless General Finance and Investment

3408. SHRI MUNDER SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Peerless General Finance and Investment Company is depositing 80 per cent of its collection in the Reserve Bank of India;

(b) how much money has been deposited in the Reserve Bank of India of this Company till the year 1979-80; and

(c) whether Government are thinking to ban this Company?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) In pursuance of the provisions of the Prize Chits & Money Circulation Schemes (Banning) Act, 1978 which came into force from 12th December, 1978 and rules framed thereunder, the Government of West Bengal issued a notice to the company on 10th September, 1979 to submit its winding up programme. The company contended that its business was not covered by the Act and filed a writ petition in the Calcutta High Court against the Union Government, State Government, and the Reserve Bank of India and obtained a stay order. The case is still sub-judice.

Handloom Industry

3409. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the traditional industry of handloom is facing serious economic problems, especially in Kerala;

(b) the steps being taken by Government to help this traditional industry of India; and

(c) the financial assistance given to this industry and in what form?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) No such complaint has been received by the Government of India.

(b) Government of India have launched various schemes for the development of handlooms throughout the country, which are as follows:—

(1) Intensive Development Projects for the benefit of weavers outside the cooperative fold;

(2) Share capital assistance for primary handloom cooperative societies;

(3) Share capital assistance for apex marketing societies of handloom weavers;

(4) Assistance for creation of pre-loom and post-loom processing facilities;

(5) Share capital assistance to State Handloom Development Corporations;

(6) Loan and grant assistance to handloom weavers in the cooperative sector for improvement and modernisation of looms;

(7) Managerial subsidy to handloom weavers' cooperatives;

(8) Handloom janata cloth scheme for providing sustained employment to handloom weavers and cheap cloth to the weaker sections of the society;

(9) Grant of special rebate on sale of handloom cloth.

(c) A statement showing financial assistance given to all the States and to Korela is attached.

Statement

S.No.	Scheme	Financial assistance released from 1976-77 upto 1-3-81. (in Rs lakhs)	Kerala State	All States
1.	Share capital loan assistance to primary weavers societies.	40·61	986·06	
2.	Share capital assistance to state Apex Societies.	57·00	1344·00	
3.	Share capital assistance to State Handloom Development Corporations.	37·00	783·00	
4.	Assistance for pre-loom post-loom processing facilities.	8·00	871·09	
5.	Managerial subsidy to weavers societies.	3·00	75·00	
6.	Assistance for modernisation/renovations.	6·00	100·00	
7.	Export oriented production projects.	37·00	568·00	
Total		188·61	4727·15	

Indo-Rumanian Joint Commission

3410. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Meeting of the Indo-Rumanian Joint Commission was held in October, 1980;

(b) if so, the details of discussions held at the meeting;

(c) the expected increase in bilateral trade between the two countries during the next three years and the extent to which India is expected to be a beneficiary; and

(d) what new items and in what quantity and of what value will be exported to Rumania during 1981-83?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The discussions covered;

(i) expansion of bilateral trade and continuance of rupee trading arrangements between the two countries;

(ii) Cooperation in the field of power machine tools, diesel electric locomotives integrated steel plant

(Paradeep) cement plants automotive-industry, electronics, agriculture, etc.

(iii) Production of tramway equipment;

(iv) Joint venture in the production of leather;

(v) collaboration in the field of petroleum, petro-chemicals, pharmaceuticals and oil field equipment;

(vi) setting up of an Indian restaurant in Bucharest; and

(vii) cooperation in third country markets.

(c) Keeping in view the past trends, the bilateral trade is expected to expand considerably during the coming years. It would help India in the procurement of essential commodities like fertilisers, rolled steel products, petroleum products, newsprint, chemicals, etc. and offer a good market for Indian iron ore, leather products, and agricultural commodities in Romania.

(d) For 1981, new items like brake equipment for wages, railway coaches, centre buffer couplers and bogies for exports from India have been identified. Exports of these items could take place depending upon the availability in India and their requirement in Romania. New items for export during 1982 and 1983 will be discussed during annual trade negotiations.

All India Service Test 1980

3411. SHRI T. NAGARATNAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of general, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees appeared in the written All India Service Test, 1980 of the Central Bank of India held for promotion to the Officer Cadre;

(b) the number of general, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees who have been charged with using unfair means in the Test;

(c) whether the pre-Test Training afforded to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes Contestants of the Test was opposed by the All India Central Bank Employees Federation—the Majority Union and other general candidates.

(d) whether the Bank agreed with the Majority Union and other Trade Unions not to award any such Pre-Test Training to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Candidates appearing in the All India Service Test; and

(e) whether the Bank proposes to afford Pre-Test Training to all SC/ST candidates appearing in such Test in future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a). According to the Central Bank of India, 3597 candidates belonging to general category and 451 belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes had appeared in the All India Service Test held in 1980.

(b) The bank has not received any complaint against such candidates for using unfair means.

(c) The bank has stated that the All India Central Bank Employees' Federation had urged for imparting pre-test training for all candidates.

(d) No such agreement has been made by the management.

(e) The bank will continue to impart pre-test training to scheduled castes/scheduled tribes candidates.

Encouragement to Indian Tourists

3412. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a deliberate policy to ignore the Indian tourist in the tourism development plans of Government; and

(b) if not, what are the features of the policy encouraging and assisting Indian tourists?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The Government is giving due importance to the development of domestic tourism. Several facilities have already been provided for domestic tourists during the various Plan periods. A chain of tourist bungalows and youth hostels have been constructed for providing inexpensive accommodation to middle-income group tourists as also to our youth for promoting youth travel. The construction of additional youth hostels will be continued in the Sixth Five Year Plan.

A 1200-bed Yatri Niwas is presently under construction by the India Tourism Development Corporation in New Delhi. It will provide inexpensive board and lodging facilities. Similar projects will be considered at other centres only after the Government is satisfied with the results of the operation of the Yatri Niwas in New Delhi for the first 2/3 years.

For providing facilities for the large number of pilgrims a Society named the Bharatiya Yatri Avas Vikas Samiti has been set up under the Societies Registration Act. The Samiti will give grants/loans for the maintenance/improvement/expansion of dharamshales/serais/musafirkhanas at nationally important pilgrim centres. The Samiti would also construct such

establishments if required. The Central Department of Tourism gave a grant of Rs. 5.00 lakhs to the Samiti in 1979-80 for pursuing its activities.

The India Tourism Development Corporation also operates conducted sight-seeing coach tours and package tours which are availed of by both domestic and international tourists.

Projects reports based on minerals

3413. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the project reports based on different minerals and metals of Orissa prepared by the Government of Orissa and his Ministry so far;

(b) the names of the project reports examined by his Ministry for inclusion in Sixth Plan;

(c) how many of them so far cleared and likely to be approved by the Government of India;

(d) the measures taken by the State regarding the proposed plans for inclusion in State Sixth Plan programmes; and

(e) how many of them by Public Sector, Private Sector and Joint Sector and the names therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE, AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

संसद सदस्यों/मंत्रियों के विदेशी दौरे

3413. श्री कृष्णदत्त सुलतानपुरी :
श्री चतुर्भुज :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों में विदेशों में गए सरकारी शिष्टमण्डलों में संसद सदस्यों की संख्या क्या है;

(ख) उनके दौरों पर कितना खर्च हुआ;

(ग) उनकी यात्रा का उद्देश्य क्या था;

(घ) विदेश भेजे गए सदस्यों के नाम तथा जिन देशों का उन्होंने दौरा किया उनके नाम सम्बन्धी घोरा क्या है ; और

(ङ) पिछले तीन वर्षों में मंत्रियों द्वारा जिन देशों का दौरा किया गया उनके नाम क्या हैं तथा उनके दौरों से देश को क्या लाभ हुआ ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सदाइ सिंह सिसौदिया) : (क) से

(ठ) अप्रैल, 1978 से मार्च, 1981 तक की अवधि के सम्बन्ध में मंत्रालयों/विभागों से सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथा सम्भव शीत्र सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Rebate on Taxes due to Agricultural Operations claimed by Hindustan Lever

3415. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that rebate on taxes due to agricultural operations has been claimed by the Hindustan Lever, a subsidiary of Uni Lever, U.K. upto-date; and

(b) if not, the year when the rebate was claimed last?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). M/s. Hindustan Lever has claimed agricultural development allowance under section 35C of the Income tax Act, 1961 up to the latest assessment year 1980-81.

Ban on Creation of Hindi Posts

3416. SHRI T. S. NEGI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to exempt the post of Hindi Officers/Translators from the ban imposed on creation of new posts so that the statutory provisions of the Official Language Act and the rules made thereunder may be implemented;

(b) if so, whether the decisions taken in this regard have been circulated to all Ministries and its attached offices and subordinate offices; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). Yes Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Higher Price of Dalda produced by Hindustan Levers Ltd.

3417. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the price of dalda vanaspati produced by Hindustan Levers Ltd., a multi-national company, is highest in comparison to their producers;

(b) whether it is a fact that the lowest price has been quoted by the Government-owned factory viz. Ganesh Flour Mills;

(c) if so, reasons thereof; and

(d) steps taken against Hindustan Levers Limited for charging higher price?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY):

(a) to (d). The prices of small packs marketed by Hindustan Levers Ltd. were at par, or near par, with the prices of other popular brands in February, 1981, when voluntary price restraint was observed by the industry. They have, however, raised the prices of small packs in the first week of March, and are now the highest, as compared to the prices of other brands. The prices of Ganesh Flour Mills for small packs are the lowest because, being a Government-managed Company, they are trying to market their products at as low a price as possible.

Government is continuing a dialogue with the vanaspati manufacturers regarding availability of vanaspati in sufficient quantities and at reasonable prices and would continue to take such appropriate steps as the situation demands from time to time.

Mineral Deposits found in Rajasthan

3418. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Geological Survey of India has found that Rajasthan desert abounds in minerals which can be utilised for the production of fertiliser;

(b) if so, the details of the deposits that have been found; and

(c) whether Government have formulated Schemes for their exploitation and the details of the Schemes formulated in this connection?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and

(b). A low grade deposit of phosphorite having a reserve of 3.5 million tonnes with 12.9 per cent phosphorous pentoxide has been estimated by Geological Survey of India at Birmania. Thin phosphorite zones of poor grade have also been located in Fategarh area. Recent survey undertaken by Geological Survey of India indi-

cates that potentiality exists in the desert area for locating potash bearing evaporites rocks, for which the Geological Survey of India is continuing the regional investigation. However, no significant potash encountered so far.

A total reserve of over 1071 million tonnes of gypsum have been estimated from Rajasthan occurring mainly in the Nagaur district. In Sikar District of Rajasthan, Pyrite deposit having a reserve of about 112 million tonnes, have been found by Geological Survey of India.

(c) For Gypsum, mining is presently being done by the State Corporation and Fertilizer Corporation of India. The Pyrites Phosphates and Chemicals Limited, a public sector undertaking, is presently engaged in the preparation of a detailed techno-economic feasibility report of pyrites deposit for setting up facilities for the production of Sulphuric acid and phosphatic fertilizer. So far as the deposit of Rock Phosphate is concerned no scheme for the exploitation of the deposits could be formulated as the quality of the mineral is very low. However, tests to study the beneficiation characteristics of the mineral have been carried out and are continuing.

Setting up of 100 Percent Export Oriented Units in Backward States

3419. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR:
SHRI KESORAO PARDHI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to set up 100 percent export oriented units to encourage the export; and

(b) whether Government have decided to give the backward States any priority in setting up export oriented units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

(SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN):
(a) and (b). A copy of the Government Resolution dated 31st December, 1980, detailing the scheme of 100 per cent export oriented units has already been placed on the Table of the House, on 20th February, 1981 in reply to Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 79. Such units can be located anywhere in India, including backward States.

Installed Capacity of Aluminium Production

3420. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) what is the installed capacity of aluminium production;

(b) what is the installed capacity of aluminium production in private sector;

(c) what is the capacity utilisation of these two sectors;

(d) is it true that the shortfall in demand and supply of aluminium will be of the order of 1,35,000 tonnes during 1980-81;

(e) it is true that the shortfall in production is mainly due to power shortage; and

(f) do Government propose taking proper care to see that new aluminium plants are started, in the area where there is enough power available?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The licensed capacity so far installed is 321,170 tonnes per annum.

(b) 221,170 tonnes per annum.

(c) The present capacity utilisation in the public sector is about 29 per cent whereas in the private sector it is about 76 per cent.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) The projects for aluminium plants are approved, inter alia, on assurance of adequate availability of power. In case of a proposed aluminium complex in Orissa, it has been decided to set up a captive thermal power station to meet the full requirement of power by the smelter.

Execution of Projects in Foreign Countries

3421. SHRI RAM AWADH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

- (a) what are various projects which are being executed by Government of India in various countries;
- (b) how many of these projects are being handled by private firms; and
- (c) the complete details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN):

(a) Government of India are not themselves executing projects in other countries. Project contracts abroad are undertaken by Public Sector and Private Sector Units.

(b) According to available information, out of about 203 project contracts abroad being executed by Indian companies at the beginning of January, 81, 128 are being executed by firms in the Private Sector.

(c) Projects under execution by Private Sector firms relate to various fields. The broad categories of projects being executed by Private Sector firms are indicated below. The total value of these projects is about Rs. 2, 492 crores.

Type of Project Number of Projects

Residential and other buildings and ancillary civil construction	77
Water and sewerage	13

Roads and Bridges	...	11
Dams	...	1
Turnkey	...	11
Management, services and Erection	...	9
Consultancy	...	6

Various Types of Jute Based Industries

3422. SHRI D. L. BAITHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of various types of jute-based industries on small and tiny scale with the capital involved in each case;
- (b) whether Government have any scheme to encourage the entrepreneurs to set up such industries in jute growing areas by special incentives; and
- (c) if so, the details of the scheme.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHR KHURSHED ALAM KHAN):

(a) Jute bags, either laminated or ordinary, are the only product based on jute fabrics which is being manufactured in the small sector by procuring jute fibre manufactured by jute mills.

(b) and (c). Entrepreneurs willing to set up units for manufacturing jute bags in the small scale sector in jute growing areas are eligible for the normal incentives available to small scale units.

देसांडिला लौह प्रयोजन के मुख्यतया का हैदराबाद से रायपुर को स्थानान्तरण

3423. श्री लक्ष्मण चर्मा : वया इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश स्थित बैलाडिला लोह अयस्क परियोजना का मुख्यालय हैदराबाद में स्थित है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो वार्षिक किराये में कितनी राशि का भुगतान किया गया; इस मुख्यालय को हैदराबाद में रखने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या कार्यालय के लिए भवन किराये पर लिया हुआ है और यदि हाँ, तो उसका मासिक किराया क्या है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार इस कार्यालय को हैदराबाद से राष्ट्रपुर स्थानान्तरित करने के प्रश्न पर विचार करने का है ताकि मुख्यालय और परियोजना कार्यालय के बीच ही कम की जा सके और यात्री भत्ते पर खर्च कम किया जा सके?

बाणीज तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री प्रभु भुजर्जी) : (क) जी, नहीं। राष्ट्रीय खनिज विकास निगम की बैलाडिला लोह अयस्क परियोजना का मुख्यालय बैलाडिला में ही स्थित है।

(ख) से (घ) : प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

Suggestion From Indian Merchants Chamber for Efficient Operation of Public Sector Enterprises

3424. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Merchants Chamber had suggested independent, autonomous and professional boards for the efficient operation of the public sector enterprises;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) to (c). The president of the Indian Merchants Chamber has forwarded to Government a copy of the speech delivered by him on 13th January 1981. The speech of the president of Indian Merchants Chamber referred inter alia to the following in respect of public enterprises:

(i) Ownership and management of Government enterprises must be separated;

(ii) Government enterprises should rely on the markets and raise equity capital instead of constituting a relentless burden on the exchequer;

(iii) The operation of these enterprises must be vested in high-powered, independent, autonomous and professional Boards. The accountability of these enterprises should be based on profitability of the operations and the quality of the produce; and

(iv) Appointments to all key positions must be made by a National Appointments Board, which would have on it stalwarts with a proven track record of excellence and integrity, and with an independent Chairman.

The Government are aware of the need to give necessary autonomy to the Public Enterprises to enable them to perform efficiently and effectively. For this purpose adequate financial and administrative powers have been delegated to them. The Government enterprises are financed by equity capital subscribed by the Government and they are not generally allowed to resort to the capital market to raise equity requirements. The Government has recognised the need to professionalise the managements of the enterprises. The policy in regard to appointment of full-time Directors of

the Board is to choose persons with the requisite qualifications and performance record to match the specific requirements of each of the posts. In regard to part-time Directors the Government select persons with proven ability from Industry, Commerce, Finance, Administration, Trade Union Movement etc. The selection of full-time Directors is decided by Government on the advice given by an expert body constituted for the purpose namely the Public Enterprises Selection Board. This Board was constituted by Government in August 30, 1974.

एल्यूमिनियम का उत्पादन

3425. श्री रामाधसार शास्त्री : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हमारे देश में एल्यूमिनियम का उत्पादन पहले से ही कम है, और अब इसमें विजली संकट के कारण और कभी आ गई है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या यह सच है कि इस कमी को पूरा करने के लिए सरकार को एल्यूमिनियम का आयात करना होता है;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो तीन वर्षों के दौरान आयात किए गए एल्यूमिनियम का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) एल्यूमिनियम का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

वाणिज्य तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री प्रणय मुख्यमंत्री) : (क) एल्यूमिनियम के उत्पादन में विजली की अपर्याप्ति सप्लाई सब से बड़ी बाधा रही है। 1979-80 में विजली की कमी के कारण 192 हजार टन उत्पादन हुआ जबकि लाइसेंस अनुमति 321

हजार टन थी। जालू वर्ष में कुछ अधिक उत्पादन होने की आशा है।

(ख) जी हाँ।

(ग) गत तीन वर्षों में आयातित एल्यूमिनियम की मात्रा निम्नलिखित है:—

	टनों में
1977-78	8,991
1978-79	32,974
1979-80	85,788

(घ) एल्यूमिनियम का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों से एल्यूमिनियम प्रदाताओं के लिए पर्याप्त विजली की पूर्ति सुनिश्चित करने के लिए उच्च स्तर पर अनुरोध किया गया है।

Re-Posting of Officers of Income Tax to Delhi

3426. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to lay a statement showing:—

(a) what are the names of Commissioners of Income-tax, Assistant Commissioners of Income-tax and Income-tax Officers who were transferred out of Delhi during 1979-80 and 1980-81 after completing their normal period of stay in Delhi and were re-posted to Delhi after a short spell out side;

(b) what is the duration of such period spent by each officer mentioned above outside Delhi;

(c) what are the reasons for reposting these officers in Delhi after a short-spell outside Delhi in each case; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take to transfer these Officers outside Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI

SAWAI SINGH SISODIA: (a) and (b). There are five officers, who were transferred out of Delhi during the years 1979-80 and 1980-81, and were

re-posted to Delhi after a short period. Of these, only the following had completed their normal period of stay:—

Sl. No.	Name	Month of handingover	Month of rejoining
1. Shri S. Talwar ITO, Inspection Division, Delhi		April, 79	September, 79
2. Shri K.K. Kapila ITO, (Central circle) Delhi.		September, 80	November, 80
3. Shri Gujjarmal ITO, (Central circle), Delhi.		May, 80	June, 80

(c) and (d): Shri S. Talwar and Shri K. K. Kapila were re-transferred on compassionate grounds. Shri Gujjarmal, who had been transferred to Meerut as Income-tax Officer (Central), came back to Delhi when his post was transferred to Delhi along with work.

The question of transferring these officers outside Delhi will be considered as and when they become due for transfer or on Administrative Grounds.

Export of Jute Products

3427. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the quantity of jute products exported during the last two years;

(b) which are the countries where these were exported and amount of foreign exchange earned; and

(c) the names of States which are producing them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) Quantity of jute products exported during last two years are given below:—

Year April-March	Quantity (ooo tons)	Value Rs. in lakhs
1979-80	290.2	33272
1980-81	267.2	21308

(Apr'1 to November' 80)
Provisional.

(b) Bulk of the export of jute goods, were made to USA, USSR, EEC, Japan and Australia-New Zealand. The value of exports in 1979-80 to USA was about Rs. 800 lakhs, to U.K. Rs. 125 lakhs, USSR Rs. 110 lakhs, Japan Rs. 144 lakhs, Australia & New Zealand Rs 202 lakhs.

(c) Most of the exportable jute goods are manufactured in mills situated in West Bengal. Sacking is manufactured also in States like Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Tripura, etc.

Replacement of Jute Commissioner by Jute Board

3428. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to replace the Jute Commissioner by establishing Jute Board; and

(b) if so, the details of the composition of Jute Board?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). The Task Force on Jute Industry has recommended the establishment of a Jute Board with Jute Commissioner as its Chairman. The recommendations of the Task Force are under examination of the Government.

Import of Newsprint and Buffer Stock

3429. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the intended newsprint imports for October, November, December 1980 and January 1981 as announced by the State Trading Corporation and also the actual imports;

(b) whether it is a fact that the State Trading Corporation had proposed a buffer stock of 30,000 tonnes, if so, how much has been its buffer stock during each of the last five months; and

(c) consequences of the State Trading Corporation's performance on the economy of newspapers in general and on the economy of small newspapers in particular?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) Proposed to be imported at per demand received by STC in the beginning of the year.

Actual Imports

October, 1980	. 26000 MT 24819 MT
November, 1980	. 26000 MT 25216 MT
December, 1980	. 26000 MT 21674 MT
January, 1981	. 26000 MT 23898 MT

(b) The Government have authorised holding of buffer stock of 30,000 MT. The buffer stock level, including under clearance, during the last five months, is as under :

September, 1980	. 18126 MT
October, 1980	. 19989 MT
November, 1980	. 18482 MT
December, 1980	. 16912 MT
January, 1981	. 13534 MT

The lower than prescribed buffer stock level is due to late arrival of

ships on account of strikes in the supplier countries and unforeseen berthing delays.

(c) Despite shortfall in arrivals in particular months, the requirements of newspapers, including those of small newspapers, have, by and large, been met out of actual imports and the buffer stock. In case of sales ex-buffer, State Governments levy sales tax. Some State Governments have, however, already exempted newsprint from sales tax.

Smuggling of Narcotics

3430. SHRI M. RAM GOFAL REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme has been formulated to check smuggling of narcotics; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). Although there is no separate scheme to check smuggling of narcotic drugs, the preventive and intelligence machinery of the Customs department has been strengthened with reference to the areas vulnerable to smuggling and the commodities sensitive to smuggling including narcotic drugs. The Directorate of Revenue Intelligence also maintains close liaison with other enforcement agencies, namely, the Narcotics Commissioner of India and the Police authorities to prevent trafficking in narcotic drugs.

Setting up of Modern Sponge Iron Plant Near Maharashtra

3431. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is seriously proposing to set up a modern sponge iron plant near Maharashtra based on gas from the Bombay High;

(b) if so, whether the plant would be

able to utilise the pellets produced from Kudremukh;

(c) if so, whether the Ministry has approached the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals for the gas from the plant; and

(d) whether the Planning Commission has also approved this proposal?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL, AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) An application from the State Industrial & Investment Corporation of Maharashtra for the issue of a Letter of Intent for setting up a Sponge Iron Plan in Maharashtra is under consideration.

(b) No such proposal is contained in the application.

(c) Ministry of Petroleum have intimated the Department of Steel that gas would be available for the production of 4 to 5 lakh tonnes of sponge iron per annum.

(d) The best site for locating such a plant on techno-economic considerations is under consideration of the Planning Commission.

Gold Smuggling

3432. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:
SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that, of late smuggling of gold outside the country has been on the increasing;

(b) if so, the number of cases and the quantity of gold (with value) seized at the various exit points in the country by the end of 1980 as compared to the quantity of gold (with value) seized during the year 1979;

(c) the estimated quantity (with value) of gold which remained undetected and was smuggled out of India; and

(d) the measures taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) No, Sir. Reports received by Government do not show that presently gold is being smuggled out of the country.

(b) and (c). There is no authoritative estimate of the quantity and value of gold which was smuggled out of India during 1979 and 1980. The number of cases, and the quantity and value of gold (including gold jewellery) seized by the Customs authorities while being attempted to be smuggled out of India during 1979 and 1980 is given below:—

1979			1980		
Number of cases detected	Approximate quantity (in Kgs.)	Approximate value (Rs. in lakhs)	Number of cases detected	Approximate Quantity (in Kgs.)	Approximate value (Rs. lakhs)
7	0.66	0.59	24	93.10	49.32

(d) The preventive and intelligence machinery of the Customs department have been strengthened and the Customs authorities alerted to prevent any attempts at smuggling of gold.

Foreigners not allowed to enter Historical Temples in South India..

3433. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints that in many historical temples in South India, foreigners are not allowed to enter even when they come specifically to see these temples;

(b) if so, the names of such temples; and

(c) whether Government propose giving a serious thought in this regard and foreigners also allowed visit these temples?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) to (c). The rules regarding entry of foreigners in the temples in South India which are in use for worship are governed by the trustees/trusts of the temples over which the Government have no control. According to the information available, foreigners are generally allowed to visit these temples excepting the sanctum sanctorum. Since the points of interest such as sculptures, paintings, etc. are located outside the sanctum sanctorum, foreign tourists are able to see them.

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा विभिन्न उद्योगों
को दिये गये ऋण

3434. श्री जनमुल बशर : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान अर्थात् 1977 से 1980 तक, वर्षवार प्रत्येक राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक द्वारा कितना ऋण दिया गया था ; और

(ख) बड़े उद्योगों, छोटे उद्योगों, कुटीर उद्योगों, कृषि, हथकरघा और अन्य क्षेत्रों के मामले में इनके अलग-अलग आंकड़ों की प्रतिशतता क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप वित्त मंत्री (श्री अगतमाई बारोट) : (क) वर्ष 1977, 1978, 1979 तथा 1980 के दिसम्बर के अन्तिम शुक्रवारों की स्थिति के अनुसार अन्तिम शुक्रवारों की स्थिति के अनुसार अनुमूलित वाणिज्यिक बैंकों से सम्बन्धित आंकड़े (बिवरण-1) में दिये गये हैं ?

(ख) जून, 1977, जून, 1978 तथा जून, 1979 के अन्तिम शुक्रवारों की स्थिति के अनुसार अनुमूलित वाणिज्यिक बैंकों के बकाया अधिकांश के शेत्रवार वितरण के बारे में उपलब्ध आंकड़े बिवरण—2 में दिये गये हैं ।

विवरण-I

सरकारी बैंक के बैंकों के बैंकवार अधिकार (बैंकों से बकाया को छोड़ कर)

(कारोड़ रुपए)

बैंक का नाम

दिसम्बर, 1980 के अंतिम शुक्रवार की स्थिति के अनुसार

		1977	1978	1979	1980*
1	2	3	4	5	6
क. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक		3424	4371	5134	6207
ख. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक के सहयोगी बैंक		921	1104	1301	1439
ग. राष्ट्रीय बैंक					
1.	संस्कृत बैंक शाफ इण्डिया	1070	1132	1325	1465
2.	बैंक शाफ इण्डिया	923	1042	1213	1323
3.	पंचाब नेशनल बैंक	883	1037	1194	1390
4.	बैंक शाफ बड़ोदा	880	1025	1175	1285

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	यूनाइटेड कमर्पियल बैंक	583	686	770	821
6.	कैनरा बैंक	683	840	1011	1071
7.	यूनाइटेड बैंक श्राफ इण्डिया	519	576	699	721
8.	देना बैंक	335	372	440	471
9.	सिर्टीफेट बैंक	562	674	783	927
10.	यूनियन बैंक श्राफ इण्डिया	528	616	715	762
11.	इलाहाबाद बैंक	283	348	398	460
12.	इण्डियन बैंक	381	127	517	579
13.	बैंक श्राफ महाराष्ट्र	310	332	413	467
14.	इण्डियन ओवरसीज बैंक	346	443	557	651
15.	पंजाब प्रथम सिव बैंक**	205	259	321	367

	1	2	3	4	5	6
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16. आंध्र बैंक**
17. न्यूबैंक शाफ इपिडिया**
18. विजया बैंक**
19. कारपोरेशन बैंक**
20. ओरियन्टल बैंक आफ कामसं**

194	265	319	326
168	219	245	250
148	176	.208	226
73	116	130	145
82	109	150	166

*मांकड़ अन्तिम है।

** 1977-79 के मांकड़ उस अवधि से संबंधित हैं जब वे निजी क्षेत्र में थे।
टिप्पणी :— 1979 तथा 1980 के मांकड़ों में भागीदारी प्रभाणपत्र शामिल है।

विवरण II

अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंकों के प्रधिनों का शेषबदार वर्गीकरण

(जोड़ रम्य)

निम्नलिखित की स्थिति के अनुसार बकाया

क्रमांक	24 जून, 1977		30 जून, 1978		29 जून, 1979			
	रकम	जोड़ का प्रतिशत	रकम	जोड़ का प्रतिशत	रकम	जोड़ का प्रतिशत		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1.	उद्योग	.	6,241	46.4	7,610	47.7	8,963	46.8
	(क) बहु-तथा मध्याले उद्योग	.	4,779	35.5	5,762	36.1	6,685	34.9
	(ख) लम्ब-उद्योग	.	1,462	10.9	1,848	11.6	2,277	11.9
2.	इक्विटी शहरपक क्रियाकलाप, जिसमें से	.	1,400	10.4	1,961	12.3	2,521	13.2
	(क) प्रस्ताव विच	.	9.49	7.1	1,405	8.8	1,946	10.2
	(ख) वागान	.	150	1.1				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3. आंतरिक व्यापार		3,828	28.4	4,198	26.3	4,864	25.4
(क) शोक व्यापार, विषय में से	3,485	25.9	3,734	23.4	4,282	22.3	
बाच करूली	2,536	18.8	2,525	15.8	2,996	15.6	
(ख) खुदरा व्यापार		343	2.5	464	2.9	582	3.1
4. सेवाएं		831	6.2	892	5.6	1,211	6.3
5. अधिकारित व्यवस्था		401	3.0	486	3.0	605	3.2
5. सभी अन्य		756	5.6	814	5.1	999	5.1
7. जोड़		13,457	100.0	15,961	100.0	19,163	100.0

टिप्पणी :—दिसम्बर, 1977 से “वागानों को विकास करना” को “प्रत्यक्ष वित्त” में विलीन कर दिया गया है तथा “विद्युत उत्पादन”, “पारेण्ट तथा वितरण” और “नियन्त्रण कार्य” जो पहले “सिवाओं” का भाग थे, अब “उद्दोग” में शामिल कर लिये गये हैं।

Construction Contracts of the Kudremukh Project by M/s Uttam Singh Dugal and Company, New Delhi

3435. SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that M/s. Uttam Singh Dugal and Company, New Delhi have been given construction contracts of the Kudremukh Project in Karnataka; if so, facts thereof;

(b) whether this company has also been given construction contracts of a number of steel plants and other Public Sector projects under his Ministry if so, full details thereof;

(c) whether certain gross irregularities have been discovered in the works of this company and some of their contracts terminated on this account; and

(d) if so, full details and facts in this regard and the action taken against the Management of this company so far?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Devaluation of Indian Rupee

3436. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Rupee has been further devalued with reference to its exchange value against pound sterling, U. S. dollar and other foreign currencies during the past three months;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto for effecting a general devaluation of the rupee?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a)

Presumably, the Hon'ble Member is referring to the Pound Sterling Rupee rate announced by the Reserve Bank of India from time to time. During the period 22nd December, 1980 to the 4th March, 1981 the rupee-pound sterling rate has been revised fourteen times. The value of the rupee depreciated six times and appreciated eight times vis-a-vis the Pound Sterling during this period. These changes in the rupee-sterling rate are made in accordance with the exchange rate arrangement adopted by the Government since September 25, 1975, under which the exchange rate of the rupee is fixed with reference to the daily exchange rate movement of a suitably weighted basket of currencies mainly of countries which are India's major trading partners.

2. The exchange rates between rupee and other foreign currencies would move upward or downward almost every day depending upon the fluctuations in the value of these currencies in the London Market.

3. The earlier connotations of devaluation and revaluation have lost their relevance in the context of 'floating' exchange rate arrangements for major currencies of the world and the changes, both upward and down, effected from time to time in the Rupee-Sterling rate would simply imply an adjustment to the fluctuating exchange rates in the international currency markets. In a regime of 'floating' exchange rates, fluctuations in the value of currencies are inevitable and all such adjustments have to be viewed in that perspective.

(b) A table showing the extent of adjustment of the Indian Rupee against major foreign currencies is attached.

(c) In view of what has been stated in part (a) of the answer, the question of a general devaluation of the Rupee does not arise.

Statement

Rupees equivalent of Foreign Currency

Date	£	US\$	DM	Yen	FF
22-12-1980	18.70	7.9846	4.0391	0.0385	1.7420
29-12-1980	18.85	7.9536	4.0834	0.0381	1.7607
6-1-1981	19.10	7.9064	4.0802	0.0397	1.7630
21-1-1981	19.30	7.9843	3.9950	0.0398	1.7219
27-1-1981	19.40	8.0273	3.9156	0.0395	1.6975
2-2-1981	19.30	8.1607	3.8163	0.0397	1.6616
3-2-1981	19.10	8.1329	3.8340	0.0400	1.6622
13-2-1981	18.90	8.1606	3.7315	0.0398	1.6224
16-2-1981	18.75	8.2120	3.7046	0.0396	1.6060
17-2-1981	18.60	8.2410	3.6667	0.0397	1.5863
20-2-1981	18.95	8.3005	3.8822	0.0402	1.6612
24-2-1981	18.55	8.2591	3.9079	0.0397	1.6766
26-2-1981	18.45	8.2800	3.9394	0.0400	1.6758
2-3-1981	18.00	8.1633	3.8362	0.0390	1.6290
4-3-1981	18.10	8.2012	3.8090	0.0394	1.6196

Discovery of Gold and Diamond

3437. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:
Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have recently discovered the presence of gold and diamond in some areas;

(b) if so, the names of places where such discovery has been made and the estimated quantum of deposit at those places; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to explore and exploit gold and diamond from these places?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). In pursuance of the Five Year Programme for exploration of gold in the country, the Geological Survey of India

has discovered some of the gold bearing zones. They are mainly within the known gold bearing belts like Kolar Schist belt in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh and Hutt-Muski Schist belt in Karnataka and in the extension areas of the existing mines at Kolar and Hutt. Major resources of Gold so far estimated include Gold-bearing rock of 0.3 million tonnes with 5.5 grammes per tonne in Mallappakonda area, Chittoor district, and over 3.1 million tonnes of gold bearing rock in Kolar Gold Field, Karnataka. In Gadag Gold Field over .56 million tonnes of gold bearing rock in Mopla Lode, in Hutt Gold field 0.06 million tonnes and in Anantapur Gold Field (A.P.) 1.64 million tonnes of resources of gold have been estimated by Geological Survey of India and other agencies. Gold content generally ranges between 5 to 8 grammes per tonne. A National Diamond Exploration Scheme has also been launched since April, 1980 jointly drawn up by the Geologi-

cal Survey of India, Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited and National Mineral Development Corporation Limited. These agencies have taken up on priority basis a three year time-bound phased programme. In the Jungel area of Mirzapur district of Uttar Pradesh. 4 diamond pipe rocks have been located. Two diamonds one of gem quality weighing 27 cents and another off-coloured variety weighing 38 cents were recovered from one of the pipes thus establishing their diamondiferous nature. Further exploration is in progress. Except the diamond areas, which are already under mining like Majhegawan pipe and Ramkheria gravels, new area suitable for exploitation has not yet been established.

Average cost to Government for Replying starred question in Parliament

3438. SHRI ANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total and average cost to Government for replying the starred questions in the Parliament in 1980;

(b) which was the most expensive question during this period and what was the expense incurred;

(c) the breakup of these expenses in man-power, communication and printing etc; and

(d) are Government taking any steps to reduce the expenses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) to (a). There are at present no standing arrangements for compilation of data about the cost to Government for replying to Starred Questions in Parliament. The collection of particulars in this regard will not be practicable particularly as the effort's required to answer a Question will vary depending upon the nature of the Question.

Norms for giving cash assistance to Exporters

3439. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:
SHRI B. D. SINGH:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the norms, if any, laid down for the purpose of giving assistance and other subsidies to the exporters for export promotions;

(b) whether there have been any instances where the norms laid down for the purpose were dispensed with or where the export resulted in no accretion of foreign exchange but a loss or where cash assistance was given for realisation of an amount of foreign exchange much less than the cash assistance; and

(c) if so, details thereof stating the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAN KHAN): (a) The following are the main norms for determining cash compensatory support on exports effective from 1-4-79:

(i) Neutralisation of the handicaps encountered by exporters in the shape of

(a) indirect taxes, including sales tax on inputs imported or domestically purchased, that remain unrefunded after duty drawback;

(b) Higher rate of interest payable in India on working capital on export production;

(c) Higher cost of capital goods required in export production.

(ii) The nature of industry producing the item—whether small scale and cottage sector etc.

(iii) Labour intensive industries and agriculture based products;

(iv) Cost of entry into new markets;

(v) Cost of development of new products.

However, the rates of cash compensatory support fixed on the basis of the above criteria are subject to a cut-off point of 25 per cent of the value addition.

(b) Since the introduction of the above norms, there have not been any such instances.

(c) Does not arise.

"माडलिंग एंजिनियरिंग" पर हुए खर्च

3440. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या बणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्राप्ति मैदान में एक "माडलिंग एंजिनियरिंग" का आयोजन किया गया है;

(ख) माडलिंग के लिए अब तक बुलाए गए कलाकारों पर कितना व्यय हुआ है और उनसे कुल कितनी धन राशि एकत्र की गई है; और

(ग) तत्सम्बन्धी पूर्ण व्योरा क्या है?

बणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुरशीद अलम खां) : (क) जी नहीं। तथापि, अक्टूबर, 1980 से जनवरी, 1981 तक प्रगति मैदान में हुए वस्तु मेलों के साथ फैशन शो आयोजित किये गये थे।

(ख) इन शो को आयोजित करने में 10.43 लाख रु. का कुल व्यय हुआ जब कि टिकटों की विक्री से कुल राजस्व 38,779 रु. प्राप्त हुआ। प्रति व्यक्ति 1 रु. के प्रवेश शुल्क का मुद्र उद्देश्य संबंधित रंगशाला में सीमित बैठने की अनुमति को देखते हुए भीड़ को विनियमित करना था।

(ग) राष्ट्रीय हथकरघा मेला, राष्ट्रीय हस्तशिल्प मेला, और राष्ट्रीय उपभोक्ता सामग्री मेला के साथ-साथ तीस-तीस शो वाले फैशन शो की तीन सीरीज को प्रगति मैदान के सक्रियता कार्यक्रम के एक भाग के रूप में आयोजित किया गया था। इन शो का विषय हथकरघा उत्पादों, हस्तशिल्प तथा उपभोक्ता सामान से सम्बन्धित था।

बिहार में राजगीर, नालन्दा, गया और पावापुरी का विकास

3441. श्री विजय कुमार यादव : क्या पर्यटन और नगर विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार स्थित राजगीर, नालन्दा, गया और पावापुरी, देश के प्रसिद्ध-पर्यटक स्थलों में से हैं; और

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इन पर्यटक स्थलों का और आगे विकास करने तथा उन्हें पर्यटकों के लिए आकर्षक बनाने हेतु कोई योजना बनाई है; और यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है और उस पर कितनी राशि खर्च होगी?

पर्यटन और नगर विकास मंत्री (श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) केन्द्रीय पर्यटन विभाग ने पहले से ही 19.54 लाख रुपये की लागत पर बोधगया में महाबोधि मन्दिर के आस-पास 21.56 एकड़ भूमि का अधिग्रहण कर रखा है ताकि बौद्ध तीर्थ यात्रियों और इस केन्द्र की यात्रा करने वाले अन्य पर्यटकों के लिए सुविधाओं का विकास किया जा सके। भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम का छठी पंच वर्षीय योजना के दौरान बोधगया में अपने यात्री गृह का विस्तार करने का प्रस्ताव है।

इसने अपनी छठी योजना में विभिन्न केन्द्रों पर जिनमें बोधगणा स्थित यात्री लाज शामिल है, यात्री गुहों का विस्तार करने के लिए 50 लाख रुपये का एकमुस्त प्रावधान कर रखा है। इसी प्रवधार, राजगीर में एक पर्यटक काम्पलेक्स को विकसित करने का प्रस्ताव है जिसमें विभिन्न श्रेणियों का आवास, एक सूचना केन्द्र, एक कैफेटेरिया, पार्किंग थोन्न और पर्यावरण सम्बन्धी आयोजना शामिल होंगे। नालंदा में एक कैफेटेरिया का निर्माण करने का प्रस्ताव है। इन स्कीमों के बारे में अभी तैयार किए जाने हैं। जिसमें छठी पंच वर्षीय योजना के दौरान कार्यान्वयन पर ध्यान बालों लागत शामिल है।

जहाँ तक विद्यार में मन्द केन्द्रों, जिनमें यावापुरी शामिल है, का स्वाक्षर है, इसके बारे में इस महीने के दौरान विद्यार सरकार के पर्यटक अधिकारी के साथ विचार-विमर्श बिहार जाएगा, जब अभिनिर्धारित यात्रा परियों के साथ-साथ पड़ते वाले केन्द्रों के विकास की स्थिरता को अन्तिम रूप दिया जाएगा और केन्द्रों तथा राज्य संस्करणों में शुद्ध को जाने वाली स्कीमों के लिए खर्च और संस्थान विवरित किए जाएंगे।

Price Index of Retail Prices of Essential Commodities

3442. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the official price index of retail prices of essential commodities (month-wise) from July to December, 1980; and

(b) whether his Ministry have ensured that the increased prices have not affected the living condition of common man?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES

(SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY):
(a) It is not possible to furnish the information asked for as the Retail Price Index of Essential Commodities is not being prepared by the Union Government.

(b) Efforts are being made to lessen the burden of rise in prices of essential commodities on the common man by extending the public distribution system which sells a few essential commodities to the consumers at fixed prices. In 1980, 40,000 shops were added to the net work of public distribution system. The off-tafie of supplies of foodgrains, imported edible oils, kerosene etc. for sale through the public distribution system has gone up during the current year. Efforts are also being made to increase the production of essential commodities, particularly the ones which are in short supply, so as to improve their availability.

जोधपुर में इस्तात स्टाक्यार्ड की स्थापना करना

3443. श्री अशोक गहलोत: क्या इस्तात और खान मंडी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार को जोधपुर में स्टील स्टाक्यार्ड की मांग कारते हुए कोई अव्यवेदन प्राप्त हुआ है;

(ब) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा इव तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार जोधपुर में स्टाक्यार्ड की स्थापना के मामले पर विचार करते का है;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो वहाँ पर इसकी स्थापना कब हो जाने की संभावना है; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

**बाणिज्य तथा इस्पात और खान मन्त्री
(श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी) :** (क) जी, हां।

(ख) से (ड) : चूंकि ये मामले बाणिज्यिक किस्म के हैं तथा उत्थादक स्वयं इन मामलों पर निर्णय लेते हैं, इसलिए प्राप्त हुए इन अभ्यावेदनों को स्टील अधिकारी आफ इंडिया लि० (सेल) को उनके विचारार्थ भेज दिया गया था। वर्ष 1979 में सेल ने एक शक्ति अध्ययन किया था। उस समय यह पता चला था कि उस क्षेत्र की लोहे और इस्पात की कुल मांग, जो जोधपुर के स्टाक्यार्ड से पूरी की जानी थी, सीमित थी और यह मांग मुख्यतः छड़ों और गोल छड़ों की थी जिसकी आपूर्ति अन्य उत्पादकों द्वारा भी की जा सकती थी। अतः सेल का निम्नलिखित कारणों से इस समय जोधपुर में एक स्टाक्यार्ड खोलने का प्रस्ताव नहीं है :—

- (1) राजस्थान के जयपुर और कोटा में सेल के पहले ही स्टाक्यार्ड कार्य कर रहे हैं;
- (2) इस क्षेत्र की लघु उद्योग इकाइयों की मांग कुछ हद तक राजस्थान लघु उद्योग निगम के कच्चे माल के डिपो द्वारा पूरी की जा सकती है;
- (3) मांग सीमित है तथा कुछ श्रेणियों तक ही सीमित है; और
- (4) मोटरगेज की रेल लाइन पर स्टाक्यार्ड खोलने से धरोक्ष स्वयं से हानि होती है, अर्थात् इसमें बड़ी रेल लाइन के बैगनों से माल बदलना चाहिए।

Model Bill for Sales Tax

3444. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to draft a model Bill for Sales Tax to

ensure uniformity of taxation and convenience to the public; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). The Chief Ministers' Conference on Sales Tax held in New Delhi on the 16th and 17th September, 1980 had adopted a resolution recommending, *inter-alia*, that the Law Commission be requested to undertake on a high priority basis the drafting of a model Sales Tax law for consideration by the States.

As the reconstitution of the Law Commission is presently under consideration, it is proposed to request the Commission to take up on a high priority basis the drafting of a model sales tax law as recommended by the Conference, as soon as the reconstituted Commission formally comes into existence.

Amount owed by Sick Companies to Public Sector Banks

3445. SHRI R. PRABHU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several sick companies owe more than rupee one crore each to the public sector banks;

(b) if so, the total number of such companies and the total amount they owe to the Government;

(c) of these companies how many owe to Government more than Rs. five crores;

(d) the names of such companies owing more than Rs. 5 crores and the amount owed by each of them; and

(e) whether Government propose to take any stringent measures to enforce the repayment such as appointment of Government Directors on the Board, investigation or inspection of these companies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (c). As per the latest information available with the Reserve Bank of India, as on 31-12-1979, the outstanding advances of public sector banks to 357 sick industrial units enjoying bank credit of Rs. 1 crore and above, amounted to Rs. 1094.28 crores. Out of these, there were 49 sick industrial units enjoying bank credit of more than Rs. 5 crores each.

(d) In accordance with the practices and usages customary among the bankers and also in conformity with provision of the statute governing the nationalised banks, information relating to individual constituents of the banks cannot be divulged and as such the names of sick units enjoying bank credit exceeding Rs. 5 crores cannot be disclosed.

(e) Banks make all possible efforts to ensure the timely payment of dues through constant follow-up, increase in the frequency of periodical inspections, frequent personal discussions with the promoters/chie: executives of the defaulting concerns, etc. In deserving and viable cases on detailed examination of requests from the assisted companies rescheduling of loan instalments and interest payment is permitted. In regard to sick units after detailed examination, rehabilitation programmes are drawn up in suitable cases. In appropriate cases, banks resort to recall of advances, enforcement of securities and legal remedies. Banks also appoint Directors on the Boards of assisted industrial units with a view to maintain a close watch over their affairs.

TISCO Slowing down production of coking coal from captive mines

3446. SHRI K. K. TIWARI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether TISCO is slowing down and reducing production of cooking coal form its Captive Coal Mines in order to conserve its coal reserves;

(b) whether TISCO is sitting over 30 per cent of total prime coking coal reserves of the country;

(c) whether TISCO is producing only 70 per cent of its coking coal consumption and drawing upon coal India's production meant for public sector steel plants;

(d) whether coking coal costing four times the price of our own Coal is being imported for Public Sector steel plants in order to continue supply of Public Sector coal to TISCO;

(e) whether TISCO Captive Coal Mines were not nationalised on the ground that TISCO would produce its complete requirements of coking coal; and

(f) if so, what steps Government propose to take against the TISCO in view of great scracity of coking coal in the country and its consequent import involving huge foreign exchange reserves?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE):

(a) Due to inadequate suply of power in the eastern region of the country during the first six months of the current year, production of coal was adversely affected in the mines of TISCO as well as those of BCCL. The Government, however, are not aware nor have any reason to believe that TISCO is deliberately slowing down and reducing production of coking coal from its captive coal mines in Jharia Coal belt in order to conserve its coal.

(b) The total reserves of coking coal, according to one report, are estimated at 5,600 million tonnes upto a depth of 600 metres. The reserves in the leasehold areas of TISCO are being verified by the Department of Coal from the Geological Survey of India. However, according to TISCO their proven reserves of prime coking coal are 306 million tonnes and based on above figures TISCO's share of reserves does not come to 30 per cent.

(c) It is true that TISCO draws substantial quantity of washed and direct feed coking coal from C. I. L. sources.

During 1979-1980, 38 per cent of the total supplies to TISCO were from C. I. L. sources and this year, upto 31.12.1980, the company had drawn upto 41 per cent. As TISCO's captive mines have only prime and medium varieties of coking coal, the company, in any case, has to depend on Coal India Limited for its blendable coal requirements. A minimum of 10 per cent blendable coal in the mix is considered desirable and, therefore, TISCO can at best meet only 90 per cent of its coking coal requirements from its captive mines. However, in order to become self-sufficient in its requirement of prime and medium coking coal, TISCO have taken necessary steps and are expected to attain this self-sufficiency by the end of December 1982, whereafter they hope not to purchase any prime or medium coking coal from CIL.

(d) Low ash coking coal is being imported to a limited extent by SAIL also to supplement the indigenous coal for blending purposes since the ash content of indigenous coking coal is high. This also helps to conserve our limited stocks of coking coal. It is not correct to say that imported coking coal is costing four times the price of indigenous coal or that it is being imported in order to continue supply of public sector coal to TISCO.

(e) The purpose of nationalisation of the coking coal mines is protecting, conserving and promoting scientific development of the reserves of the coking coal needed to meet the growing requirements of the iron and steel industry. Since the purpose is already served in the case of coking coal mines owned and managed by TISCO, these mines were excluded from the purview of the Coking Coal Mines Nationalisation Act, 1972.

(f) Government have already taken up with TISCO the need to become self-sufficient in their coking coal requirements quickly. The Department of Coal have also written to TISCO directing them to be self-sufficient in coking coal at their earliest. This advise has been

accepted by TISCO. The question of taking any steps against TISCO does not, therefore, arise.

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा किए गए कारोबार में कमी

3447. श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की इच्छा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ज्यान गैर-सरकारी बैंकों की तुलना में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा किए गए कारोबार में आई कमी को ओर दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी कारण क्या है ;

(ग) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने अब कोई प्रभावशाली उत्तर किए हैं ;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यापार क्या है ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मान भाई बारोट) : (क) सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों के कारबार में, निजी बैंकों (विदेशी बैंकों समेत) की तुलना में कोई गिरावट नहीं आई है। इस सम्बन्ध में लोक सभा के अतारांकित प्रश्न रां ० ३७०५ की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित किया जाता है जिसका उत्तर १२ दिसम्बर, १९८० को दिया गया था।

(ख) से (ङ). ये प्रश्न जवाबदित नहीं होते।

Disparities in pay scales in Central and State Government Offices

3448. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total monthly emoluments drawn by a (1) Peon (2) LDC (3) Assistant (4) Section Officer of (a) Central Government Office (b) State Government Office (c) State Bank (d) LIC (e) State Government Office at all the State Government capitals throughout the country; and

(b) steps taken or proposed to be taken to remove the disparities in pay scales for the same post carrying identical nature of duties in different offices under the State and Central Government Offices and also State/Nationalised Banks and other public undertakings like FCI, LIC and STC etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE, (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) A statement is laid on the table of the House.

(b) The present wage structure of Central Government employees is based on the recommendations of the Third Central Pay Commission. That Commission was also of the view that there should be a mechanism to ensure that pay scales of public sector undertakings should be fixed with due regard to possible repercussions on other public sector undertakings and on the Government's own scales of pay. Instructions have been issued to the public sector undertakings to obtain the prior concurrence of Government to any general revision of pay and allowances of their employees. In examining such proposals Government bear in mind the above recommendation of the Third Pay Commission.

In order to check further disparities and distortions between the wage structure of employees of Life Insurance Corporation and others, an Ordinance namely the LIC (Amendment) Ordinance, 1981 was promulgated on 31.1.1981 empowering the Central Government to frame rules relating to terms and conditions of service of all classes of LIC employees. The Central Govern-

ment under the powers so vested as a first step-notified rules on 2.2.1981. In accordance with these rules, a ceiling of Rs. 15.80 on D.A. has been fixed for every 4 point rise for Class III and Class IV employees. Similarly, Class III/IV employees of the LIC will now be governed by the twin parameters of the payment of Bonus Act.

As a result of the implementation of Pillai Committee recommendations in the public sector banks through Officers' Service Regulations, 1979, the pay scales, allowances etc. of the officers of public sector banks have been revised and standardised. The pay scales, allowances etc. of the award staff namely clerical and sub-ordinate staff of the public sector banks are governed by the bipartite settlements entered into between the management of the banks represented by Indian Banks Association and the Workmen Unions. Since the terms and conditions of service and nature of functions of bank employees may not be strictly comparable with those in Government and in public sector undertakings, the pay and allowances may vary to some extent on account of the special features of the banking system as it has developed over the years. However, the Government is well aware of the need for a rational wage policy in respect of the employees of the banks.

Under Entry 41 of the State List in the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution, State Public Services fall within the exclusive purview of the State Government. The question of revision of the scales of pay of the State Government employees is, therefore, entirely a matter for the State Government to consider. The constitutional position being as stated above, the State Governments revise the scales of pay of their employees taking into consideration, among other things, their own resource position. Pay scales differ not only as between the Centre on the one hand and the States on the other, but as between the different States themselves and hence a comparison of the scales of pay of various categories of employees in the State Governments and the Central Government is not feasible.

Statement

(a) Central Government offices (Secretariat) :

Position as on 1-1-1980

S. No.	Category	Pay (Rs.)	Total Dearness Allowance including ADA (Rs.)	Total emoluments per month (total of col. 3 and 4) (Rs.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1 Peon	Min. 196.00 Max. 232.00	168.30 198.30	364.30 430.30	
2 LDC	Min. 260.00 Max. 400.00	220.30 282.00	482.30 682.00	
3 Assistant	Min. 425.00 Max. 800.00	292.70 508.00	717.70 1338.00	
4 Section Officer	Min. 650.00 Max. 1200.00	412.80 550.00	1062.80 1750.00	

(b) and (e). State Government Officers:

The Ministry of Finance do not have complete and up-to-date information about pay scales and allowances of the

various categories of employees of all the State Governments. It is, therefore, not possible to indicate monthly emoluments drawn by the categories mentioned in part (a) of the question in respect of State Government offices.

(c) State Bank (public Sector Bank):

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1 Subordinate staff	Min. 245.00 Max. 455.00	254.80 473.20	499.80 928.20	
2 Clerks	Min. 325.00 Max. 1040.00	267.02 821.60	592.02 1861.60	
3 *Officers	Min. 700.00 Max. 1800.00	546.00 720.00**	1246.00 2520.00	

*(Junior most Grade namely Junior Management Grade, Scale-I)

**(At average Index of 408)

(d) Life Insurance Corporation of India :

(Position as on 1-11-80)

1	2	3	4	5
1. Peon . . .	Min. 125.00 Max. 269.00		370.00 796.00	495.00 1065.00
2. Record Clerk . . .	Min. 150.00 Max. 435.00		333.00 966.00	483.00 1401.00
3. Assistant . . .	Min. 175.00 Max. 660.00		389.00 1465.00	564.00 2125.00
4. Superintendent . . .	Min. 370.00 Max. 920.00		821.00 2042.00	1191.00 2962.00

Pharmaceutical and Drug Firms with Foreign Collaboration

3449. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) which are the pharmaceutical and drug manufacturing firms of international brands with foreign collaborations;

(b) out of these, how many have foreign share holding participation of more than 40 per cent;

(c) have Government given them any special relaxation of the rules by allowing them to retain more than 40 per cent foreign shareholding; and

(d) if not, what action has been taken to cancel the licences of all such concerns?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) to (c). Companies in the drug sector are subject to the FERA guidelines read with the provisions of the New Drug Policy in the determination of the permissible level of non-resident equity. A statement is attached showing the names of the companies which were subject to FERA and the progress relating to dilution of equity. No special relaxation has been given

to them. Only the permissible level of foreign equity in about 20 companies has not yet been determined.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement**I. Companies whose cases have already been decided****(a) Pure Formulators**

1. The Angro-French Drug Co. (Eastern) Ltd., Bombay.

2. Abbot Laboratories (India) Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.

3. Carter Wallace & Co. Ltd., Bombay.

4. C.E. Fulford (I) Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.

5. Indian Schering Ltd., Bombay.

6. Nicholas of India Ltd., Bombay.

7. Smith, Kline & French (I) Ltd.

All the above companies were required to reduce non-resident equity to 40 per cent. Those at (1) to (6) have either already diluted or their dilution schemes have been approved and under implementation. The scheme of company at No. 7 has been recently received and under examination.

(b) Others :

1. Geoffrey Manners & Co., Bombay Directive issued for reduction to 40% In Pricing of disinvested shares under consideration.

2. Richardson Hindustan Ltd. Directive issued for reduction of equity to 40%. Representation by the company is under scrutiny.

3. Suhrid Geigy Ltd. The company has on its own completely disinvested foreign equity.

II. Companies whose Permissible Level of Non-Resident equity under FERA is yet to be Determined

Name of the company	Present non-resident equity (%)
1. Bayer India Ltd.	51.96
2. Burroughs Wellcome & Co.	100.00
3. Ciba Geigy of India Ltd.	65.00
4. Boots Co. (I) Ltd.	53.00
5. Cynamid India Pvt. Ltd.	65.00
6. E. Merol India Ltd.	60.00
7. Glaxo Laboratories (India) Ltd.	75.00
8. Johnson & Johnson Ltd.	75.00
9. Hoechst Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	50.00
10. May & Baker	60.00
11. Merck Sharp Dhome (I) Ltd.	60.00
12. Organon India Ltd.	49.00
13. Parke Davis (I) Ltd.	83.30
14. Pfizer Ltd.	75.04*
15. Roche Products Ltd.	89.00
16. Sandoz India Ltd.	60.00
17. Uni Sankyo Ltd.	49.00
18. Warner Hindustan Ltd.	50.00
19. Wyeth Laboratories Ltd.	74.00
20. Wysth (India) Pvt. Ltd.	100.00 }†
21. John Wyeth Bros. Ltd.	Branch }

*This company carries an obligation to reduce foreign equity in terms of industrial licenses issued.

†These companies are to be merged into one in terms of a merger scheme given to Court and equity of the new company to be settled.

AI. to pay arrears of charges for landing at Heathrow Airport in London

3450. SHRI DHARAMBIR SINHA. Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Air India had to pay arrears of charges towards landing facilities at Heathrow Airport in London;

(b) if so, why the charges were not paid earlier;

(c) what action has been taken in this regard so far;

(d) whether a British Court had ordered to pay these charges; and

(e) if so, the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b). The British Airports Authority which administers Heathrow airport increased the landing and parking charges by more than fifty percent from 1-4-1980. The Board of Airline's representatives in U.K. of which Air-India is a member decided to seek remedy in a court of law and decided to pay charges at pre-1979 levels.

(c) to (d). The court had ordered that the airlines should pay the full amount due by 11-3-1981, Air-India has complied with the Court's order.

Free Trade Zones

3451. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been scientific evaluation of free trade zones; and

(b) if so, the additional steps proposed to be taken for making such zones a greater instrument of export promotion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) The activities of the two free trade zones, viz. Kandla Free Trade Zone and Santacruz Electronics Export Processing Zone, Bombay are constantly under review with a view to increasing exports. In the case of Kandla Free Trade Zone, Kaul Committee has gone into the various problems hindering the progress of the Zone.

(b) In addition to the existing facilities and concessions available in the two free trade zones, Government have announced a tax holiday in lieu of the existing concessions available under the Income Tax Act 1961 to the units in the free trade zones. The existing units set up in the previous years 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80 have been given the option to avail of the facility for the remaining period out of total 5 years.

Visit of the Delegation of Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry to South East Asian Countries

3452. SHRI BHIKHU RAM JAIN: will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the recent visit of the South-East Asian Countries by a delegation of the Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, some concrete proposals were put forward for investment by Hong Kong in Indian industry, provision of finance

to projects in India and a close trade relation between the two countries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

राजस्थान में ग्रामीण बैंकों की स्थापना

3454. श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : क्या वित्तमंत्री यह बताने की छूपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में किन-किन स्थानों पर ग्रामीण बैंकों की स्थापना की गई है और ऐसे बैंकों की स्थापना का मानदण्ड क्या है;

(ख) राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा उपलब्ध हराई गई मुविधाओं के अतिरिक्त ग्रामीण बैंकों द्वारा ग्रामीण लोगों को और क्या अन्य विशेष मुविधाएं प्रदान की गई हैं;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि ग्रामीण लोगों को ऋण दे कर किसानों की आर्थिक दशा सुधारने में ग्रामीण बैंकों ने राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की अपेक्षा ज्यादा मुक्तियोगी भूमिका निभाई है;

(घ) राजस्थान के सीमावर्ती जिले वाडमेर और जैमलमेर जो देश के सबसे उदास पिछड़े जिले हैं और जहाँ ग्रामीण अर्थ-व्यवस्था पूरी तरह से पिछड़ी हुई है, में ग्रामीण बैंकों के खोले जाने में भेदभाव बरते जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ङ) ग्रामीण लोगों की प्रावश्यक जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए इन पिछड़े जिलों में किस निश्चित तिथि तक ग्रामीण बैंक खोले जाएंगे?

वित्त संचालन में उपसंचाली (जो जगत वर्द्ध आरोट) : (क) राजस्वान में 5 क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक स्थापित किये गये हैं जिनके कार्यालय के अन्तर्गत 10 ज़िले प्राप्त हैं। जिन स्थानों में ये बैंक कार्यरत हैं और जो ज़िले इनके कार्यालय के अन्तर्गत प्राप्त हैं उनके नाम संलग्न विवरण में दिए गए हैं।

इस प्रश्नार के बैंकों को स्थानान्वयन के लिए अपनाए जाने वाले स्थूल सिद्धान्त ये हैं :—

- (i) वाणिज्यिक बैंकों की जात्याग्रों द्वारा खेत की प्रपर्याप्ति व्याप्ति
- (ii) छोटे सीमांतिक किसानों तथा अन्य नमज़ोर बैंकों की प्रावश्यकताओं को पूरा करने में ऋण अन्तरान और (iii) सहायी ऋणदाताओं की स्थिति।

(ख) क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक विभेद रूप में ग्रामोन्मुख संस्थाओं के रूप में बनाए गए हैं और इनकी स्थापना छोटे और सीमांतिक किसानों, खेतिहर मजदूरों, कारीगरों तथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के अन्य कमज़ोर बैंकों की ऋण सम्बन्धीय ग्रावश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए की जा रही है। वाणिज्यिक बैंकों के विधीत, इनका परिवालन खेत आमतौर पर कियो राज्य विभेद के एक अधिकार दो

जिलों तक ही समिति होता है और वे ऐसे क्षेत्रों में बैंकिंग सेवाएं उपलब्ध कराते हैं जो दूरस्थ हों और अब तक बैंक रहित तथा कम बैंकिंग सुविधा वाले रहे हैं। क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक जगत रक्कमों पर वाणिज्यिक बैंकों की तुलना में $1/2$ प्रतिशत अधिक ब्याज भी देते हैं।

(ग) क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों ने अपने ग्रामों को ऋण प्रदान करने में एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है। उनके द्वारा दिए जाने वाले अग्रिमों की बकाया राशियों में वृद्धि की प्रवृत्ति दिखाई देती रही है; इस प्रकार के अग्रिमों की राशि जो जन 1978 के अन्त में 66 करोड़ रुपये थी 1979 में बढ़कर 173.5 करोड़ रुपये और 1980 में वह और अधिक बढ़ कर 181.1 करोड़ रुपये हो गई। ये बैंक ऐसे बैंक रहित अधिकारी कम बैंकिंग सुविधा वाले क्षेत्रों में सेवा प्रदान कर रहे हैं जहां सहकारी ऋण ध्यावस्था भी कमज़ोर है।

(घ) और (ङ). राजस्वान के सीमावर्ती ज़िले बाइप्रेशन और जैसलमेर में क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक खोलने का प्रस्ताव इस समय क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों विधायक संचालन समिति के विचाराधीन हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकार से और सुचना मांगी गई है तथा इसलिए इस समय कोई निश्चित तारीख बताना संभव नहीं है।

विवरण

राजस्वान में क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक

क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक का नाम	स्थापना की तारीख	व्यापात जिले
1. जयपुर-नगौर आंचलिक ग्रामीण बैंक, जयपुर .	2-10-1975	1. जयपुर. 2. नगौर
2. मारवाड़ ग्रामीण बैंक, पाली	6-9-1976	1. पाली 2. सिरोही 3. जालोर
3. शेवान्हाटी ग्रामीण बैंक सीकर	7-10-1976	1. सीकर 2. झुनझूनू
4. मरुधर क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक, चूर	24-2-1979	1. चूर
5. अलवर-भरतपुर आंचलिक ग्रामीण बैंक, भरतपुर	20-2-1981	1. अलवर 2. भरतपुर

News-Item Captioned "India to Export Rice to Russia"

3455. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn towards a news-item appearing in the "Economic Times" dated 24th January, 1981 under the caption "India to export 50,000 tonne rice to Russia";

(b) if so, whether export of rice is a part of rice that is exported from Andhra Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana or it is a separate agreement;

(c) the quantity of petroleum products to be imported to India in exchange of rice and whether the price of petroleum will be at par with OPEC Price/friendly price/economic price or the price at which USSR supplies petroleum to her allies;

(d) names and status of the leader and other Members of Soviet delegation that visited India and the details of discussion held with their counterparts in India; and

(e) how much quantity of rice will further be exported to USSR during this current year 1981?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e). In pursuance of the Agreement signed between Government of India and the Government of USSR in June, 1980, India were to supply upto 500,000 tonnes of rice in payment for 200,000 tonnes of crude oil and 500,000 tonnes of diesel oil that were to be supplied by the USSR. The Agreement provides for the supply of 250,000 tonnes of rice by December,

1980 and another 250,000 tonnes of rice between January and June, 1981.

Rice is being exported by the Food Corporation of India and other State Government agencies in pursuance of his Agreement. Negotiations are conducted between the organisations in India and Soviet foreign trade organisations for concluding contracts. Prices are negotiated in each case between them.

Maritime Union of India and the National Union of Seafarers of India. The Chairman was authorised to compose a delegation in this behalf of his own choice. The Director General of Shipping has received a joint note on the subject prepared by the Maritime Union of India and National Union of Seafarers of India and is awaiting a similar note from Shipowners' Association before taking further action.

Proposal to Exempt Seafarers from Income-Tax

3456. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to exempt seafarers on foreign going Indian ships from income tax to the extent other Indian citizens employed in foreign countries or whose income is derived from foreign services are exempted and if not, the reasons;

(b) whether any guidelines have been issued by Government in this connection; and

(c) whether N.S.B. has made any recommendation to Government in this connection and if so, the details and the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) At the meeting of the National Shipping Board held on 5th February, 1981, it was decided that the question of income tax exemption for seafarers should be pursued and the Chairman of the Board may lead a delegation consisting of Members of Parliament and other interests concerned on the Board to meet the Finance Minister. Before doing so, the Board desired that the Director General of Shipping may arrange to obtain comprehensive memoranda on the subject from the Shipowners' Association and also the

Blacklisting of entrepreneurs

3457. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration to prepare a blacklist of entrepreneurs regarding their activities and practice when they run into financial trouble and take shelter of commercial banks and other financial agencies to bear the losses;

(b) if so, the details regarding such good and bad entrepreneurs have come to the notice of Government; and

(c) the steps Government proposed to take in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) No proposal to prepare a blacklist of entrepreneurs is under consideration of Government at present. However, banks take into consideration the credit worthiness of parties at the time of sanctioning assistance. The Banks meet only the genuine and legitimate requirements of borrowers and they exercise utmost caution to ensure that the amount drawn by the borrowers are in fact justified by their immediate legitimate needs and are used for the purpose for which they are drawn.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Setting up franchising Houses to promote exports of small units

3458. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided in principle to set up franchising houses in the private sector to promote exports of small units;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any meeting of the top Export Houses was called by Government and if so, the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) to (c). The Committee on Export Strategy (Tandon Committee) has recommended setting up of Franchising Corporations to help export marketing. Discussions have been held with representatives of Export Houses and export organisations from time to time on this subject along with other matters pertaining to export promotion. The matter is still under consideration.

Accumulation of Tasar Cocoon

3459. SHRI DHARAMBIR SINHA: PROF. P. J. KURIEN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large stocks of tasar Cocoon have been accumulated in Central Silk Board's raw material bank and in various State Government agencies;

(b) if so, the steps taken for their disposal; and

(c) whether the authorities have explored the possibilities of export of the commodity if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

(SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, appreciating the seriousness of the situation, Government of India have announced 20 per cent rebate with effect from 23rd February 1981 for a period of 3 months on the disposal of the accumulation Cocoons. The rebate expenditure will be shared by Central Silk Board and State Governments on 50:50 basis.

(c) As a policy, it is not desirable to export "Cocoons" which is the raw-material for production of silk fabrics.

Rates of TA and DA on Transfer

3460. SHRI SATISH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the amount of TA/DA given on tour and transfer is far too inadequate to meet the incidental expenses such as hiring of taxis, scooters, boarding and lodging etc. etc.; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to revise these rates keeping in view the increase in the cost all round and make the TA/DA rates expense-oriented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). The Third Pay Commission had recommended certain rates of daily allowance. An improvement in these rates was effected from 1st February 1978 on the recommendations of a Task Force set up for simplification/rationalisation of rules by which the higher rates of daily allowance applicable at Bombay/Calcutta were made admissible at all 'A' Class cities and Delhi/Simla rates at all 'B-1' class cities. The question of revision of rates of daily allowance has also been raised by the Staff Side in the National Council of J.C.M. Even a moderate increase in the rates of daily allowance involves heavy financial implica-

tions. However, a decision in the matter will be taken by the Government keeping in view the outcome of discussions with the Staff Side in that forum.

The rates of mileage allowance are revised from time to time after taking all factors into consideration.

सीतापुर में पटसन से ढोरी बनाने की योजना।

3461. श्री राम साल रहीं : क्या विधिक्षय मंत्री यह बनाने की छुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्हें भालू महि कि उत्तर प्रदेश में सीतापुर जिले के प्रशासन ने जिले में पटसन से ढोरी बनाने की एक योजना राज्य सरकार के माध्यम से केन्द्र सरकार को भेजी है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त योजना की स्वीकृति के पश्चात् कितने समय में उक्त उद्योग स्थापित किये जाने का विचार है?

विधिक्षय मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुरशीद आलम खां) : (क) पटसन आयुक्त को, जो फि रजिस्टरी प्राधिकारी हैं, अभी तक ऐसी कोई योजना प्रकृत नहीं हुई है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Export of Eggs to Gulf Countries

3462. SHRI T. DAMODAR REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is a great demand of Indian eggs in gulf countries;

(b) if so, steps proposed to export eggs from India to Gulf countries;

(c) whether Government are aware of possibility of export of eggs to the

Gulf countries and in lieu thereof procure crude oil and petroleum products from them; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Export of eggs is allowed under Open General Licence subject to minimum export of Rs. 40.00 (Rupees forty) per hundred f.o.b. As a measure to boost exports, cash compensatory support and import replenishment are given. The Processed Foods Export Promotion Council also propose to sponsor a Sales-cum-study Team to the gulf countries during 1981-82.

(c) and (d). In view of very small size of exports, this possibility does not arise at present.

Earnings from export of products by Hindustan Lever

3464. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Hindustan Lever export 60 per cent of their products; and

(b) if so, the total export earnings in foreign exchange remitted to India during 1979-80 and 1980-81 by them?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The foreign exchange earned by the Company from export of its own products during 1978 and 1979 were Rs. 5.77 crores and Rs. 18.11 crores respectively. The total export earnings in foreign exchange remitted to India during these years were Rs. 17.57 and Rs. 32.02 crores respectively. As for 1980, the financial year of the company has ended on 31st December 1980 and audited figures are not yet available.

Import of dry dates from Pakistan

3465. SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the import of dry dates from Pakistan is allowed as a crude drug as it is not used in making Ayurvedic or Unani medicines;

(b) whether it is also a fact that we are paying huge amount of our foreign exchange then our traditional suppliers of dates; and

(c) if so, the reasons to import them at this cost?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN):

(a) Import of crude drugs required for making Ayurvedic and Unani medicines is allowed under Open General Licence by all persons. The list of crude drugs permitted for import includes "Dates". Import under this provision can be made from Pakistan also. Dates (Chhuaras) are required for making Unani medicines.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

सिक्योरिटी प्रेसों में कार्यरक्त कर्मचारियों को बोनस

3466. श्री सूरज भानुः क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की इच्छा करेंगे कि :

(क) रेलवे, डाक व तार नथा रक्षा विभागों के कर्मचारियों को बोनस के रूप में कुल कितनी राशि अदा की गई और किस तारीख से दी गई;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उनके मंत्रालय के अधीनस्थ सिक्योरिटी प्रेसों के कर्मचारियों को वर्ष 1977-78 से बोनस दिया गया है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो किस तारीख से प्रत्येक कर्मचारी की कितना-कितना न्यूनतम एवं अधिकतम बोनस दिया गया और क्या

उत्तरवंधी आदेश की एक प्रति सभा घटन पर रखी जाएगी ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री चंद्रनभाई बाटोंड़): (क) सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथा संभव शोध भवा घटन पर रख दी जायेगी।

(ख) और (ग): वर्ष 1980-81 में इंडिया सिक्योरिटी प्रेस और करेंसी नोट प्रेस नामिक रोड में उत्पादकता संबंध बोनस योजना चालू की गई है। योजना शुरू करते समय भद्रमावना बनाए रखने के लिए पहली अप्रैल, 1980 को प्रेसों में कार्यरक्त पात्र कर्मचारियों की, 1980-81 में पहले की अवधि के लिए एक निर्दर्श अदायगी की गई जो प्रत्येक दिन में 15 दिन के बेतन के वरावर थी और उस राशि की अधिकतम सीमा 375 रुपए थी इस प्रकार अदा की गई कुल राशि लगभग 23 लाख रुपए थी। वर्ष 1980-81 के लिए बास्तव में कितनी राशि प्राप्त करने का हक होगा इसका पता 31 मार्च, 1981 के बाद चलेगा जब उत्पादकता संबंध बोनस योजना के अन्तर्गत गणना की जाएगी।

शोध हो इंडिया सिक्योरिटी प्रेस और करेंसी नोट प्रेस नामिक रोड में उत्पादकता संबंध बोनस योजना चालू किए जाने से मंबंधित आदेशों की प्रतियां सभा घटन पर रख दी जाएगी।

Postal Savings

3467. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the district-wise break-up of postal savings under various heads; and

(b) how much of these savings are made available to the district authorities for developmental purposes in the districts?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) District-wise data of postal savings under various heads is not maintained centrally. The time and labour involved in collecting district-wise figures of postal savings under various heads may not be commensurate with the results likely to be achieved; and

(b) 2/3rd of net Small Savings collections in States are released to the respective State Governments as long term loans for developmental purposes. No portion of the savings collections is made available to the district authorities direct. It is for the State Governments to consider the developmental needs of different districts and make suitable provisions therefor in the State Plans/Budgets, keeping in view their total resources, including Small Savings loans from the Central Government.

Grant of interim relief to Central Government Pensioners

3468. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the interim relief granted to the Central Government pensioners is calculated on a formula related to Cost of Living index; and if so, whether the formula made applicable to the pensioners is different from that applicable to the serving Government personnel;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a large number of representations has been made to Government by the pensioners' organisations representing against this discrimination that the rising cost of living is affecting both the pensioners and serving personnel equally;

(c) whether Government have at any stage computed the approximate amount that will be involved in making payment of the Dearness Relief to the pensioners on the same level as that allowed to the serving personnel; if so, the liability involved; and

(d) the steps which government propose to take to mitigate the hardship of the retired personnel in this behalf?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. Some broad assessment has been made. Further, as announced by the Finance Minister in his Budget Speech on 28th February, 1981 dearness relief to pensioners will be paid in future at the rate of 2.5 per cent of pension for each 8 point rise in the consumer price index instead of at the rate of 5 per cent for each 16 point rise as at present subject to certain minimum and maximum. The procedure for payment of dearness relief to pensioners is also being streamlined. Besides this the enhanced rate of standard deduction in income-tax will be applicable to pensioners also. These changes will further mitigate the hardships faced by pensioners.

Credit restrictions imposed by banking Sector

3469. SHRI RASHEED MOSOOD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the banking sector in the country has imposed further credit restriction;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) its likely impact on the industrial growth particularly in the small scale sector?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). Presumably the question refers to the instructions issued by the Reserve Bank in December, 1980 regarding implementation of the recommendations of the Working Group on cash credit. The salient features of these instructions are listed below:—

1. Yearly review of all working capital limits of Rs. 10 lakhs and above.

2. Quarterly returns to banks from all units with working limits of Rs. 50 lakhs and above indicating requirements of funds during the quarter.

3. Half-yearly returns by banks to RBI regarding:

(i) accounts overdue for review.

(ii) units which failed to furnish the quarterly returns.

4. Bifurcation of limits into demand loan and cash credit to be given up.

5. Separate limits for peak and non-peak periods.

6. Charging of 1 per cent penal interest on total outstanding from units which fail to furnish quarterly returns. Account may be frozen in default persists and deterrent action appears necessary.

7. No credit facility by a bank to a unit without consulting the existing bankers.

8. One per cent additional interest on ad-hoc limits, and sanction of such ad-hoc limits to be only in exceptional circumstances.

9. Borrowers' contribution from owned funds and term finance, to meet the working capital requirements, should be equal to atleast 25 per cent of total current assets.

10. Cash credit limits should be converted into bill limits wherever possible.

These instructions are applicable to all units, having aggregate working capital limits of Rs. 50 lakhs and over from the banking system except sick units under a nursing programme. Steps are also to be taken by banks to enforce the same discipline in stages on borrowers who are enjoying credit limits of less than Rs. 50 lakhs from the banking system.

(c) The basic intention in revising the lending system has been to reduce the over-dependence of medium and large borrowers on bank finance while taking care at the same time that their need based requirements of working capital are met by banks, subject to certain stipulations.

Facilities Lacking at New International Passenger Terminal at Sahar, Bombay

3471. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: SHRIMATI PROMILA DAN-DAVATE:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the new International Passenger Terminal constructed at a cost of Rs. 18 crore at Sahar, Bombay is found to be lacking basic facilities such as traffic free approach road, public transport facility, reasonable priced and hygenic canteen, adequate toilet facilities Central information centre etc. resulting in great inconvenience to the passengers;

(b) if so, when the proposal for the construction of the new International Passenger Terminal was first mooted and when it was finally approved and work taken up for execution;

(c) which of the Central and State authorities were required to coordinate in the completion of the air-terminal and the machinery, if any, responsible to ensure simultaneous provision of the facilities such as approach road, public transport facility and the like stating the reasons for the failure to provide these facilities simultaneously with the completion of the air terminal; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to remove the inadequacies in the basic facilities expeditiously?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Overdrafts by States

3472. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of States that have resorted to overdrafts during 1977, 1978 and 1979 and the quantum of overdrafts drawn;

(b) whether the restrictions imposed in the matter of drawal of such overdrafts have been violated by the States and if so, the names of States which had violated the restrictions; and

(c) the restrictions that are these now for the drawal of overdrafts by the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) the overdrafts of the State Governments on

the R.B.I. reflect their daily cash position and vary in magnitude from day-to-day. Their quantum can therefore be indicated with reference to a particular date only. A statement showing the adjusted overdrafts of the State Governments on the last working day of the financial years 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1978-80 is placed on the Table of the House.

(b) In the current year Assam, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Nagaland, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tripura and West Bengal had been in overdraft for more than 7 working days.

(c) Under the scheme of regulation of States overdrafts it is expected that the States would adjust the pace of expenditure to the inflow of receipts and avoid overdrafts in their account with the Reserve Bank of India for more than 7 working days.

Statement

Adjusted Overdrafts of the State Governments on the Reserve Bank of India

(Rs. crores)

States	As on 31-3-1978	As on 31-3-1979	As on 31-3-1980
1. Bihar	69.01	..	..
2. Haryana . . . . .	..	..	1.95
3. Kerala	4.62	..	..
4. Madhya Pradesh	49.60	..	1.27
5. Manipur	3.45	6.59	11.06
6. Nagaland	7.80	1.94	6.81
7. Orissa	0.98	..	..
8. Punjab	56.36	..	9.53
9. Rajasthan	8.89	..	22.10
10. Tripura	0.38	..	2.66
11. Uttar Pradesh	145.68	..	..
12. West Bengal	91.40	..	41.16

Training to Staff to Cope up with the need of ITDC Hotels

3473. SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the staff of ITDC Hotels is sufficient to man various hotels of capitals;
- (b) the details of staff posted in Ashoka, Akbar, Janpath, Ranjit and Lodhi Hotels;
- (c) the steps taken to increase the efficiency thereof; and
- (d) the training facilities to cope up with the need of new hotels?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of staff posted in Ashoka, Akbar, Janpath, Ranjit and Lodhi Hotels are as follows:

Name of the Hotel	Number of Employees
Ashoka Hotel	1575
Akbar Hotel	555
Janpath Hotel	657
Lodhi Hotel	338
Ranjit Hotel	340

(c) With a view to increasing efficiency of the staff, in-service refresher courses which, inter-alia, include improved and simplified methods of working, job knowledge and job skills, are conducted as a continuous process. Executive Development Programmes and reorientation programmes on supervisory skills are also undertaken for the senior staff. In addition, various incentives are provided to motivate the workers. These include grant of trade allowance, auto-

matic elevation for good performance, grant of house building loan; adequate medical facilities, Canteen facilities, provision of free tea and snacks, Uniforms etc. Workers' participation scheme has also been introduced in these hotels.

(d) For meeting the needs of new hotels, the Corporation has a Training Wing which conducts regular training programmes and provides manpower at executive, supervisory and craft levels. All the staff are also exposed to induction training programmes in each area of operation before their placement in the new hotels. In addition the newly appointed staff, as far as possible, are given extensive on-the-job training 3-4 months before the commissioning of the hotels to enable them to perform their functions in the new units efficiently. A Training Academy is also being set up to meet the requirements of trained manpower for the existing and new hotels.

Proposal to create a Special Window for Clearance of Export Proposal

3474. SHRI KESHURAO FARDHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to create a special window for the clearance of export proposal for permitting the exporter to raise overseas finances and raising the concessional pre-shipment credits as per the recommendation of the Tandon Committee;

(b) whether Government propose to give some fiscal concessions for encouraging the investment in export production and in providing special facilities to the small scale exporters;

(c) whether in the agriculture Sector Government plans to arrange a revolving fund for increasing the production of export-oriented crops; and

(d) whether Government propose to encourage the backward State exporters through this window?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI

KHURSHED ALAM KHAN: (a) The recommendations made by the Tandon Committee was taken into account in the formulation of detailed proposals for establishing an Export Import Bank to be set up as a Statutory Corporation, as announced in the budget speech of Finance Minister for 1981-82.

(b) The following fiscal concessions have been announced in the Budget for 1981-82:—

- (i) 14 groups of new industries, some of which have export potential, have been extended the benefit of investment allowance or tax holiday;
- (ii) Industries in the Free Trade zones have been allowed complete tax holiday for an initial period of 5 years;
- (iii) It has also been decided to identify a number of specific activities to be allowed weighted deduction under Section 35B of the Income Tax Act.

(c) and (d). In the Budget for 1981-82, it has already been announced that a National Bank for Agricultural & Rural Development is being set up as an apex institution to meet the credit needs of the rural community.

Discovery of black gold deposits

3475. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Geological Survey of India has discovered total deposits of 50 million tonnes of black gold in the various coalfield by conducting a survey during the field season 1979-80;

(b) the name of those coalfields where black gold is available;

(c) whether the Geological Survey of India have discovered any black gold in the Sukinda areas of Orissa;

(d) if so, when the mining work will be started from those Coalfields; and

(e) the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHREJEE): (a) and (b). There is no mineral as black gold by name. However, the Geological Survey of India has estimated about 190 million tonnes of coal in course of their regional exploration work during the field season 1979-80 in various coalfields of the country. Out of this 140 million tonnes were estimated from Saharjuri coalfield in Santhal Paraganas, 4 million tonnes from Auranga coalfield, in Palamau district, in Bihar, 44 million tonnes from the Godavari valley coalfield in Warangal district, Andhra Pradesh, 1.5 million tonnes from Hasdo-Arand coalfield in Bilaspur and Surguja district in Madhya Pradesh.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e). In Sukinda area the question does not arise.

In other areas, the exploitation of the deposits will depend upon the results of the detailed exploration, which will be carried out by Coal India and evaluation of their economic viability by Coal India Limited.

Fixation of rate of Tea and Coffee Cups

3476. SHRI N. E. HORO:
SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have fixed the rate (per cup) of tea and coffee in the capital;

(b) if so, at what rate a cup of tea and coffee is available in the capital;

(c) whether there are different rates at different shops, restaurants and other spots of public use; and

(d) if so; whether Government propose giving a serious thought in this regard as it is being used particularly by common people in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The prices of tea|coffee (per cup) are fixed by the shops, restaurants etc., on the basis of cost of various inputs like milk, sugar, quality of tea|coffee, standard of service, cost of overheads etc. In view of this position, it is not feasible to fix any uniform rates for tea/coffee (per cup).

Arrest of Blackmarketeers

**3477. SHRI JAI NARAIN ROAT:
SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA:**

Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons arrested during the current year for black-marketing in the country; Statewise figures;

(b) what action had been taken against each of them; and

(c) the quantity and the value of goods seized during the above period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Charging of service charge by STC from Shellac Exporters

3478. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the S.T.C. charging 1½ per cent service charge

on Shellac, though Shellac has been decanalised; and

(b) the quantum of service charges realised by the STC during the past three years from Shellac exporters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN):

(a) Export of Shellac continues to be canalised through the S.T.C. with effect from 1st November, 1979. STC is levying half per cent service charge for services rendered as the canalising agency.

(b) The quantum of service charges realised by STC during the last three years is as follows:

Year	Rs. in Lakhs
1977-78	14.27
1978-79	17.14
1979-80	13.83

इन्दियन एयरलाइंस की बोइंग सेवा शुरू करने के मानदण्ड

3479. प्रो० निर्मला कुमारी शर्मा: क्या पर्यटन और नागर दिवाली मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) इन्डियन एयरलाइंस द्वारा बोइंग सेवा शुरू करने के बारे में क्या मानदण्ड है;

(ख) राजस्थान के उन शहरों के नाम क्या हैं जो नियमित बोइंग सेवा से जुड़े हुए हैं तथा उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें जोड़े जाने की मंभावना है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का प्रस्ताव इस सेवा को आर्थिक नजर कोटा तथा पर्यटन स्पर्श चित्तीडगढ़ से जोड़े जाने का है ; और

(ब) राजस्थान में उन जहरों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें तीसरी विमान सेवा सें-जोड़े जाने की संभावना है?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा): (क) इंडियन एयरलाइंस द्वारा बोइंग सेवा परिचालित करने के लिए मूल कसोटी जोड़े जाने वाले प्रस्तावित स्टेशनों के बीच संभावित यातायात की मात्रा है।

(ख) फिलहाल इंडियन एयर लाइंस राजस्थान में जयपुर तथा उदयपुर के लिए दैनिक बी 737 सेवाएं परिचालित करती है। जोधपुर के बी-737 सेवाओं द्वारा जोड़े जाने की संभावना है।

(ग) और (घ). जो, नहीं। तथापि वायु-दूद सेवाओं का विस्तार करके उन्हें देश के अन्य भागों में भी परिचालित करने पर सख्तार विचार कर रही है। राजस्थान में विमान सेवा से जोड़े जाने के लिए सिफारिश किए गए स्टेशन हैं: जयपुर, बीकानेर, कोटा तथा अलवर।

Sponge iron plant at Kothagodam

3480. SHRI K. A. SWAMI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government view the results of the Sponge Iron Plant at Kothagodam as a successful venture;—and

(b) if so, what measures are being taken to encourage the construction of such plants in the country?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The plant is essentially a Demonstration Plant and was inaugurated as recently as on 31st December 1980. It is for the first time that production of sponge iron based on 100 per cent non-coking coal is being tried. A view

about the venture being successful can be expressed only after the plant operates for a sufficiently long time without any interruption.

(b) In addition to the Demonstration Plant mentioned above, the Government have also issued letters of intent for setting up sponge iron plants in Orissa and Bihar of 300,000 tonnes and 120,000 tonnes per annum capacity respectively. 150,000 tonnes of the capacity sanctioned for Orissa is already under implementation. The Government would like to watch the performance of these plants in the first instance. They have also set up an interministerial committee to examine, *inter alia*, issues like the most economic size of the plant, their location etc.

Dacoities in Banks

3481. SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there have been a number of dacoities on various banks of the country during 1977 to 1979 and during 1st February, 1980 to 31st January, 81;

(b) if so, the details of such dacoities;

(c) how much amount have been looted from each one;

(d) how many employees of banks have been killed and injured during the said dacoities;

(e) the compensation paid to employees in each case; and

(f) the precautionary measures taken by Government to prevent such dacoities and for the protection of employees and guards?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCÉ (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (f). Information to the extent possible is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Total deposits in banks functioning in Bihar

3482. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:- Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total deposits in each of the banks functioning in Bihar and the credit advanced by them respectively during the last three years;

(b) what is the ratio of credit advanced separately for agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, cottage industry, mini-small industry, small industry, Medium industry, big industry, wholesale trade and retail trade

in the whole of Bihar and particularly, in the district of Madhubani and Darbhanga; and

(c) what is the total number of loan petitions pending for more than 4 weeks in each bank branch in the districts of Madhubani and Darbhanga?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Data on bankgroup-wise distribution of aggregate deposits and gross bank credit (as per sanction) of Scheduled Commercial Banks functioning in the State of Bihar is given below:

(Rs Crores)

Period As on the last Friday of March	SBI and its Associates	14—Nationalised Banks		Other Scheduled Commercial Banks incl. RRBs		Total		
		Deposits	Advances	Deposits	Advances	Deposits	Advances	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1978	395.25	197.27	454.60	165.94	15.75	9.65	865.60	372.86
1979	496.85	230.64	568.49	203.33	26.61	16.13	1091.95	450.10
1980	566.07	287.82	701.06	250.65	44.98	25.31	1312.11	553.78

(b) Data in the manner asked for is not yielded by the reporting system. Available data regarding Sectoral deployment of outstanding credit of scheduled commercial banks in Bihar State and in the districts of Madhubani and Darbhanga are set out in the Statement.

(c) A modified statistical reporting system covering information about pending loan applications at the district level has been introduced by Reserve Bank last year. A comprehensive and complete collection of data in respect of all banks has not, however, yet been possible.

Statement

Statewise/Districtwise/Occupationwise classification of outstanding credit of Scheduled Commercial Banks. (As on last Friday of June, 1979)*

(Amt. in Rs. lakhs)

		Bihar	Madhubani	Darbhanga
Total credit	.	56074.26	247.00	806.02
of which S.S.I.		5898.30	17.28	57.60
II. Agriculture of which	.	10153.90	117.43	242.33
(a) Direct Finance	.	7664.84	114.12	228.12
(b) Indirect Finance	.	2489.06	3.31	14.21
III. Industry	.	31402.45	22.44	349.44
IV. Trade of which	.	4596.56	23.44	74.55
(a) Whole sale Trade	.	2038.94	1.39	21.52
(b) Retail Trade	.	2557.42	22.05	53.03
V. All Others	.	4023.35	66.41	82.09

*As per utilisation.

Import Licences

3483. SHRI RASBEHARI BEHERA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foreign exchange involved in the import licences issued by Government during the period from April 1980 to February 1981; and

(b) the amount of foreign exchange likely to be earned by the Industries in the Public Sector and Private Sector with the help of these imports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) The value of import licences issued during the period from April, 1980 to January, 1981 was Rs. 4296 crores.

(b) Import licences are issued with the twin objectives of meeting the requirements of industry for imported raw materials both for domestic market and export production and of maintaining the price stability by

import of essential goods that are in short supply in the country. Hence, it would not be possible to quantify the impact of import licensing on foreign exchange earnings.

Cases filed by L.I.C. for ejection under public premises (eviction of unauthorised occupants) Act, 1971

3484. SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases filed by Life Insurance Corporation for ejection under the provisions of Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act 1971; and

(b) the number of cases decreed, compromises struck and still pending in courts of Law respectively?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) 425.

(b) Classification of cases	Number
Decreed	67
Compromised	98
Struck	6
Pending in courts	42
Pending before Estate Officer	212
	425

Withdrawal of concessions and incentives given to private sector

3485. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that the industrial community has not been responding to the various concessions given by Government to reactivise the industrial investment in the economy,

(b) if so, whether Government have a proposal under consideration to withdraw all the concessions and incentives given to the private sector; and

(c) if the answer to part (b) above is in the negative how Government are going to deal with the problem?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) to (c). Government has taken various fiscal, monetary and other measures during 1980-81 to reactivise industrial investment in the economy. As a result it was possible to achieve a turn around in industrial production and investment from the middle of 1980-81. The revival is expected to continue and gather momentum during 1981-82. Fiscal, monetary and other incentives provided for promoting investment and saving are being constantly reviewed in the light of the emerging economic situation.

Representations made by Fisherman from Maharashtra

3486. SHRI A. T. PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the decision of Government on the representations made by the Fishermen from Maharashtra requesting Government of India (i) to reduce the lower limit of weight of exportable silver pomfrot to 300 gms in place of existing 500 gms; and (ii) rational reduction of inspection fees on exportable fish; and

(b) the reasons for the decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). On representations from the seafood exporters and on the recommendation of the Marine Products Export Development Authority and the State Government of Maharashtra, it was decided to allow export of silver pomfrot between sizes 300 gms. to 500 gms. within a quota of 5000 tonnes. Besides the export of 500 gms. and above are allowed on O.G.L. basis. This decision was taken to step up export of marine products. The inspection fee on exportable fish was brought on par with their usual norms.

Rising trend in the Retail prices of Essential Commodities and declining trend in Wholesale.

3487. SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the prices of essential commodities are still rising in the open market though they have shown a declining trend in the wholesale; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to ensure supply of essential commodities to the common man at reasonable rates?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY): (a) Taking into consideration certain factors like time-lag involved in the reflection of fall in wholesale prices at the retail level and temporary movement constraints, the trend in retail prices has generally been in line with the trend in wholesale prices of essential commodities.

(b) The main thrust of the Government policy to curb the rising trend in the prices of essential commodities is to increase production. The public distribution system is being expanded. Arrangements for import of edible oils for the current oil year have been made to ensure supplies through the public distribution system. The export of essential commodities is being regulated and some essential commodities in short supply are being imported. Undue expansion in money supply and credit is being controlled. The provisions of the Essential Commodities Act and Orders issued under it as well as the Prevention of Blackmarketing and Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980 are being enforced vigorously by the States.

दिल्ली में उचित दर की दुकानों में गेहूं, चीनी तथा मिट्टी के तेल की सप्लाई न होना

3488. श्री छोत भाई गामित :

श्री पी० एम० सहब :

श्री एन० ई० होटे :

श्री के० प्रधानी :

श्री अजून सेठी :

श्री के० मालन्ना : क्या नागरिक पूति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गत दो महीनों से दिल्ली में उचित दर की दुकानों को गेहूं चीनी तथा मिट्टी के तेल की निम्नित सप्लाई प्राप्त नहीं हो रही है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि दिल्ली के नागरिकों को इसके लिए लम्बी लाइन में प्रतीक्षा करनी पड़ती है ;

(ग) क्या समय पर मिट्टी के तेल के उत्तरव्य न होने तथा कुकिंग गैस के खत्म होने पर गैस कनेक्शनधारियों को कोयले की कम सप्लाई होने के कारण उन्हें भारी कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या प्रभावी कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

नागरिक पूति मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री अजमोहन महन्ती) : (क) दिल्ली प्रशासन के अनुसार, गत दो महीनों के दौरान मिट्टी के तेल की कोई कमी नहीं थी। तथापि गेहूं और चीनी की अस्थायी कमी हुई थी।

(ख) सामान्यतया दिल्ली में लोगों को लम्बी लाइनों में प्रतीक्षा नहीं करनी पड़ती है। तथापि हर पखवाड़े के शुल्क में, जब उचित दर की दुकानों से वस्तुएं लेने के लिए भीड़ हो जाती है, तब कर्मी-कर्मी लाइनें लगती हैं।

(ग) पिछले दो महीने के दौरान मिट्टी के तेल और साफट कोक की कोई कमी नहीं थी।

(घ) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा सन्न-समय पर राज्यों जिसमें संघ शासित क्षेत्र दिल्ली भी शामिल है, को संभव सोमा तक आवश्यक वस्तुओं का अतिरिक्त आबंटन किया जा रहा है।

Income-Tax Raids

3489. SHRI HARINATH MISRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have recently intensified income-tax raids all over the country;

(b) if so, the total yield of unaccounted cash and receipts for undeclared fixed deposits seized during the last six months; and

(c) the category of professionals from whom huge amount of undeclared money has been unearthed and the number of cases where penalties have been imposed on tax-evaders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) During the current financial year from 1-4-1980 to 28-2-1981, the Income-tax Department has conducted 3300 searches as against 1345, and 2109 searches made during the period 1-4-1978 to 31-3-1979 and 1-4-79 to 31-3-80 respectively. This indicates that searches during this financial year have been more than in any of the two previous years.

(b) During the course of searches, for the period 1-9-1980 to 28-2-1981, *prima facie* unaccounted assets to the extent of approximately 10.21 crores have been seized.

(c) The seizure of assets have been made from all categories of assesses including industrialists, professionals, individuals, firms etc. Appropriate action is being taken in all these cases in accordance with law.

Stock of Jute Lying Unpurchased in Purnea, Katihar and Saharsa Districts of Bihar

3490. SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the purchase of jute in Bihar made by Jute Corporation of India, so far, in 1980-81 has been far less than that made during 1979-80;

(b) whether it is a fact that huge stock of jute is still lying unpurchased with small and marginal farmers particularly in Purnea, Katihar and Saharsa districts;

(c) whether it is a fact that closure of purchase operations by Jute Cor-

poration of India since December, 1980 has created serious marketing problems for jute growers in Bihar;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the minimum statutory price of jute fixed by the Jute Commissioner is not remunerative; and

(e) what steps are under consideration to remove the marketing difficulties of jute growers in Bihar.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) Jute Corporation of India has procured 301.3 thousand bales of raw jute in Bihar in 1980-81, as against 263.1 thousand bales procured during 1979-80;

(b) The small and marginal farmers generally dispose of their produce during the festival season of Diwali, Dussehra and Id, because they need cash at that time and do not have the staying power to withhold the crop from the market. Therefore, it is unlikely that huge quantities will be lying with them now.

(c) Jute Corporation of India has already procured 26.2 per cent of the total production of jute in Bihar in 1980-81, as compared to the all-India average of procurement of 12.9 per cent only;

(d) Statutory minimum price of jute has been fixed on the basis of recommendations of the Agriculture Prices Commission, which takes into consideration, *inter alia*, the cost of cultivation;

(e) The action plan for procurement operations of Jute Corporation of India during 1981-82 will take into account the marketing difficulties of jute growers in Bihar.

Foreign Exchange Reserves

3491. SHRI B.V. DESAI:
SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's foreign exchange reserves excluding SDR are likely to

drop by about Rs. 300 crores during the current year and touch the level of Rs. 4,600 crores at the beginning of next year;

(b) whether the situation of decline in the Foreign Exchange Reserves is alarming;

(c) if so, what are the main reasons for this; and

(d) what steps are being taken to improve the same?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) It is estimated that India's foreign exchange reserves (excluding Gold and Special Drawing Rights) may fall by about Rs. 600 crores at the beginning of the next financial year.

(b) No, Sirs.

(c) The changes in foreign exchange reserves are the net outcome of India's transactions with other countries, the details of which would become available only with the compilation of balance of payments statistics by the Reserve Bank of India. The broad indications, however, are that the decline in foreign exchange reserves (excluding gold and SDRs) is due mainly to the following reasons:

(i) The doubling of the price of imported oil between December, 1978, to January, 1980 has added enormously to the oil import bill; prices of many other imports have also risen sharply;

(ii) Exports, which had been very dynamic upto 1976-77, have remained sluggish in the context of the continued recessionary conditions abroad and intensification of restrictive trade practices in the industrial countries. In addition, exports have also been adversely affected due to constraints on domestic production, especially those related to the infrastructure.

(d) The Government has been taking a number of steps to reduce the strain on foreign exchange reserves and to remove the constraints on their future growth. These include:

(i) Various measures to improve the functioning of the infrastructure, remove constraints on production, bring about better capacity utilisation and expand capacity in critical areas of production in order to reduce imports, (ii) Efforts are also being made to (a) reduce the heavy dependence on imported crude oil by stepping up domestic exploration and production of oil and gas, (b) develop alternative energy sources and (c) increase export performance so that the country can pay for the rising import requirements of a growing and modernising economy.

Manhandling of Managers and Senior Officials by Staff of Public Sector Banks.

3492. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR

SINGH:

SHRI JAGPAL SINGH:

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of instances of assault, gherao and manhandling of the Managers and senior officials by the staff members of the public sector banks in the country during 1980;

(b) the reasons identified by the Government for such incidents; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (c) Information is being collected from the public sector banks and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Seizure of Contraband Goods by Customs

3493. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA:

SHRI B. D. SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the value of the contraband goods seized during 1980 by the customs and other anti-smuggling departments was far less than the value of the goods actually smuggled into India;

(b) if so, the estimated value of the contraband goods seized during 1980 as compared to the goods seized during the year 1979 as against the goods actually estimated to have been smuggled into India;

(c) the reasons for the low seizure of the contraband goods smuggled into India;

(d) the steps taken by Government to identify the major smuggling gangs in India and the results achieved; and

(e) the action taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) to (c) There is no authoritative estimate of the value of goods smuggled into or out of the country during 1980. However, the value of goods seized by the Customs authorities during 1980 was Rs. 52.83 crores as compared to Rs. 40.42 crores in 1979.

(d) and (e). The drive against smuggling is a continuous process and the Customs authorities remain constantly vigilant to prevent smuggling. The Intelligence and Preventive machinery of the Customs department is, therefore, constantly engaged in identifying and immobilising major gangs behind organised smuggling activities.

Projects/Schemes for Tourism in Kerala

3494. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state what are the areas covered of the projects taken up by the Department of Tourism, Ministry of Tourism, Government of India of the India Tourism Development Corporation in Kerala giving details of the schemes and projects?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): The Department of Tourism and the India Tourism Development Corporation have jointly developed Kovalam near Trivendrum as a Beach Resort in Kerala. The expenditure incurred so far on this project is Rs. 271.75 lakhs. Additional facility that has been provided at Kovalam is the Yoga-cum-Massage Centre at a cost of Rs. 11.30 lakhs. Financial sanction amounting to Rs. 11.16 lakhs has also been issued for the construction of a Beach Service Centre at Kovalam. The work is expected to start shortly.

The India Tourism Development Corporation has incurred an expenditure of Rs. 8.66 lakhs during 1980-81 for carrying out improvements and renovation in its Kovalam Hotel.

As regards the development of other centres in Kerala, discussions are scheduled this month with the tourist officials of the Government of Kerala to finalise the schemes to be taken up for development in the Central and State Sectors along identified travel circuits.

Plan to split activities of India Tourism Development Corporation

3495. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are having any plan to split the activities of India Tourism Development Corporation into two separate organisations; and

(b) if so, details of the plan and the reasons for taking such a decision?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) No such proposal is under consideration of Government.

(b) Does not arise.

U.S.S.R. Orders for Wagons

3496. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards a news-item in the "Financial Express" dated 25th November, 1980 under the caption "Rs. 4 crores USSR order for PEC";

(b) if so, the details of coaches and wagons asked for by various countries and details of export, the value thereof and the time when it will be exported;

(c) whether some more orders have also been received for export of railway wagons and coaches; if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons for losing sales in the world markets; and

(e) the steps being taken to boost the export of wagons, coaches, locomotives, etc. to foreign countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Export contracts presently under execution by the Projects & Equipment Corporation of India Ltd., are as follows:—

Country	Item	Deliveries to be completed by	Total value of goods (Rs. in Cr.)
Nigeria	32 brake vans (coaches)	31-5-82	
	50 wagons	31-3-81	
Zambia	30 wagons	31-10-81	
Bangladesh	(i) 135 wagons (balance to be delivered : 33 wagons)	30-6-81;	38.91
	(ii) 50 wagons	30-4-81	
Vietnam	980 wagons		
	50 coaches (balance to be delivered : 133 wagons)	30-6-81	

(c) to (e). The Projects & Equipment Corporation of India Ltd. is holding negotiations and has sent offers for supply of wagons to different countries. P.E.C. also proposes to submit offers against international tenders floated by other countries. The extent of success in obtaining orders depends on factors such as prices, credit terms & specifications, terms offered by competitors etc.

P.E.C. is taking various steps for promoting exports of wagons etc., such as

- maintaining personal contact with foreign buyers;

- inviting prospective buyers to acquaint them with India's capabilities; and

- taking part in fairs and exhibitions abroad.

Financial Assistance by British Government for Thal Fertilizers Project

3497. SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether British Government has come forward for providing financial assistance for Thal Fertilizer project; and

(b) whether the Government of U.K. stipulates any terms and conditions for granting the above aid and if so, what are they?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) and (b). Our request for British grant for a part of the costs of Thal Fertilizer project is under the consideration of the Government of the United Kingdom.

यशोदा फैस्ट्री प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, बरबई

3498. श्री निल रिह : क्या दित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यशोदा फैस्ट्री प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, हमान स्ट्रीट, फोर्ट, बरबई-23 ने जेसका स्थायी लेखा संख्या 3400-सी एन-0219/वी एम वाई/कोमसर। (5) 78-79 है, वर्ष 1973-74, 1974-75 तथा 1975-76 के गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान भारी घाटा दिखायां गया है और एस वाई 2033 तथा एस वाई 20, 34 ने उक्त अवधि में भारी मुनाफा कमाया है था जिसके लिये विवरणियां पेश नहीं की गई थीं तथा आयकर अदा नहीं किया था, और इस प्रकार अर्जित किए गए मुनाफे को (एक) एशियन इलेक्ट्रानिक्स, (दो) हमसा ट्रेडिंग कम्पनी (तीन) एवरेस्ट बिल्डर्स, तथा (चार) चिराग एन्टरप्राइज कम्पनियों में निवेशित किया था; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार ने इस बारे में कोई जांच कराई है तथा उस के क्या परिणाम निकले ?

विस अंकात्मक में राज्य मंत्री (श्री तबाई तिह सिसोदिया) : (क) यह बात सत्य है कि मेसर्स यशोदा फैस्ट्री प्रा० लि० ने करनिधारण वर्ष 1973-74, 1974-75 तथा 1975-76 के दौरान काफ़ी हानि दिखायी है। कम्पनी ने लेखा वर्ष सम्बत् वर्ष 2033 से संगत करनिधारण वर्ष 1978-79 की कोई विवरणी दाखिल नहीं की। इस वर्ष का करनिधारण कुल 8 लाख रुपये की आयकर एक तरफ पूरा कर दिया गया है। कम्पनी ने न तो कोई विवरणी ही दाखिल की है और न ही लेखा वर्ष सम्बत् वर्ष 2034 से संगत करनिधारण वर्ष जो वर्ष 1978-80 है। से संबंधित कोई करनिधारण प्रभी तक पूरा किया है। वाम्पनी ने, एशियन इलेक्ट्रानिक्स कम्पनी लि०, हमसा ट्रेडिंग कम्पनी, मेसर्स एवरेस्ट बिल्डर्स कम्पनी तथा चिराग एन्टरप्राइजेज में कुल 4.15 लाख रुपये की रकम लगायी है। एशियन इलेक्ट्रानिक्स कम्पनी लि० तथा मेसर्स हमसा ट्रेडिंग कम्पनी में सन् 1977 तथा 1978 में लगायी गयी पूँजी क्रमशः सन् 1979 तथा 1980 में बापस प्राप्त हो गयी है। बताया गया है कि ये पेशी रकमें बारूद तथा वानी स्थित कारबानों की विक्री से हुई आमदानी में से अदा की गयी हैं।

(ख) जांच के बाद करनिधारण पूरे कर लिये गये हैं और इस के अतिरिक्त और कोई जांच-पड़ताल आरम्भ नहीं की गई है।

Proposal to raise Jute production during Sixth Plan

3499. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA RATH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to raise jute production in the country during the 6th Plan period;

(b) whether Government have also

a proposal to set up some new jute mills in the country;

(c) if so, the number of jute Mills Government are going to install in Orissa;

(d) the location of those mills; and

(e) the expected production of the new mills annually?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) to (e). The matter is under consideration.

Workers Retrenched by National Textile Corporation

3500. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA RATH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of workers have been retrenched by National Textile Corporation on the implementation of their labour nationalisation schemes;

(b) whether full compensation and terminal benefits are provided by these N.T.C. mills to the retrenched workers;

(c) if so, the total number of workers retrenched all over the country from these textile mills;

(d) the total amount paid as compensation by the Corporation or Government; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) to

(c). As on 31st December, 1980, under the Labour Rationalisation scheme operated by the National Textile Corporation, 4,742 workers were retrenched, in addition to 18,359 superannuated. The Scheme is purely voluntary and requires prior consultation with the Labour Unions. Subsidiary-wise details of compensation and terminal

benefits paid to these workers are as under:—

	Rs. in lakhs
1. N.T.C. (Delhi, Punjab & Rajasthan) Ltd.	13.07
2. N.T.C. (Uttar Pradesh) Ltd.	85.69
3. N.T.C. Madhya Pradesh) Ltd.	295.95
4. N.T.C. (North Maharashtra) Ltd.	122.06
5. N.T.C. (South Maharashtra) Ltd.	188.53
6. N.T.C. (Gujarat) Ltd.	123.40
7. N.T.C. (Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala & Mahe) Ltd.	242.80
8. N.T.C. (Tamil Nadu & Pondicherry) Ltd.	176.85
9. N.T.C. (West Bengal, Assam, Bihar & Orissa) Ltd.	90.41
Total . . .	1338.76

Setting up of Public Sector Industries in Karnataka

3501. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal to set up new industries in the public sector in Karnataka during 1981-82; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House, indicating the likely outlay in 1981-82 on some of the important industrial and mineral projects of the Central Government in Karnataka.

Statement

Likely Outlay in 1981-82 for Central industrial and mineral projects proposed to be located in Karnataka

Sl. No.	Project/Scheme	(Rs. crores) 1981-82 outlay
1.	Vijanagar Steel Plant .	0.60
2.	Kudremukh Iron Ore Co. Ltd. .	15.10
3.	National Mineral Development Corp. .	
	(i) Donimalai Mines .	0.10
4.	Bharat Gold Mines Ltd. .	5.12
5.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. .	
	(i) C.E.D. Phase II .	1.50
	(ii) Ceramics Division] .	0.10
	(iii) Replacement, renewals, modernisation, township, etc. . . .	1.10
6	H.M.T. Ltd. .	
	(i) Watch Project, Tumkur .	1.07
	(ii) Quartz Crystals Project .	0.20
	(iii) Tool Room Machinery .	0.50
	(iv) Mini Battery Project .	0.50
	(v) LCD Panel Project .	0.20
	(vi) Replacement, modernisation, township, etc. .	3.00
	(vii) S & T Programme .	0.75
	(viii) Analog Watch Project .	0.30
7.	Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd. . . .	0.61
8.	S & T. Programmes (CMTI, Bangalore) . . .	0.83

Permission for Investment to Indians who had accepted British Citizenship

3502. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indians who had accepted the British citizenship are permitted to have their investment in the various undertakings of India to start undertakings of their own in India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) Facilities given to non-resident Indians for investment in the country are open to those who are foreign citizens. Most of the non-resident Indians have been residing abroad for a long time and are either citizens of the country of residence or hold foreign passports.

(b) Liberal facilities have been created for investment by non-resident Indians in an area of activity without restriction on the extent of holding when investment is without repatriation rights. Investment with repatriation rights is allowed upto 20 per cent in the new issues of new companies in a select list and upto 74 per cent in Appendix I areas and export-oriented ventures.

Proposal to Take over Tea, Jute, Coffee and Rubber Plantations

3503. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering any further proposals to take over jute mills, tea plantations, coffee plantations and rubber plantations; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) Government are not considering any proposals for general take over of jute mills, tea plantations, coffee plantations and rubber plantations.

(b) Does not arise.

Higher Cost of Production of Tea in India

3504. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cost of production of tea is higher in India as compared to other international producers;

(b) if so, what are the comparative statistics in this regard;

(c) whether India is likely to lose its dominating position in the international tea market due to the increase in prices of tea; and

(d) the details of the necessary steps proposed in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). The cost of production of tea in India is higher as compared to other international producers like Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Indonesia and Kenya. On the basis of available reports, the estimated average cost of production of tea per Kg. during 1979 for India, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh and Indonesia was Rs. 11.55, 6.86, 7.92 and 9.05 respectively. The average cost of production of Kenyan Tea per Kg. for 1978 was Rs. 8.38.

(c) Though there is a competition in prices from other exporting countries, India still holds the dominating position in International Tea Market and the trend is not discouraging.

(d) Government have already taken the following steps to improve the export of tea from India:—

(i) Abolition of export duty on tea with effect from 14-2-79 (ii) Re-introduction of the system of refund of additional excise duty on packet tea exports from January, 1979. (iii) Placing the import of tea bagging machinery under O.G.L. (iv) reduction in the import duty on tea bagging machinery from 75 per cent to 25 per cent with effect from January, 1979. (v) enhancement in the rate of cash compensatory support from 10 per cent to 12 1/2 per cent on exports

of packet tea and tea bags from April, 1979, (vi) introduction of all industry rate of drawback on imported materials for exports of tea bags, with effect from 19-9-80. In addition, the Tea Board's offices abroad undertake various promotional measures, namely, generic promotion, uninternational promotion, participation in trade fairs and exhibitions etc.

Production of Low Quality of Tea

3505. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is not producing the type of tea which is more in demand in foreign countries; and

(b) the steps proposed to improve the present poor planning of tea industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) The type of tea which is in demand abroad varies from country to country and even from consumer to consumer within the same country. India is producing different types of tea commensurate with the demand in both export and home markets, India's export of tea including all types increased to the provisional figure of 229.49 M. Kgs. in 1980 from 199.63 M. Kgs. in 1979.

(b) The Tea Board has already drawn up proposal for the 6th Plan period (1980-81 to 84-85) regarding targets of production, consumption, exports including value added items, measures to achieve targets, financial outlay, steps for development of small growers, tea planting in non-traditional areas and various non-Plan Programmes. The proposals have been drafted on the basis of past trends and future requirements having regard to the recommendations made by export committees set up by Government from time to time and also in consultation with tea industry. Implementation of these proposals will further improve the performance of the tea industry. Performance and requirements of the industry both in physical and financial terms are under constant review by

Government. The approved outlay during 6th plan period for tea industry is Rs. 41 cr. Under Tea Plantation Finance scheme loans are given to the extent of Rs. 20,000 per hectare for gardens in the plains and Rs. 25,000 for gardens in hill areas. Under Replantation Subsidy scheme, Rs. 10,400 per hectare for gardens in plain areas, Rs. 12,400 per hectare for gardens in hill areas and Rs. 15,000 per hectare for gardens in Darjeeling area is given as subsidy.

Formula of IDBI for Soft Loan for Raising Commercial Forests

3506. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Industrial Development Bank of India is working out a formula for providing soft loan for raising commercial forests to meet the raw material requirements of the industries;

(b) if so, whether his Ministry has a proposal to launch a massive programme for the growth of 'Sabai grass' in the Mayurbhanj district of Orissa under the above scheme;

(c) when such scheme is going to be implemented; and

(d) the detail in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a): No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Low Power Generation of New Power Boilers Installed in IISCO

3507. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two new power boilers of 20 MW each (40 MW) have been installed in IISCO but the

total power generation is about 50 per cent;

(b) if so, the reasons behind it;

(c) whether boilers are suffering due to more ash content in coal; and

(d), the steps Government propose to take in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान इंडियन एयरलाइंस और एयर इंडिया द्वारा किये गए वृद्धि

3508. श्री शिव कुमार सिंह ठाकुर : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इंडियन एयर लाइंस और एयर इंडिया ने वर्ष 1978-79, 1979-80 और 1980-81 के दौरान अपने यात्री किराये और माल भाड़े में कोई वृद्धि की है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो वर्ष-वार उस की प्रतिशतता क्या है और उस के क्या कारण हैं?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) इंडियन एयरलाइंस

इंडियन एयरलाइंस द्वारा यात्री किरायों, प्रमुख सरचार्ज तथा माल-भाड़ा दरों में की गयी वृद्धि निम्न प्रकार है :

क. अम्बी किरण में वृद्धि

प्रतिशत वृद्धि

वर्ष	अन्तर्देशीय	अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय	कारण
1978-79	—	7% (अप्रैल, 1978 से)	आय में वृद्धि करने के लिए एवियेशन
1979-80	30% (नवम्बर, 1979 से)	—	टर्बाइन प्यूएल के मूल्य में अत्यधिक वृद्धि होने के कारण।
1980-81	—	7% (मई, 1979 से) 9% (सितम्बर, 1979 से) 3% (फरवरी, 1980 से) 9% (अप्रैल, 1980 से) 3% (अक्टूबर, 1980 से)	आय में वृद्धि करने के लिए —यथोपरि— —यथोपरि— —यथोपरि— —यथोपरि—

ख. प्यूएल सरचार्ज

प्रतिशत वृद्धि

वर्ष	अन्तर्देशीय	डालर किराये	कारण
1980-81	350 रुपए से कम किरायों पर 25 प्र.श. तया 350/- प्र.श. की समान वृद्धि रु 20 से अधिक किरायों पर 20 प्र.श. (जून, 1980 से)	डालर किरायों पर 25 डालर किरायों पर 5 प्र.श. (जनवरी, 1981 से)	एवियेशन टर्बाइन प्यूएल के मूल्य में वृद्धि —यथोपरि—
—	—	—	—

ग. भाल भाड़े

प्रतिशत वृद्धि

वर्ष	अन्तर्देशीय	अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय	कारण
1979-80	30% (नवम्बर, 1979 से)	7% (मई, 1979 से) 9% (सितम्बर, 1979 से) 3% (मार्च, 1980 से)	आय में वृद्धि करने के लिए —यथोपरि— —यथोपरि—
1980-81	—	12% (मई, 1980 से) 3% (दिसम्बर, 1980)	—यथोपरि— —यथोपरि—

प्रबन्ध-इंडिया

एवरहैंडिया द्वारा मात्री किरायों तथा माल भाड़ा दरों में की गयी वृद्धि निम्न प्रकार है:—

(क) मात्री किरायों में वृद्धि

वर्ष	प्रतिशत वृद्धि	वृद्धि के कारण
1978-79	यूरोप-भारत के बीच सामूहिक यात्रा किरायों में आय में वृद्धि करने के लिए 8 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि	
	गल्फ/भारत के बीच भ्रमण किरायों में 7.5 प्र.श. की वृद्धि	—यथोपरि—
	यू० के० —भारत के बीच विभिन्न प्रोत्साहन किरायों में 8 से 17 प्र.श. की वृद्धि	—यथोपरि—
1979-80	5 से 7 प्रतिशत	ईंधन के मूल्य में वृद्धि (1-4-1979 से)
	9 से 12 प्रतिशत	ईंधन मूल्य में वृद्धि (1-9-1979 से)
	3 से 5 प्रतिशत	ईंधन के मूल्य में वृद्धि (1-1-1980 से)
1980-81	2 से 3 प्रतिशत	ईंधन की लागत में वृद्धि (1-10-80 से भारत के लिए) (भारत से 1-1-81 तथा 15-1-81)
	(ख) माल भाड़ा दरों में वृद्धि	

1978-79 भारत/यूरोप के बीच सी.०आर-2199 पर

	5 प्रतिशत वृद्धि	आय में वृद्धि करने के लिए (26-4-78 से)
	3 से 5 प्रतिशत	वाणिज्यिक वृद्धि
1979-80	14 से 16 प्रतिशत	वाणिज्यिक वृद्धि
	5 से 7 प्रतिशत	ईंधन के मूल्य में वृद्धि (1-4-79 से)
	5 से 15 प्रतिशत	ईंधन के मूल्य में वृद्धि (1-9-79 से)
	3 से 10 प्रतिशत	ईंधन के मूल्य में वृद्धि (1-1-80 से)
1980-81	2 से 3 प्रतिशत	ईंधन के मूल्य में वृद्धि (1-10-80 से)

प्रशासन पर खर्च की गई बजट की धनराशि की प्रतिशतता

3509. श्री शिवकुमार सिंह ठाकुर : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1977 से अब तक प्रति वर्ष बजट में प्रशासन पर किए जाने वाले खर्च सम्बन्धी कुल परिव्यय की प्रतिशतता कितनी कितनी रही है;

(ख) इस अवधि के दौरान राष्ट्रीय आय में कितनी वृद्धि दर्ज की गई है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस आशय का कोई आकलन किया है कि जनशक्ति का उपयोग प्रशासन पर खर्च की गई धनराशि के अनुरूप ही हुआ है;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो कब; और

(ङ) उस के क्या परिणाम रहे ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सदाई शिंह सिंहोदया) : (क) भारत के नियंत्रक महालेखा परीक्षक के परामर्श से यथा निर्धारित सरकार के खर्च के वर्गीकरण के अनुसार प्रशासन में निम्नलिखित शीषों के अन्तर्गत राजस्व व्यय को शामिल किया गया है :

(1) राज्य के अंग

(2) करों और शुल्कों के संश्हेष प्रभार

(3) प्रशासनेक सेवाओं (इस में विदेश-कार्य, पुलिस शामिल हैं परन्तु रक्षा सेवाएं शामिल नहीं हैं)

(4) सचिवालय—

सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं आर्थिक सेवाएं।

इस आधार पर, 1977-78 के प्रशासन पर किये जा रहे परिव्यय का प्रतिशत निम्न प्रकार है :-

वर्ष	प्रतिशत
1977-78	3.9
1978-79	3.5
1979-80	3.8
1980-81 (संशोधित अनुमान)	3.7
1981-82 (बजट अनुमान)	3.6

(ए) वास्तविक रूप में राष्ट्रीय आय में वृद्धि के सम्बन्ध में सूचना फिल-हाल 1979-80 तक की अवधि के लिए उपलब्ध है। यह नीचे दी गई है :—

वर्ष	राष्ट्रीय आय में प्रतिशत वृद्धि
1977-78	8.6
1978-79	5.8
1979-80	(-) 4.9

(ग) से (ङ). प्रशासन पर किए गए व्यय की तुलना में जनशक्ति के उपयोग का मूल्यांकन बजट प्रस्तावों को तेयार करते समय किया जाता है। इस के अलावा, कर्मचारी निरीक्षण एक जब विभिन्न सरकारी संगठनों की कर्मचारियों सम्बन्धी आवश्यकताओं का निर्धारण करता है तो वह भी इस पहलू को ध्यान में रखता है।

Tourist Spots in West Bengal

3510. SHRI MATILAL HASDA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of the tourist spots situated in West Bengal;

(b) names of new centres to be opened during the current year; and

(c) total amount spent by Government for the tourist spots in our country during the last three years; year-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) No detailed survey has been undertaken by Department of Tourism, Government of India to iden-

tify tourist spots in West Bengal. However, the tourist spots in West Bengal which are visited by international tourists are Calcutta, Darjeeling, Jaladapara Wildlife Sanctuary, Vishnupur and Shantiniketan.

(b) No new centres are being taken up for development in West Bengal during the current financial year.

(c) The expenditure on developing tourism is not incurred on State-wise basis. Centres are taken up for tourism development on the basis of their potential to attract tourists and the expenditure is incurred accordingly scheme-wise.

The expenditure incurred for provision of facilities at various tourist centres during the last three years, i.e. during 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80, in the Central Sector is given below:

Central Sector	Rupees in lakhs)		
	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
1. Department of Tourism	195.81	197.35	155.20
2. I.T.D.C.	294.96	438.42	840.42
Total :	691.77	635.77	995.62

Functioning of Gramya Banks

3511. SHRI MATILAL HASDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) the number of Gramya Banks functioning at present in our country State-wise;

(b) number of Gramya Banks to be opened during the current year, State-wise; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MANGANBHAI BAROT): (a) At present 89 Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) are functioning in our country. State-wise

breakup of these banks is indicated in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c). A provision had been made to set up 35 additional Regional Rural Banks in the current financial year (1980-81) bringing the number of such banks to 100. 24 Regional Rural Banks have been established so far in 1980-81, their State-wise breakup is indicated in Column 3 of the statement referred to above. Proposals for setting up the remaining 11 Regional Rural Banks are under active consideration of Government and it is expected that they will be established soon. Since a number of proposals are in the pipeline it is not possible to give a state-wise breakup of those likely to be finalised upto the end of March, 1981.

Statement

State	No. of Regional Rural Banks esta- blished (as on date)	No. of Regional Rural Banks esta- blished in 1980-81 (as on date)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Andhra Pradesh	4	..
2. Assam	2	1
3. Bihar	14	3
4. Gujarat	2	..
5. Haryana	2	..
6. Himachal Pradesh	1	..
7. Jammu & Kashmir	2	..
8. Karnataka	4	..
9. Kerala	2	..
10. Madhya Pradesh	10	2
11. Maharashtra	1	..
12. Orissa	8	4
13. Rajasthan	5	1
14. Tamil Nadu	1	..
15. Tripura	1	..
16. Uttar Pradesh	23	10
17. West Bengal	7	3
TOTAL	89	24

Import of Coking Coal for Steel Production

3512. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Centre may have to import much more than the one million tonnes of coking coal

as planned for steel production for the next financial year; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) About 1.8 million tonnes of coking coal are expected to be imported in 1981-82.

(b) The import of coking coal at a level of about 2 million tonnes a year is considered necessary to bridge the gap between the availability of indigenous coking coal and the requirements of the steel plants, and also to improve the production and productivity of blast furnaces.

Customs Arrival Lounge at Palam

3513. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that influential businessmen and Business Executives who are reached at the Customs Arrival Lounge at Palam Airport by their Liason Officers/contactmen get most of their vulnerable luggage as 'unaccompanied baggage' which is diverted to the Gurgaon Road Central Warehousing Corporation;

(b) whether he is aware that at this Centre such baggage can be easily cleared with little influence and by payment of only nominal duty at the most;

(c) whether contactment and Liason Officers of the large industrial houses are having flourishing business at this Clearance House; and

(d) the steps which he proposes to take to stop many of the malpractices prevalent at this Customs Clearance Centre for incoming unaccompanied baggage and tighten checks and counterchecks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) Since unaccompanied baggage of a passenger is part of regular manifested cargo, its clearance is effected from the Central

Warehousing Corporation godown at Gurgaon Road and not at the Customs Arrival Lounge.

(b) Irrespective of any passenger's status, the clearance of unaccompanied baggage is effected on documentation and after 100 per cent examination. The question of influence or of payment of only nominal duty would, therefore, not arise.

(c) The Government is not aware of any flourishing business of the contactmen and liaison officers of the industrial houses. However, under the law, any person appointed as an agent by any importer can act on behalf of the owner of the goods.

(d) The Unaccompanied Baggage Unit at the godown is under direct supervision of a senior Customs Official. Surprise visits are also made by the senior officials. Further, to guard against evasion of duty and to unearth misconduct, if any, plain clothes Customs Officials are posted at the godown. In case of suspicion, these officers subject the cleared goods to re-examination, etc.

Allocation of More Funds to States for Tourism

3515. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA RATH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has a proposal to allocate more funds to States for the development of tourism;

(b) whether Centre will also provide financial support to the States for the promotion of domestic tourism;

(c) if so, which tourist spots having national importance in Orissa have been identified to be brought under this programme; and

(d) which domestic tourist spots of Ganjam district have been identified to be brought under this programme?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P.

4233 LS-8

SHARMA): (a) and (b). No Central assistance is given for tourism projects, as Centrally sponsored schemes in the tourism sector were abolished since the Fourth Five Year Plan. Hence tourism schemes are taken up either in the Central Sector or in the State Sector.

(c) and (d). It is proposed to develop infrastructural facilities based on the travel circuit concept to promote both international and domestic tourism. The State Governments/Union Territories had been requested to forward a blue-print of tourism development in their State/Union Territory worked out on this concept. The proposals received from the State Governments, including Orissa, and the Union Territories will be discussed in a series of meetings with the State Tourist officials beginning this month when schemes will be finalised and responsibility for their development determined between the Central and State Sectors.

Income Tax Raids in Haryana

3516. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) total number of raids made on the premises of owners by income-tax authorities in Haryana during 1980, with names and total findings of these raids (raid-wise); and

(b) what follow up action do Government propose to take?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) Sir, during the calendar year 1980, the Income-tax Department has conducted searches on the premises of 25 persons. The details of these searches are given in the attached statement. Investigations in these cases are in progress.

(b) Action in accordance with the Income-tax Act and other Direct Taxes Acts is being taken in these cases.

Statement

Name of assessee whose premises were searched	Date of search	Number of premises searched	Valuable seized			
			Cash	Bullion	Gold/gold jewellery	Silver/silver jewellery
I	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.		gms.	gms.
1. Sh. Ratti Ram s/o Sh. Kundan Lal, vill. Barna Teh. Kaithal . . .	16-1-80	8	5000	..	..	..
2. Surjit Singh Natra & Co. Ambala Cantt. . .	15-2-80	1	..	..	..	..
3. Dr. R.K. Dhawan, Rohtak . . .	20/21-6-80	5	..	..	1051	1200
4. Dr. Mrs. Usha Dhawan, Rohtak . . .	20/21-6-80	2	15000	..	..	..
5. Sh. Lakha Singh s/o Shri Chanda Vill. Atta Teh. Panipat . . .	10-7-80	1	..	..	..	..
6. Sh. Tikka Ram, Retd. Tehsildar, Jind . . .	24/25-10-80	13	..	..	1387.500 7.500	Primary gold
7. M/s. Hans Raj Om Prakash & Co., Dabwali . . .	30-10-80	6	..	..	523	..
8. Sh. Om Prakash c/o above } 9. Lekh Ram Raghbir Dayal } 10. Sh. Raghbir Dayal c/o above } 11. Sh. Lekh Ram c/o above } 12. Sh. Kailash c/o above } 13. Sh. Kaamlesh Kumar c/o above }	24-11-80	5	221429	..	422 204	Primary gold
14. M/s Rattan Milk Supplier Punjana }						
15. Nirmal Kumar c/o above }	24-11-80	6			..	..
16. Satish Kumar c/o above }						
17. Rama Dairy Farm, Bagina. }						
18. S.K. Gupta c/o above }	24-11-80	5	32000	..	677	..
19. Ram Avtar Gupta c/o above }						
20. Shri Nandan c/o above }						
21. Mehtab Khan s/o Shri Bhola vill. Shikrawa }	20-11-80	3	..	..	..	..
22. Rehmat Khan c/o above }						
23. Shitab Khan c/o above }						
24. Ram Kumar s/o Sh. Thakar Dass, vill Kharak Kalan }	19-12-80	6	1,00,000	..	430	..
25. Tara Chand c/o above }						

Smuggling of Silver and Whiskey to Pakistan

3517. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that smuggling of silver and whiskey to Pakistan is on the increase; and

(b) if so, steps taken or proposed to be taken to check the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) Reports received by Government do not indicate any large scale smuggling of silver and whiskey to Pakistan across the border. The Customs and the Border Security Force authorities seized silver valued at about Rs. 49.65 lakhs while being smuggled to Pakistan across the border during 1980 as compared to the total seizure of silver valued at about Rs. 948 lakhs all over the country during 1980. Whiskey valued at about Rs. 74,000 only was seized while being smuggled to Pakistan across the border during 1980.

(b) To check the smuggling of silver across the border, the provisions of Chapter IVB of the Customs Act, 1962, containing regulatory provisions on the storage, transport and sale of silver were extended to the 50 Kms. belt along the Indo-Pakistan border with effect from 27th March, 1980.

The Customs authorities and the Border Security Force in the region have been alerted to prevent any attempts at smuggling across the border.

Kuwait interest in establishing Joint Venture

3518. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Kuwait have decided to set up a joint investment corporation;

(b) whether Kuwait has also shown interest in establishing a joint venture in commercial banking;

(c) if so, the broad outlines of these proposed projects; and

(d) when these are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) to (d). During talks at New Delhi, in February, 1981, India and Kuwait agreed, in principle, to set up a Joint Investment Corporation. India has also promised to consider, on merits, the Kuwaiti proposition of a joint venture in commercial banking. Outlines of the two proposals are still awaited from the Kuwaiti agencies.

Import of Polyester yarn by Actual Users

3519. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the art silk industry in the country is set up in arms against the recent decision of his Ministry to allow import of polyester yarn by actual users;

(b) the quantity allowed to be imported; and

(c) its repercussions on the indigenous production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Contracts for a quantity of 21885.5 tonnes were registered by the Textile Commissioner between April 1980 and January 1981 for import of polyester filament yarn. However, actual imports between April—December, 1980 were of the order of 4278 Tonnes. Quantity of Partially Oriented Polyester Yarn to be imported by the State Chemical and pharmaceutical Corporation is yet to be finalised.

(c) In view of the gap between the demand for polyester yarn in the country and its indigenous production, import of polyester yarn is not likely to have any significant repercussions on indigenous production.

Foreign Buyers of Raw Jute

3520. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether foreign buyers of raw jute are delaying the opening of letters of credit for the contracted quantities as a result of which the Jute Corporation of India continues to be saddled with huge stocks; and

(b) if so, how Government propose to tackle the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). There has been no general delay in opening of Letters of Credit by foreign buyers. There has been some delay in 3 cases. JCI has already exported 15,064 bales and another 13,190 bales are in process of shipment.

Aid from Asian Development Bank

3521. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has received any aid from the Asian Development Bank during the last three years; and

* (b) if so, the names of the projects for which the aid has been received alongwith the amounts in each case?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Payment of Hill Compensatory Allowance for Hamirpur

3522. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been received by Government regarding the payment of Hill Compensatory Allowance for Hamirpur in Himachal Pradesh, as a special case, as has been

done in the case of Rampur Bushahr; and

(b) if so, the likely date by which a decision would be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The height of Hamirpur is being ascertained from the Surveyor General of India to determine its eligibility for the payment of Hill Compensatory Allowance to Central Government employees posted there. A decision will be taken on receipt of the information.

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों और स्टेट बैंक शाखा,
वाराणसी द्वारा किसनों को दी गई
धनराशि

3524. श्री निहाल सिंह: इवाँ वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों और स्टेट बैंक शाखा, वाराणसी ने चंदौली ज़ोके के किसानों और लघु उद्योगी कों कितनी कितनी धनराशि प्रदान की है; और

(ख) क्या हरिजनों तथा अन्य निवासन वर्ग के लोगों को अपनी निजी आवश्यकताओं के लिए धनराशि, प्रदान की गयी है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मण्डन भाई बारोड) : (क) चंदौली ज़ोके वारे में आंकड़े तुरन्त उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। परन्तु वाराणसी जिले, जिस का चंदौली एक भाग है, के बारे में आंकड़े निम्नलिखित विवरण में दिए गए हैं :—

	(हजार रुपये)
लेंदों की संख्या	रकम
सभु ज़ोके के	
भौद्योगिक एकल 3,863	2288.86
कुल 16,094	589.30

(क) सम्बन्धतः शास्त्र राज्य सरकारी कोर्ट के बैंकों द्वारा दिये गये उपभोग छह से है। चंदोली कोव या बाराणसी जिले के अलग भांकडे उपभोग नहीं हैं। फिर भी, दिसम्बर, 1979 के अन्त की स्थिति के अनुसार, उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य के सरकारी कोव के बैंकों द्वारा 79 लाख रुपए के उपभोग छह की राशि, 5162 छणकर्ता खातों के अन्तर्गत दी गयी थी।

राजस्व आसूचना निदेशालय द्वारा, मद्रास हवाई अड्डे में कोकेन का पकड़ा जाना

3525. श्री निहाल सिंह : इस वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्व आसूचना निदेशालय ने हाल ही में मद्रास हवाई अड्डे में लगभग 60 लाख रुपये मूल्य की कोकेन पकड़ी थी; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में कितने व्यक्ति पकड़े गए हैं और उनके बिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सदाई सिंह सिसौबिया) : (क) जी, हाँ। राजस्व गुप्तचर्या निदेशालय के अधिकारियों ने 22 जनवरी, 1981 को— मद्रास हवाई अड्डे पर लगभग 2.725 किलोग्राम कोकेन पकड़ी थी।

(ख) इस मामले में ग्रस्त पाए गए एक व्यक्ति को गिरफ्तार करके बाद में विदेशी मुद्रा संरक्षण तथा तस्करी निवारण अधिनियम, 1974 के अन्तर्गत नजरबंद किया गया था।

Contracts with Foreign Countries for Export of Iron ore

3526. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of contracts signed by India with other countries for the supply of iron ore in 1980-81;

(b) whether some more agreements are expected to be signed with some other foreign countries in 1981-82;

(c) if so, whether any new country has expressed their desire to buy iron ore from India; and

(d) the names of those countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) 94 contracts have been concluded by India for export of iron ore to different countries during 1980-81, 50th by MMTC and Goan exporters.

(b) Agreements for sale of iron ore are signed with the foreign buyers mostly on year to year basis and discussions have been initiated for supply during 1981-82. The exact position will emerge after the conclusion of these negotiations.

(c) and (d). Discussions are being held for export of iron ore to new buyers in Middle-East, Western Europe, etc.

Grievances of Workers of Union Jute Mill, Calcutta.

3528. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the management of newly nationalised Union Jute Mill, Calcutta is indulging in anti-labour practices;

(b) whether Government also know that the said management refused to fulfil long pending grievances of workers as agreed to by the management in the presence of the then Joint Secretary, Government of West Bengal Shri Quader Nawaz; and

(c) if so, what steps are being taken by the Government in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI

KHURSHED ALAM KHAN: (a). It would not be correct to assume that the management of newly nationalised Union Jute Mill Calcutta is indulging in anti-labour practices.

(b) and (c). The management has not refused to fulfil any assurance given by it during the Tripartite meeting held on 9-11-1979 in the office of Shri Quader Nawaz, the then Joint Secretary, Labour Department, Government of West Bengal.

सरकारी कर्मचारियों की विधवाओं की वित्तीय स्थिति

3529. श्री मुन्द्र शर्मा : बधा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान परिवार पेशन के उपबन्ध न होने के कारण अप्रैल, 1964 से पूर्व सेवानिवृत्त हुए सरकारी कर्मचारियों की विधवाओं की दयनीय वित्तीय स्थितियों की ओर दिलाया गया है ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस बारे में कोई कदम ऊँटा ए हैं और यदि नहीं, तो क्या उनकी सहायता करने के लिए कोई अन्य उपाय सोचे जा रहे हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सर्वाई तिह तिसौदिया) : (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) सरकार ने, 1964 से पहले सेवा निवृत्त कर्मचारियों की विधवाओं को परिवार पेशन की मंजूरी करने सम्बन्धी प्रश्न पर विचार किया है परन्तु इसे स्वीकार करना सम्भव नहीं पाया गया ।

Directives to Vanaspati Manufacturers to cut Vanaspati Price

3530. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have directed the vanaspati manufacturers

to cut the vanaspati prices which had risen during the month of February, 1981 at an alarming rate;

(b) if so, whether he had conveyed the meeting of the vanaspati manufacturers;

(c) whether Gujarat Government has also accepted centre's advice for lifting restrictions; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY):

(a) and (b). As a result of the discussions initiated by the Government, the industry agreed to observe a voluntary price restraint till 28th February, 1981. Reports received indicate that the price restraint had more or less been observed by the vanaspati industry during this period. Government is however, continuing its dialogue with the vanaspati manufacturers regarding the availability of vanaspati in sufficient quantities and at reasonable prices beyond 28th February, 1981.

(c) and (d). The Gujarat Government have recently lifted restrictions on the movement of groundnut oil for sale outside Gujarat, at the request of the Central Government.

Issue of Shares of Public Units to General Public

3531. SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to issue some shares of public units to the general public for ensuring vigilance by shareholders and increasing accountability; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). No Sir. There is no such proposal under the consideration of the Government at present.

Candidates Empanelled for Promotion as Clerks

3532. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) total number of candidates qualified and empanelled for promotion to the posts of clerks in the departmental test held in December, 1979 conducted by the Department of Meteorology, Lodi Road, New Delhi and the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates amongst them;

(b) total number of candidates actually appointed clerks on the basis of the results of the above test and number of scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons appointed amongst them;

(c) whether some departmental candidates belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe communities have represented to the authorities concerned against the appointing officers for not adhering to the merit list of the successful candidates; and

(d) if so, the action taken on their request so that they are given letters of appointment before the panel expires?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) 51 Group D employees including 15 belonging to Scheduled Castes and 3 to Scheduled Tribes qualified in the test.

(b) 8 Group D employees including 2 belonging to Scheduled Castes and 1 belonging to Scheduled Tribes were appointed Lower Division Clerks in order of merit.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Under the rules only 10 per cent of the total number of vacancies of Lower Division Clerks are to be filled from qualified Group D employees. As this quota has been subscribed, the remaining empanelled employees could not be considered for appointment. The panel which is for one year expired on 31st December, 1980.

Alleged Scandal of Reinsurance in Operation of GIC.

3533. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether a multi-crore rupees scandal of reinsurance has been discovered by Government in the operation of the General Insurance Corporation of India;

(b) whether it is a fact that virtually J. B. Boda & Co. has been acting as reinsurance agent and brokers displacing all other firms;

(c) whether there was a series of raid from Enforcement Directorate, Income-tax and Customs Department, on the above Company, exposing FERA violations and tax avoidance; and

(d) if so, the findings thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Out of the total reinsurance placement made by the General Insurance Corporation of India and its subsidiaries outside India, J. B. Boda & Co. Pvt. Ltd. have handled about 10 to 12 per cent of business.

(c) and (d). The Enforcement Directorate conducted a search of the premises of M/s J.B. Boda & Co. Pvt. Ltd. and J. B. Boda Marine and Survey Agencies Pvt. Ltd, on 21st January, 1981, with the assistance of - Officers of Customs, Central Excise and Income Tax. Investigations are still in progress.

Investigation into Alleged Reinsurance Fraud

3534. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government propose appointing a high-power Commission to investigate into the alleged reinsurance fraud and General Insurance Corporation involvement; and

(b) what are the main demands of the General Insurance Employees' All India Association, which has submitted two detailed memoranda to Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The main demands in the memorandum received from the General Insurance Employees' All India Association are:—

(i) G.I.C. should be directed to manage their reinsurance placements and survey work themselves, instead of handling the work through brokers and surveyors.

(ii) G.I.C. has patronised a private agency known as M/s. J. B. Boda and Co. for arranging "excess of loss" reinsurance treaties and the above firm has taken into its employment influential officers of the General Insurance industry and this should be looked into.

Export of Rice to USSR in Exchange of Crude Oil

3535. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have agreed for a barter agreement to export "75000 tonnes of rice to U.S.S.R.";

(b) the amount of crude to be imported from USSR in exchange of this quantity of rice and the extent to which it will meet India's requirements;

(c) whether this supply of rice is a part of rice supplies in exchange of

1.5 m. tonnes of crude oil or a separate agreement;

(d) if so, how much more rice will be exported to USSR to get 1.5 m. tonnes of crude; and

(e) the extent to which such an export of rice will hike the rice price in India and how Government are considering to maintain price stability?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) to

(d) In accordance with the Agreement of 19th June, 1980, India is required to supply upto 500,000 tonnes of rice to the U.S.S.R. for the value of 200,000 tonnes of crude oil and 500,000 tonnes of HSD that will be supplied by the U.S.S.R. This is a separate agreement.

(e) Instructions have been issued to the approved rice exporting agencies to procure rice for export only from "levy quota" where adequate stocks are available. Since no purchases are being made from the open market, these exports will not have any impact on the prevailing market price.

Quantity of Sugar Exported During Last 5 Years.

3536. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state what is the quantity of sugar exported during the last 5 years, the rate at which exported and the foreign exchange earned (year wise)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): The

quantity of sugar exported during the last 5 years alongwith the average unit value realised and the foreign ex-change earned are shown below:—

Year	Qty. (Lakh MT)	Foreign Exchange earned (Rs. crores)	Average Unit Value (RS/PMT)
1975-76	11.88	468.49	3943.5
1976-77	5280	152.01	2620.8
1977-78	0.68	19.48	2864.7
1978-79	7.37	131.85	1789.0
1979-80	5.68	128.94	2270.0

Financial Assistance by I.F.C. for Setting up New Sugar Projects

3537. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of applications received by Industrial Finance Corporation of India for financial assistance for setting up of new sugar projects; and

(b) the criteria adopted for sanction of assistance and time taken for clearance of the applications?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Till October, 1980, 33 applications were received by the IFCI for Financial assistance for setting up of new sugar projects. The applications were not considered at that stage pending announcement of Scheme of Incentives by Government for sugar production. Subsequent to announcement of the Scheme of Incentives in October, 1980, 10 applications have been cleared by the financial institutions leaving a balance of 23 cases.

(b) In the case of new sugar projects the following aspects are specifically examined in the course of appraisal:—

(i) Technical financial and economic viability;

(ii) The suitability of the location and adequacy of infrastructural facilities;

(iii) Potential of the area for cane production to meet the raw material requirement;

(iv) Plant and machinery conforming to the standard specifications;

(v) Availability of utilities and services;

(vi) Cost of the project and its financing as per the approved pattern i.e. 35 per cent equity and 65 per cent loan for cooperative units and 40 per cent equity and 60 per cent loan for units in other sectors: and

(vii) The promoter's capability.

In the case of applications which are ripe for consideration and are complete in all respects, the Institutions try to clear the same within 3-4 months.

Discovery of Gold Bearing Rocks in M.P.

3538. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether gold bearing rocks have been discovered in two districts of Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and steps taken for their exploitation?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL & MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Some gold occurrences have been reported from Raigarh and Raipur districts of Madhya Pradesh which are being explored by Government of Madhya Pradesh with the assistance of United Nations Development Programme. Exploration work is in progress.

Export of Agriculture Produce

3539. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the foreign exchange earnings by way of export of agricultural pro-

duce for the last five years (Commodity-wise);

(b) whether Government propose of further step up the export of the agricultural produce in the coming years; and

(c) if so, whether Government have formulated a well-coordinated and realistic policy in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) A statement giving the required information is attached.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir.

Statement

EXPORT OF AGRICULTURAL AND ALLIED PRODUCT (By Principal groups/items)

Val. Rs. crores]

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	April-Dec. 1979 (Prov.)
Total : Agricultural and allied products (inc. other items)	1184.90	1105.66	907.67	1082.42	994.73
1. Tobacco Unmanufactured	93.10	96.84	113.21	110.72	92.92
2. Spices	70.96	75.00	137.09	148.05	99.06
3. Oil Gakes	86.12	234.37	133.27	115.79	102.06
4. Vegetable oil (Non-essential)	33.29	50.44	20.68	13.58	32.94
5. Sugar raw and refined	472.33	148.12	19.47	131.92	88.86
6. Fruits, vegetables & pulses other than cashew kernels	37.27	56.96	47.31	53.10	42.30
7. Cashew Kernels	96.13	106.10	149.54	80.23	88.01
8. Rice	13.04	6.12	11.47	38.71	85.80
9. Fish and fish preparations	126.56	180.64	174.33	228.28	197.54
10. Cotton raw	39.24	26.99	0.70	16.01	51.07
11. Meat & meat preparations	10.28	20.87	25.18	34.87	29.65

Contracts for import of Cement

3540. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) total contracts for import of cement placed with each party, year-wise, from 1978-79 to 1980-81;

(b) quantity actually imported by each party concerned and the balance left over, year-wise, during the same period; and

(c) total price and price per tonne paid for imported cement during 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) The total quantities of Cement contracted during 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81 (upto Jan.) were 19.46 lakh MT, 20.15 lakh MT and 18.70 lakh MT respectively. The contracts concluded with each party is indicated in Statement A.

(b) The actual imports and the balance left over from the contracts during the period, are given below:-

Period	Actual Import	Balance left over
1978-79	18.01	1.90
1979-80	11.60	8.60
1980-81 (upto Jan.)	7.02	11.71

NB. Actual imports in each year contained some spill over quantity of previous years' contracts also.

Party-wise imports and balance left over are indicated in Statement 'B'.

(c) Contracts were finalised with the foreign suppliers by the STC on the most competitive international prices.

Statement—A

Quantity : 000' MT

IMPORT OF CEMENT

Statement Indicating Contracts Signed during 1978-79 to 1980-81

Sl. No.	Supplier	Contracted Qty. (MT)	Remarks
1	2	3	
1978-79			
1	M/s. Korea Bldg. Material Exp. & Imp., Pyongyang.	.	70
2	M/s. Korea Bldg. Material Exp. & Imp., Pyongyang.	.	700
3	M/s. Korea Bldg. Material Exp. & Imp., Pyongyang.	.	300
4	M/s. Ssangyong Corp., Sebul	.	200
5	M/s. Ssangyong Corp., Sebul	.	300
6	M/s. Ssangyong Corp., Sebul	.	200
7	M/s. Nomura Trading Co. Ltd., Tokyo	.	40
8	M/s. Minex Centrala Eksportowa, Poland	.	100
9	M/s. Nomura Trading Co., Ltd., Tokyo	.	36
TOTAL			1946

1	2	3
1979-80		
1	Japan-Momutra Trading Co.	50
2	M/s. Kin Yuen Co, Pvt. Ltd., Indonesia	60
3	M/s. Korea Bldg. Mat. Imp. & Exp. Corp.	$500 + 500$
4	M/s. P.T. Ames Indah International, Jakarta	75
5	M/s. Ssangyong Corporation Seoul	400
6	M/s. Daewoo Indl. Co., S. Korea	100
7	M/s. Yuhduk Ind. Co., S. Korea	100
8	M/s. P. T. Ames Indah, Indonesia	100
9	M/s. Vietnam National Imp. & Exp. Vietnam	50
10	M/s. P.T. Ames Indah, Indonesia	50
11	M/s. Philippines Cement Corp., Manila	30
Total		
		2015

1980-81

1.	M/s. Marco Trade, Geneva	0·20
2.	M/s. Geummun Co. Ltd., Seoul	2·00
3.	M/s. Cement East West, London	0·50
4.	M/s. Korea Bldg. Mat. Exp. & Import Corporation, Pyongyang	5·00
5.	M/s. Ssangyong Corp., Seoul	6·00
Total		
		18·70

Statement-B

Quantity : 1000' Mts

IMPORT OF CEMENT

Statement Indicating actually Import by Each Party and the balance Left over Yearwise from 1978-79 to 1980-81

S. No.	Supplier	Contracted Qty. Mts	Supplied during the period	Balance left over	Remarks
1978-79					
1	M/s. Korea Bldg. Material Exp. & Imp. Pyongyang . . .	70	65	5	Completed in 1979-80
2	M/s Korea Bldg. Material Exp. & Imp. Pyongyang . . .	700	722	..	Completed
3	M/s. Korea Bldg. Mat. Exp. & Imp. Pyongyang . . .	300	324	..	Do.
4	M/s. Ssangyong Corp., Seoul . . .	200	217	..	Do.
5	M/s. Ssangyong Corp. Seoul . . .	300	293	..	Do.
6	M/s. Ssangyong Corp. Seoul . . .	200	83	117	Balanced cancelled.
7	M/s. Nomutra Trading Co. Ltd., Tokya	40	38	..	Completed
8	M/s Minex Centrala Eksportowo, Poland	100	59	41	Balance cancelled.
9	M/s. Nomutra Trading Co., Ltd., Tokyo	36	..	36	Completed in 1979-80
1979-80					
1	Japan-Momuta Trading Co. . . .	50	..	50	Completed in 1980-81
2	M/s. Kin Yeen Co. Pvt. Ltd., Indonesia	60	28	32	BG invoked.
3	M/s. Korea Bldg. Mat. Imp. Exp. Corp.	500 500	328 294	172 206	Completed in 1980-81
4	M/s. P.T. Ames Indah Indonesia Jakarta	75	80	..	Completed
5	M/s. Ssangyong Corp., Seoul	400	243	157	To be completed in 1980-81
6	M/s. Daewoo Indl. Co., S. Korea	100	100	..	Completed
7	M/s. Yuhduk Ind. Co., S. Korea	100	..	100	BG Invoked for full qty.
8	M/s. P.T. Ames Indah, Indonesia	100	41	59	Balance Completed in 1980-81.
		50	..	50	

1	2	3	4	5	6
9 IM/s. Vietnam National Imp. & Exp..		50	16	34	Exp. to be completed. 80-81.
10 Philippines Gén. Corp., Manila		30	30	..	Completed.
1980-81 (upto Jan. 81)					
1 M/s. Marco Trade, Geneva	0.20	0.23	..	
2 M/s. Geummun Co. Ltd., Seoul		2.00	0.91	1.09	
3 M/s. Cement East West, London	0.50	0.43	0.07	
4 M/s. Korea Bldg. Mat. Exp. & Imp. Corp., Pyongyang	5.00 5.00	1.02 1.26	3.98 3.74	
5 M/s. Ssangyong Corp., Seoul	6.00	3.17	2.83	

Modernisation of sick Mills of National Textile Corporation

3541. SHRI SUBASH YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether inability of the indigenous textile machinery manufacturers to meet the immediate demands of the sick mills of the National Textile Corporation has resulted in a slow-down of its crash programme of modernisation; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken or propose to take for the speedy modernisation of sick mills of the National Textile Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). Short supply of textile machinery particularly on spinning side has slowed down the pace of modernisation of NTC mills to some extent. However, machinery manufacturers have been prevailed upon to increase the production of such machinery and the supply position is expected to improve consequently.

Simplification of Direct Tax Laws

3542. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER:

SHRI ARJUN SETHI:

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA:

SHRI K. MALLANNA:

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR:

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA:

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are undertaking a review of the direct tax laws with a view to their simplification; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). Government of India have constituted an Economic Administration Reforms Commission under Shri L. K. Jha. This Commission will take up for consideration, among other matters,

tax Administration, its rationalisation and improvement. The question of simplification of Direct Tax Laws will also be referred to them.

Transfer of office of CDA from Meerut to Chandigarh

343. SHRI BHEEKHABHAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received a representation from All India Defence Accounts Association, Meerut Branch, Meerut Cantt. regarding transfer of the Office of CDA WC from Meerut to Chandigarh;

(b) if so, whether he has given a thought to the problems mentioned therein; and

(c) if so, what action is proposed to be taken to avoid the unnecessary expenditure involved in transfer of the Employees from Meerut to Chandigarh and to save the employees from the anticipated difficulties consequent to transfer of office of the CDA Western Command?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). All the aspects relevant to the shifting of the office of CDA, Western Command, from Meerut to Chandigarh, including those mentioned in the representation, had been duly considered at the time the decision was taken a few years ago.

Ministries using imported motor vehicles

344. SHRI RAM AWADH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the Ministries and Government offices which are still using imported motor vehicles for their staff; and

(b) the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b).

The information is being collected from the Ministers/Departments and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Shifting of Bihar State unit of Jute Corporation of India from Calcutta to Bihar

3545. SHRI D. L. BAITHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact Purnea, Saharsa and Katihar districts of Bihar State are chief growers of jute in the State;

(b) whether the Head Office of Jute Corporation of India is located at Calcutta and consequently proper and effective control is lacking as also growers' difficulties are not appreciated and solved quickly; and

(c) if reply to part (b) above in the affirmative, do Government propose considering the shifting of Bihar State Unit of the Head Office of Jute Corporation of India from Calcutta to either Purnea or Forbesganj, which are the main jute producing areas and important sale points in Bihar State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Although the Head Office of Jute Corporation of India is located at Calcutta, procurement operations in Bihar are effectively controlled through two Regional Offices situated in Purnea and Saharsa districts.

Crisis in Tea Industry

3546. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the tea industry is facing difficulties in regard to supply of various inputs like coal, fertiliser and foodgrains; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to remove the difficulties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). The supply of inputs to tea industry is under constant review by the Government and the Tea Board and remedial action is taken from time to time by taking up the matter with the concerned departments of the Government of India whenever necessary.

Tea Finance Corporation

3547. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV:

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:

SHRI CHITTA MAHATA:

SHRI SUBHASH CHANDER BOSE ALLURI:

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:

SHRI V.S. VIJYARA-GHAVAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Tea production is under serious threat due to inadequate finance;

(b) whether Government propose to consider the setting up a separate Tea Finance Corporation to meet the development needs of the tea industry; and

(c) details of immediate steps proposed by Government to make available finance to the industry from institutional agencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) While there may be individual cases of hardships because of lack of finance, India achieved a higher production of about 575 M.Kgs. of tea in 1980 as compared to about 548 M.Kgs. in 1979.

(b) and (c). Government are examining a proposal to set up a Plantation Finance Corporation which will, *inter alia*, provide for the development needs of the tea industry.

The Reserve Bank of India constituted a Committee in October, 1980 to examine problems relating to both the short-term and long-term finance to tea industry. The Committee was required to submit its report within six months and its terms of reference include review of existing methods of financing the tea industry.

Exemption of Beedies from Levy of Central Excise Duty

3548. SHRI K. A. RAJAN:

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received memoranda from the Beedi Co-operative Societies in Kerala requesting to exempt them from the levy of Central Excise Duty on Beedi or grant them an equal amount of subsidy to the extent of duty paid by them; and

(b) if so, the details and Government's decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAJI SINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). The Government have received a memorandum from the Board of Directors of Beedi Workers Industrial Co-operative Society Ltd. (Kerala Dinesh Beedi) in which they have requested that either the Society be exempted from the levy of Central Excise duty on beedies, or it may be helped by the grant of a subsidy equal to the amount of duty paid by it.

The request for exemption from payment of Central Excise duty on beedies manufactured by the Society has not been accepted. The Government has also no scheme to grant any relief in lieu of the Central Excise duty paid by the Society.

Representation from A. G's Office Employees Union, Kerala regarding House Building Advance to Central Government Employees

3549. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a representation from A.G.'s Office Employees Union, Kerala dated 6th February, 1981 regarding House Building Advance to Central Government Employees; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The salient points mentioned in the representation are that in the Office of the Accountant General, Kerala, there are 71 applicants waiting for the House Building Advance from 1978-79 onwards for want of adequate funds, leading them to hardship like forfeiture of advance considerations paid by them to land owners in some cases and rendering obsolete and inadequate the original estimates of construction in the context of ever-increasing cost of construction materials. As against the total estimated requirement of about Rs. 25 lakhs in that office for 1980 the amount so far allotted by Comptroller and Auditor General of India is Rs. 1.29 lakhs only with the specific direction that it shall be utilised for sanctioning the advance only to the five applicants of 1978-79 and the balance to be surrendered, thus leaving out 66 applicants. It has been estimated that a sum of Rs. 7.50 lakhs would be required to meet the demands of these 66 applicants and it has been urged that diversion of that much amount may be ordered out of the amount surrendered by other

Ministries/Departments before March, 1981 for allotment to the Accountant General's office, Kerala.

2. Funds for the grant of House Building Advances to the Central Government employees are allocated, subject to availability of funds, by the Ministry of Works and Housing to different Departments of the Central Government including the Indian Audit and Accounts Department. The Ministry of Works and Housing had also prescribed the criteria for the purpose of the utilisation of funds. In the allotment made in August, 1980 it was also mentioned that the total funds placed at the disposal of the Department should be utilised to sanction advances under committed liability cases and fresh/new cases in the ratio of 5:1. Against the total requirement of Rs. 7.04 lakhs of the office of the Accountant General, Kerala for committed liability cases, an amount of Rs. 5.61 lakhs was allotted to that office out of the total amount of Rs. 1.5 crores placed by Government at the disposal of the Indian Audit and Accounts Department. This was done by following a uniform set of criteria for all the offices of that Department within the priority categories prescribed by Government. In January, 1981 Government placed an additional amount of Rs. 1.1 crores at the disposal of the Indian Audit and Accounts Department raising the total allocation for the year to Rs. 2.6 crores. The requirement of the Accountant General, Kerala was considered along with all other offices and in pursuance of the uniform policy followed in this regard within the priority categories laid down by Government, further amount of Rs. 1.29 lakhs and Rs. 2.86 lakhs were allocated to the office of Accountant General, Kerala in January and February, 1981 respectively. The position has again been reviewed on receipt of intimation of surrenders of the funds from some of the field offices and additional amount of Rs. 1.4 lakhs has been allotted to the office of the Accountant General,

Kerala for meeting the requirements of the applicants who had applied for House Buliding Advance during 1980-81. Thus out of total amount of Rs. 2.6 crores placed at the disposal of the Indian Audit and Accounts Department, an amount of Rs. 11.16 lakhs has been allotted for the employees of the Accountant General, Kerala. The allotment so made covers the cases of all employee, who had applied for house building advance up to 1979-80. It is expected that in addition cases of 25 per cent of the employees who had applied for construction advances (first instalment) during 1980-81 would also be covered.

Memorandum from Keonjhar Mines and Forest Workers Union, Orissa

3550. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a memorandum from Keonjhar Mines and Forest Workers Union, Orissa stating the problems being faced by them and listing some of their demands to solve the same; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Union had made a number of demands such as increased offtake of iron ore by MMTC, higher prices for such ore, improvement in railway and port facilities so as to increase exports and better wages and living conditions for iron ore and manganese ore mine workers. Export of iron ore through Paradip has been uneconomical to MMTC because of the long rail haulage and the limitations of port capacity. Foreign buyers are less ready to take ore from Paradip than from larger ports and, therefore, offtake of iron ore produced in this area for export is comparatively low.

The MMTC is trying to do its best in the circumstances. As regards manganese ore, the export of low phosphorous high grade ore is banned and procurement for internal consumption is done to the maximum extent depending on the demand.

As regards the wages and living conditions of workers, the Union should seek solutions through negotiation with the assistance of the labour machinery, where necessary, in accordance with the normal procedure.

Credit from I.M.F.

3551. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKARA MURTHY:
SHRI SUDHIR GIRI:
SHRI NIREN GHOSH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to negotiate new extended credit from the I.M.F.;

(b) if so, whether during the month of August, 1980 India had drawn the amount as a loan;

(c) whether I.M.F. delegation visited India in January, 1981;

(d) if so, whether any talks were held; and

(e) the amount borrowed from IMF in 1980-81 and the expected loan in 1981-82?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) It is not in the public interest to provide this information.

(b) and (e). In August, 1980, a loan equivalent to SDR 525.46 million was obtained from the Trust Fund administered by the I.M.F. in addition to a purchase of foreign exchange equivalent to SDR 268.00 million under the Fund's Compensatory Financing Facility. It is not possible to give any information about borrowing from the I.M.F. in 1981-82.

(c) and (d). An I.M.F. delegation visited India from January 8 to January 12, 1981. According to normal practice discussions were held with the I.M.F. on the state of the economy and other related matters.

India's Demand for Increase in Price of MICA

**3552. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKARA MURTHY:
SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:**

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Soviet Union has not conceded India's demand for an increase in the price of mica during the current calendar year;

(b) the main reasons for the same;

(c) whether any delegation from U.S.S.R. had visited India in January in this regard but left without any agreement; and

(d) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) to (d). Mica Trading Corporation, as canalising agency for export of mica, had raised its prices in September, 1980, which were applicable to all foreign buyers, including USSR. The prices have been accepted by the USSR and their delegation which visited India last month has concluded contract with MITCO at the revised prices.

Development and Linking of Buddhist pilgrimage centres by AIR

3553. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have drawn up any plan to attract tourists from Buddhist countries in Asia to places of pilgrimage;

(b) if so, the details of the plan and whether all the important centres of Buddhist pilgrimage like Bodh Gaya, Sarnath, Kushinagar, Sravasti, Ajanta and Ellora would be linked by air in the near future;

(c) if so, the likely date by which this would be done; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A.P. SHARMA): (a) to (d). With a view to promote Buddhist pilgrim traffic, the Central Department of Tourism has established its tourist offices at important centres of Buddhist countries namely Tokyo, Bangkok and Singapore. Concurrently the Department has also prepared the master-plans (land-use plans) for the development of selected Buddhist Centres, viz. Bodhgaya, Rajgir, Nalanda, Sarnath, Kushinagar and Sravasti. Micro-planning of facilities to be provided at Kushinagar and Sravasti is underway. Implementation of the development plans for creating tourist facilities at Kushinagar, Sravasti, Rajgir, Bodhgaa and Nālanda is proposed to be undertaken during the Sixth Five Year Plan subject to availability of funds. The Hotel Corporation of India a subsidiary of Air-India, would be shortly taking up construction work of Japanese type hotels one each at Kushinagar and Rajgir in collaboration with the Hokke club of Japan.

The Indian Airlines is already operating services to Aurangabad, Varanasi, Gorakhpur and Patna from where most of the Buddhist centres can be reached either by rail or road.

Income-Tax Arrears

**3554. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:
SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP
SINGH:**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the total amount of arrears of income-tax outstanding in the country at the close of each financial year during the last three years;

(b) the number of persons and parties against whom the arrears of income-tax is outstanding for more than one lakh;

(c) the steps taken to realise the amount of arrears of income-tax outstanding; and

(d) what are the details of the amount of income-tax arrears written off during the last five years, year-wise and the number of those in whose cases the amount has been written off and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA):

(a) The requisite information in respect of 'tax in arrears' and 'demand created but not fallen due' as at the end of the last 3 financial years is as under:

(Amount in crores of Rs.)

Financial year	Tax in arrears	Demand created but not fallen due
1977-78.	663.53	356.34
1978-79.	554.90	355.74
1979-80.	589.65	422.20

(b) Financial year	Number of persons and parties against whom arrears of income-tax outstanding for more than one lakh
1977-78.	10,183
1978-79.	7,356
1979-80.	8,459

(c) The Income-tax Act, 1961 provides for several steps for enforcing collection and recovery of tax-in-arrears such as levy of penalty, attachment of monies due to the defaulter, distress and sale of movable property, attachment and sale of immovable property, etc.. Depending upon the facts and circumstance of each case, suitable steps are taken from time to time by the Income-tax authorities concerned for recovery of tax arrears. Some of the important administrative steps taken recently are given in the Annexure.

(d) Financial year	Cases in which arrears of income-tax were written off	No. of cases	Amount in crores of Rs.
1975-76.	12,485	5.32	
1976-77.	87,296	9.79	
1977-78.	94,316	13.19	
1978-79.	96,641	21.76	
1979-80	1,81,409	10.53	

The arrears of income-tax are usually written off when they become irrecoverable due to one or more of the following reasons:

(1) assessee having died leaving behind no assets;

(2) assessee-companies having gone into liquidation;

(3) assessee, who are alive but have no assets out of which tax arrears can be recovered;

(4) assessees being untraceable.

(5) assessee having left the country without leaving any assets;

(6) amounts written off as a result of settlement with the assessee; and

(7) amount being petty etc.

Statement

Some of the important administrative steps taken recently to reduce the tax arrears and to recover those long overdue are given below:—

(i) High priority has been given to the recovery of tax arrears in the 'Action Plan' of the Income-tax Department for the current financial year i.e. 1980-81;

(ii) The problem was examined in detail at the Commissioners' Conference held in May 1980. The following targets were laid down:—

(a) reduction of 55 per cent arrear demand and 85 per cent of the current demand; and

(b) reduction of 85 per cent of the outstanding entries of the demand raised in 1979-80.

(iii) Monthly progress of recovery of tax arrears is monitored by the Board. The figures are obtained telegraphically from the Commissioners and appropriate remedial action is taken by the Board;

(iv) A Director of Recovery of the rank of the Commissioner of income-tax closely watches progress of tax arrears particularly in cases of Rs. 10 lakhs and above. His progress is supervised by the Board.

(v) In order to speed up the recovery of tax arrears from companies in liquidation the Department of Company Affairs issued, at the request of the Board, instructions in 1979 to all Official Liquidators to establish close liaison with the Income-tax authorities and to furnish the required information to Income-tax Officers. Suitable instructions have also been issued in this regard to the Income-tax Officers.

(vi) A list of appeals pending with the Income-tax Appellate Tribunal involving large arrears was sent in 1979-80 to the President of the Tribunal through the Ministry of Law for disposal on priority basis. Commissioners of Income-tax were requested to keep in touch with Vice-President/Members of the Local benches of the Tribunal. They were also requested to meet the Hon'ble Chief Justice of the High Courts of their respective areas requesting them for early fixation of the pending high demand reference. A similar action has been decided for the current financial year and instructions were issued on 5th July, 1980.

(vii) A "Tax Arrears and Refund Clearance Fortnight" was observed in the second fortnight of January, 1981 when special emphasis was given for reducing the tax arrears.

(viii) In difficult cases for recovery where the amount is Rs. 25,000 or more, separate Income-tax Officers for recovery were appointed in 1979-80 to pay concerted attention to the collection of outstanding amount. The arrangements are being reviewed in the current year and, where feasible, strengthened.

(ix) 36 additional posts of Appellate Assistant Commissioners have been sanctioned to accelerate disposal of pending appeals.

(x) Lists of high demand appeals i.e., those involving tax arrears of Rs. 1 lakh and above in each appeal are being sent to the Commissioners

of Income-tax (Appeals) periodically by the Board which are required to dispose them on priority basis. Recently they have been requested to dispose of all such appeals filled up to 31-12-1980 by the end of the current financial year.

(xi) The Income-tax return forms for the assessment year 1979-80 contain a separate proforma in ITNS 224 requiring the assessees, to indicate the particulars of pending rectifications, claims of pre-paid taxes etc. Instructions have been issued to the Income-tax Officers to personally ensure that all the pending rectifications specially those pointed out by the assessees in the proforma in ITNS 224 are duly carried out so that the net tax payments can be recovered expeditiously and infructuous arrears are removed. The Board is watching the progress in this regard.

(xii) Instructions have been issued requiring the Commissioners to convene periodical meetings with their Inspecting Assistant Commissioners who should do likewise with their range Income-tax Officers to appraise the performance of recovery work. The Board, as stated before, have also been appraising the performance of each Commissioner of Income-tax through monthly telegraphic reports.

विदेशी निवेश

3555. श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह कहाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने बड़ी विकास परियोजनाओं के लिए विदेशी निवेश को बढ़ावा देने का निर्णय किया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और किन परियोजनाओं में यह किया जाएगा उनके नाम क्या हैं; और

(व) क्या इससे परियोजनाओं की गति तेज होगी ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री आर० बोकड़ारमचन) :

(क) से (ग) : संभवतः माननीय सदस्य का आशय तेल निर्यातक विकासशील देशों के लिए भारत में पूजी के निवेश के लिए उपलब्ध की गई सुविधा के सम्बन्ध में जानकारी प्राप्त करने से है। यदि ऐसा ही आशय है तो माननीय सदस्य का ध्यान दिनांक 19-12-80 के नारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 483 के उत्तर की ओर आर्कषित किया जाता है। सरकार को उम्मीद है कि इस सुविधां के प्रदान किए जाने से प्राथमिकताप्राप्त क्षेत्रों में, अधिक मूल्य वाली परियोजनाएं स्थापित करने में सहायता मिलेगी।

Setting up of Pelletisation Plant based on Kudremukh Iron Ore

3556. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Public Investment Board has approved the setting up of pelletisation plant based on Kudremukh Iron Ore;

(b) if so, the details thereof, estimated cost and details of the project report is prepared; and

(c) if not, what are the reasons for delaying the final decision?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A report on this project was prepared by MECON. The pellet plant will convert 3 million tonnes of Kudremukh concentrate annually into pellets. The estimated cost of

the project is Rs. 87.05 crores based on July 1980 prices. The construction period from the date of order to the completion of the plant is estimated at 40 months, including 4 months for trial and commissioning. The pellets produced will be of direct reduction grade, suitable for making sponge iron.

(c) Does not arise.

Choice of aircraft for third level air service

3557. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any final decision regarding the purchase of aircraft for use in the third level air services;

(b) if so, the consideration of the choice;

(c) what were the other countries who offered for the sale of such aircraft; and

(d) the comparative evaluation of the offers?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Evaluation Committee which was set up to recommend to the Government suitable aircraft for Third Level Air Services requested 14 aircraft manufacturers to provide necessary technical information for the selection of aircraft. However, only 5 manufacturers of 5 different types of aircraft, viz., Twin Ottar (Canada), Nomad (Australia) Skyvan (U.K.) Casa (Spain) and Bandeirante (Brazil) came forward with adequate technical information.

(d) A comparative evaluation of the offers received will be made at the time Government takes a decision

about the selection of aircraft for operation of feeder services.

Report of Jute Task Force

3558. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Jute Task Force, which was appointed by Government has since submitted its report.

(b) if so, the salient features of the report; and

(c) action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN):

(a) to (c). The task Force has submitted its Report to Government on 26th February, 1981. It has made series of recommendations ranging from improvement in the productivity and quality of raw jute, to modernisation of industry and an appropriate strategy for domestic sales and exports. A copy of the Report is available in the Parliament Library. The recommendations of the Task Force are under examination by the Government.

O.G.L. for steel imports

3559. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to do away with the Open General Licence for steel imports; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The subject matter of the question form a part of the import policy to be announced for 1981-82. The policy is normally placed on the Table of the House as and when announced provided the Parliament is in Session.

Setting up of a price control commission

3560. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Punjab Government has suggested to the Centre to set up Price Control Commission to devise measures to check the rising prices; and

(b) if so, reaction of Government to it?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) and b). The suggestion made by the Chief Minister of Punjab relates to setting up of Price Control Commission for Basic Consumer Goods. It may be noted in this context that necessary machinery for pricing of agricultural and industrial products is already in existence. The Essential Commodities Act empowers the Central and State Governments to regulate, *inter alia*, the prices of 65 essential commodities. The Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980 provides for preventive action against hoarders, blackmarketeers and other anti-social elements. There is, therefore, no *prima facie* case for setting up another Price Control Commission.

Strike in Dalli-Rajhara Iron Ore Mines, M.P.

3561. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was strike in the Dalli-Rajhara iron ore mines under SAIL in Madhya Pradesh involving thousands of miners in February, 1981, if so, fact in details;

(b) whether there was attempt by the management to break the labour cooperative under the leadership of

Chhattisgarh Mines Shramik Sangh (CMSS) with the help of contractors and police and that led to the flare up.

(c) whether a memorandum to this effect was forwarded to him by an M.P.; and

(d) if so, steps taken on that?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) On February 12, 1981, about 7,904 workmen belonging to the contractors' establishments and working in Dalli-Rajhara Group of mines and Danitola Quartzite mines abruptly left their work spot, demanding that their leaders including Shri Shankar Guha Neogi should be released and that they would not come to work until this was done. They have not reported for work since then.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). No such memorandum appears to have been received so far.

Age limit for retirement in Banks

3562. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the acceptable age limit for retirement in Banks is 60 years;

(b) if so, whether the tenure of the Chairman of the Punjab National Bank, United Bank of India, Bank of India and the Union Bank was to expire in 1980;

(c) if so, whether the tenure of all of them has been or was extended;

(d) if so, to what extent;

(e) whether there is difference in the duration of time extension to them.

(f) if so, the reasons therefor;

(g) whether the Bank of India Chairman has been retired before 60 years of age; and

(h) if so, reasons for this differential standard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (h). The age limit for retirement of award staff in respect of public sector banks is 60 years. In the case of officers the position is as follows:

(i) All officers of 14 banks nationalised in July, 1969 who were appointed before that date in these banks will retire in accordance with the rules in force before implementation of the new Officers Service Regulations. The age of retirement for pre-nationalised recruits in 12 out of 14 banks is 60 years. In the case of officers of two banks, namely, Allahabad Bank and Syndicate Bank it is 58 years.

(ii) All officers of the 14 banks nationalised in July, 1969 appointed on or after the date of nationalisation are to retire on completion of 58 years of age.

(iii) The age of retirement for officers of the State Bank of India and its 7 Subsidiary Banks is 58 years or 30 years of service whichever occurs first. For those who came into service before July 1969, extension upto 2 years can be granted.

(iv) The age of retirement of officers in the six banks nationalised in April, 1980 is as follows:

1. Andhra Bank 58 years (60 years for those recruited prior to 1-1-1973).

2. Corporation Bank 58 years.

3. Oriental Bank of Commerce 60 years.

4. Vijaya Bank 60 years.

5. New Bank of India 60 years.

6. Punjab and Sind Bank 55 years.

2. For the Chairman and Managing Directors of nationalised banks as also the Chairman and the Managing Director of the State Bank of India, the age-limit of 60 years has generally been observed by Government while making appointments to these posts, although there is no stipulation regarding age limit in the statutes governing those banks. These appointments are tenure appointments.

The tenure of the Chairman and Managing Directors of the four banks mentioned in part (b) of the question was to expire in 1980 as follows:—

1. Punjab National Bank—Shri O. P. Gupta—31-7-1980.

2. United Bank of India—Shri S. Niyogi 31-7-1980.

3. Bank of India—Shri H. C. Sarkar—29-10-1980.

4. Union Banks of India—Shri B. L. Paranjape—25-5-1980.

Shri O. P. Gupta retired on 31-7-1980 from the bank's service after his attaining the age of 60 years on 21-6-1980. Shri S. Niyogi was given a short extension upto 2nd October, 1980 and retired from the bank service when he attained the age of 60 years on that date. The three years tenure appointment of Shri H. C. Sarkar came to an end on 29-10-80.

He was given a short extension upto 29-11-1980 after which he retired. He would have attained the age of 60 years on 4-1-1981. Shri B. L. Paranjape completed 60 years on 25th February 1980. His tenure appointment was upto 25th May, 1980. Shri Paranjape was retained in the bank's service in the public interest upto 31-12-1980.

Appointments to the posts of chief executives of public sector banks are required to be made by the Central Government after consultation with the Reserve Bank for a specific

tenure. The tenure of each chief executive is fixed by Government after consultation with the Reserve Bank after taking into consideration all relevant factors in each case.

Representations made by Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes Employees Working in State Bank of India

3563. SHRI CHANDRAPAL SHAHLANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether several representations regarding harassment, victimisation and forced transfers etc. of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes' employees working in State Bank of India, New Delhi have been sent to the Chief General Manager and General Manager (Operations) of the Bank;

(b) if so, the number of such representations made during the last one year and details of each of the representations;

(c) the action taken on these representations; and

(d) if no action has been taken, the reasons for abnormal delay and when the action is likely to be taken under intimation to those who have sent such representations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). According to the State Bank of India, 4 representations had been received at its New Delhi Office from Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe employees pertaining to certain service matters. Two of these representations were in respect of transfer to local branches in Delhi. Another representation related to hours of Working of an employee designated as Armouer. The fourth representation related to postponement of annual increment of an employee.

(c) and (d). In the case of first two representations, the concerned persons have been posted in the New Delhi Main Branch. The remaining two representations are reportedly

under examination. The bank has clarified that utmost care is taken for the early disposal of representations of SC/ST employees and that delays, if any, are only on account of collection of requisite facts and their examination.

Understanding of New India assurance Co., with people's insurance company of China

3564. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that "New India Assurance Company" of India has entered into an understanding with the People's Insurance Company of China; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a)

and (b). As a part of normal commercial practice, New India Assurance Company Limited has been permitted to enter into certain reinsurance transactions with the People's Insurance Company of China. These agreements, which were initially confined to marine cargo business, have now been extended to the fields of marine hull, engineering and fire insurance on facultative basis. The companies have also agreed mutually to help each other in settlement of claims and surveys in their respective countries.

Annual earnings from tourism in Goa

3565. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the annual earnings from tourism in Goa and the total average number of tourists visiting Goa during the last years separately; and

(b) the assistance given by the Centre to develop tourism and tourist spots in Goa during this period?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) The foreign exchange earnings from tourism are estimated on an all-India basis. The foreign exchange earnings for the year 1980 have thus been provisionally estimated at Rs. 482 crores at current prices compared to Rs. 384 crores for the year 1979 and Rs. 338 crores for the year 1978.

According to the Foreign Tourist Survey conducted during 1976-77, 7.15 per cent of them visited Goa. On that basis, the estimated number of foreign tourists who visited Goa during the last 3 years, viz., 1978, 1979 and 1980 works out of 53,000, 55,000 and 57,000, respectively.

(b) No Central assistance is given for tourism projects as Centrally sponsored schemes in the tourism sector were abolished since the Four Five Year Plan. Hence, tourism schemes are taken up in the Central or in the State/Union Territory Sector.

While no schemes have so far been taken up in Goa in the Central sector, based on the approval given to two hotel projects by the Central Department of Tourism, the Industrial Finance Corporation of India has given loans amounting to Rs. 84.00 lakhs to two hotel projects in Goa. In addition, the Central Department of Tourism has been releasing a subsidy of Rs. 12,000 per annum to the Government of Goa, Daman and Diu to meet the salary of the Warden and the Assistant Warden of the Youth Hostel at Panaji constructed by the Department, but which is managed by the State Government.

Separate Corporation for Visakapatnam Steel Plant

3586. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:
SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Andhra Pradesh Government has suggested to the Centre for establishing a separate Corporation for expediting work at the Visakapatnam Steel Plant; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to it?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Soon after Government approved the establishment of a steel plant at Visakapatnam, a proposal was mooted in the Department of Steel for constitution of a separate Company, viz., Visakhapatnam Steel Limited, in view of the tight time schedule for the commissioning of the plant. The then Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, in his letter dated 4-4-1980 to the Minister of Steel and Mines, also suggested, inter-alia, the formation of a separate company. It will, however, need some more time for the Government to finalise their views in the matter.

Modernisation plan of Alloy Steel Plant

3587. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Rs. 57 crores modernisation plan of the Alloy Steel Plant, for updating technology envisages raising of capacity from 100,000 tonnes to 260,000 tonnes;

(b) if so, whether the plan has already been approved by the Steel Ministry;

(c) what are the other main features of the proposed plan;

(d) whether it is also a fact that deterioration in power supply in 1980-81 led to an unprecedented loss of Rs. 7 crores; and

(e) if so, whether Alloy Steel Plant has decided to install a captive power plant to meet this situation?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir. The scheme envisages the capacity to be increased from 1,60,000 tonnes of ingot steel to 2,60,000 tonnes of liquid steel per year.

(b) No, Sir. The proposal is under consideration of Government.

(c) The scheme aims at installing facilities for Vacuum Oxygen Decarburisation and Vacuum Arc Degassing. It also envisages installation of a Continuous Casting Machine and other associated handling and finishing facilities.

(d) The shortage of power has resulted in loss of production of about 4,300 tonnes of saleable steel. The actual working results for 1980-81 will, however, be known only after end of the year and after the accounts are finalised.

(e) A Captive thermal power plant to serve both the Alloy Steel Plant and the Durgapur Steel Plant is being set up by the Durgapur Steel Plant.

Import of Paper

3568. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government has not yet taken any decision on the import of paper for the next year;

(b) if so, whether this has led to speculation that no sizeable import has been planned in the immediate future;

(c) whether Union Government has taken any final decision in regard to import of paper during 1981-82;

(d) if so, whether any negotiations for import of paper has been initiated with some foreign country; and

(e) if so, the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN):

(a) to (e). Import of writing and printing paper is arranged through the State Trading Corporation of India Ltd. to meet the gap between domestic demand and availability. Import for 1981-82 will also be arranged on this basis. The STC purchases paper under "Open Buyer Scheme" and not by negotiation with any particular supplier.

Trade between India and U.S.A.

3569. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been reported in the press that USA has assured India that there will be improvement in the trade between the two countries during the current year;

(b) if so, whether any communication in this regard has been received from US Government;

(c) if so, the details of the same;

(d) to what extent Government are confident to improve the trade between the two countries; and

(e) what was the position of trade relations between the two countries during 1980?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. Government have seen reports in the Press predicting improvement in trade between the U.S.A. and India.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) Recessionary trends in the U.S. economy and increasing protectionist measures have adversely affected the growth of India exports to U.S.A. According to the figures received from the Indian Embassy in Washington, there was, however, no decline in exports from India to the U.S. during the period January to

September, 1902 as compared to the corresponding period in 1979.

12 hrs.

(Interruptions) **

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record without my permission. (Interruptions) **

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइए।
(अवसरान) **

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बैठ जाइए, जिस तरीके से आप बात करना चाहते हैं, उस तरीके से बात नहीं बना करती। आपको सब पता है, विधि आपके पास है। इसी बात पर 5 घण्टे तक इसी सदन में बहस की गई है।

(अवसरान) **

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब आप ही विधि को नहीं मानते
(अवसरान) **

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप रिप्रिजेट-टिल्ड आक दी पीपल --
(अवसरान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप विधि को पूछते नहीं, उसका अनुसरण नहीं करते। अबर रूस्ज को आप ही फालो नहीं करेंगे तो मैं कैसे कराऊंगा? आप जिस तरीके से करते हैं इससे क्या कोई फायदा पहुँचता है? और कर लीजिए। यह आपका चर है।

(अवसरान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इनको नियम समझाइये। आप भी नहीं कर रहे हैं। आप अपनी व्यवस्था कायम कर लें। मैं बैठ जाता हूँ।

(अवसरान)

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। आपने सही कहा है कि इस सदन में पांच घण्टे तक डिवेट हुई और पांच घण्टे की डिवेट के बाद और होम मिनिस्टर की एस्योरेंस के बाद भी मामला रुकने के बजाय और बढ़ गया है, जयपुर तक दूसरे प्रान्तों में भी पहुँच गया है। आप सदन के मालिक हैं। सरकार भी चिन्तित है। सब लोग चिन्तित हैं। लेकिन उसके बाद भी बीमारी रुकने के बजाय बढ़ती जा रही है। सरकार की यह जबाबदेही है। वह सदन में बताए कि इसके लिए वह क्या इंतजाम कर रही है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मोशन देने से ही बात हो सकती है। आपने एक मोशन दिया। आप रूल 58 (5) पढ़ें। उसमें मेरे लिए बंदिश नहीं है क्या? मुझे आप बता दें।

(अवसरान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : और मोशन करिए। मैं भना नहीं करता हूँ। मैंने भना किया भी नहीं, पांच घण्टे एलाउ किया।

(अवसरान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एडजर्नमेंट मोशन हो नहीं सकता। 58 (5) पढ़िए। किताब निकालिए।

(अवसरान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं हाउस में रूस्ज खलाऊंगा अबर आप ने मुझे रखना है। मैंने

एलाउड कर लही किया? एक चप्टे का मोक्षन था, पांच चप्टे दिसकस कराया। कोई बन्द नहीं किया। इसके बाद और क्या आहते हैं?

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed him. Nothing will go on record without my permission.

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please.

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: So many are speaking. I cannot listen. What can I do?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I have a point to raise....

MR. SPEAKER: If the House allows me, I will take up one by one.

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing doing. Nothing is going on record. You cannot make insinuations against anybody. I cannot allow.... (Interruptions). You can give any motion....(Interruptions)* I am not allowing. You are speaking without my permission.

(Interruptions)*

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I rise on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: Under what rule?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, Rule 376 to be read with Rule 353. Your Secretariat has written a letter which I received late in the evening yesterday.....

MR. SPEAKER: I will come to that when we come to that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No, Sir. This is a matter which needs to be clinched. This is an infringement of the Rules. * * I am bringing this charge. I take the responsibility for bringing this charge.

MR. SPEAKER: OK. I take it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We are bound by the rules, your Secretariat and also your goodself.

MR. SPEAKER: I am also bound and my Secretariat is also bound.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Let me say, I will make my point.

MR. SPEAKER: I have got the letter.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Rule 353 says...

MR. SPEAKER: I know word by word what is written in the Rule.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Let me put it before the House. Rule 353 says:

"No allegation of a defamatory or incriminatory nature shall be made by a member against any person unless the member has given previous intimation to the Speaker and also to the Minister concerned..."

MR. SPEAKER: No, this is not a matter to be raised. He has said something against the*

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): Sir, first there must be some business before the House and on that basis only he can raise.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have written to the Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: All right, I will give my ruling.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have written to the Speaker. Let me finish.

MR. SPEAKER: I can give my ruling.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Give me one minute. Let me explain to the House. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I will inform the House as to what are the contents of the letter and, accordingly, I will give my ruling. I have got his letter; I know the contents of the letter. I will

*Not recorded.

inform the House and, accordingly, I give my ruling.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): We are not aware of the matter. You should tell the House what it is.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): If you give your ruling we will be prevented from having our say in the matter.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You kindly allow me.

MR. SPEAKER: Either you allow me to give my ruling or, if you want to say something, I can wait and then you can.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Before you give your ruling, the House must be seized of this matter.

MR. SPEAKER: I will tell the House. Because I have got his letter.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: This is not a private matter between you and Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu.

MR. SPEAKER: If he wants my ruling, I can give it. (Interruptions) Look here, when I am on my legs, you should not stand. Please sit down. I want to inform the House that if he wants to make an explanation, he must reach this item first and then he can do it. Or, if he wants my ruling, I can give it now. Or you wait. When the item comes, I will give the opportunity.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Let me do that.

बी एसिक एम० एम० ए० बाल (एटा) :
प्रध्यक्ष जी, गोल्ड प्राक्षण की रिपोर्ट
अखदारा में प्रा गई है ...

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं साहब,
इस तरह से नहीं।

Why not you give me some motion. This is not the way.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA (Bombay South): A petition has been submitted by one M.L.A. from Jammu and Kashmir. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: That is under consideration.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: How are you regulating the House?

MR. SPEAKER : I am regulating the House. When the item comes, you may raise it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I have written precisely for you to read out to the House and then let the Members make their own contributions.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. No contribution.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: In the meantime, does that letter stand withdrawn?

MR. SPEAKER: Not withdrawn.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The letter has been in contravention of rule 353.

MR. SPEAKER: I will tell you how it is. I will give my ruling.

(Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Your telephones are not functioning. What are you talking about the functioning of the House? (Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, the letter is in contravention of Rule 353. This is the matter.

MR. SPEAKER: I will give my ruling.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): If the letter does not stand withdrawn, in that case, how can that issue be raised at all?

MR. SPEAKER: He has given something under Rule 353. That is quite true. There is something which he alleges. If you want me—to read out that letter, I can do it. I have got a letter from him against the letter issued.....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Right, Sir. You read out. In that case, I would submit....

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA (Bombay North): Is he precluded from mentioning it?

MR. SPEAKER: That is what, I have said. When the item comes, he can raise it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: My submission to you is: you kindly read out the letter.

MR. SPEAKER: I will read out.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Read my letter also.

MR. SPEAKER: I will read out.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Then you will allow members to make contributions.....

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a matter to be discussed here.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am charging*

MR. SPEAKER: No. Nothing at all. Not allowed.....(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: If he makes this charge, I would not allow it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am charging. I am taking the responsibility.

MR. SPEAKER: No. You can't.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I take the responsibility.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Sir, it is thoroughly forbidden in Parliamentary practice for * to be attacked on the floor of the House. It cannot be done on the floor of the House. It is forbidden.

MR. SPEAKER: He can't.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: It is forbidden.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: You may please keep your ruling pending.

MR. SPEAKER: That is what I am doing.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Right. Then the matter remains *sub judice* and the rule remains as it is. That is all.

MR. SPEAKER: The letter stands as it is. My ruling is there. I will read it when it comes. I will give my ruling.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Rule 353 remains as it stands.

MR. SPEAKER: No. No. I have not giving my ruling yet. That rule stands. I have not contravened that rule. If you listen to me and if you will come to me I will tell you what it stands for I am not doing it on my own. I am doing it for the House, by the House and by the precedents of the previous Speakers. I am not doing it on my own. Why should I do it? What have I against you? No, I will not do it. Come to me. I will call a meeting also. I can call a meeting also.

Now Papers to be Laid on the Table of the House.

12.17 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT AND REVIEW ON CASHEW EXPORT PROMOTION COUNCIL, COCHIN, 1978-79, PROCESSED FOODS EXPORT PROMOTION COUNCIL FOR 1979-80 ETC.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Cashew Export Promotion Council, Cochin, for the year 1978-79 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Cashew Export Promotion Council, Cochin, for the year 1978-79.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2084/81]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Processed Foods Export Promotion Council, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Processed Foods Export Promotion Council, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80.

(4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2085/81.]

(5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Federation of Indian Export Organisations, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Federation of Indian Export Organisations, New

Delhi, for the year 1979-80. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2086/81.]

(6) A copy of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 17 to the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963:—

(i) The Export Inspection Council Contributory Provident Fund (Amendment) Rules, 1981 published in Notification No. S.O. 688 in Gazette of India dated the 28th February, 1981.

(ii) The Export Inspection Council Contributory Provident Fund (Amendment) Rurals, 1981 published in Notification No. S.O. 689 in Gazette of India dated the 28th February, 1981 [Placed in Library See No. LT-2087/81]

(7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Tabacco Board, Guntur, for the year 1979-80 along with the Accounts and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (3) of section 22 read with sub-section (4) of section 19 of the Tobacco Board Act, 1975.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Tobacco Board, Guntur, for the year 1979-80. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2088/81.]

(8) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 61A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Export Credit and Guarantee Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the year ended 31st December, 1979.

(ii) Annual Report of the Export Credit and Guarantee Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the year ended 31st December, 1979 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2089/81.]

(b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Cashew Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80.

(ii) Annual Report of the Cashew Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2090/81.]

(9) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at 8(a) above. [Placed in Library. See. No LT-2089/81.]

ANNUAL REPORT, ETC. OF DELHI FINANCE CORPORATION, FOR 1979-80, INDUSTRIAL FINANCE CORPORATION OF INDIA, ETC.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Delhi Financial Corporation together with the Auditor's Report for the year 1979-80 published in Notification No. F6/7/79-Fin. (G) in Delhi Gazette dated the 2nd December, 1980, under sub-section (3) of section 38 of the State Financial Corporations Act, 1951. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2091/81.]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Industrial Finance Corporation of India for the year ended 30th June, 1980 along with the statement showing the assets and Liabilities and Profit and Loss Account of the Corporation, under sub-section (3) of section 35 of the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948.

@Annual Report of the Industrial year ended the 30th June, 1979 was ber, 1980.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Industrial Finance Corporation of India, for the year ended the 30th June, 1980. [Placed in Library See No. LT-2092/81.]

(3) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Industrial @Development Bank of India for the year ended the 30th June, 1979. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2093/81.]

(4) A copy each of the following papers under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Oriental Fire and General Insurance Company Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1979.

(ii) Annual Report of the Oriental Fire and General Insurance Company Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1979 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(5) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying simultaneously the Hindi version of the Report mentioned at (4) [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2094/81.]

Development Bank of India for the laid on the Table on the 23rd Decem-

**GENERAL BUDGET, 1981-82—
GENERAL DISCUSSION—contd.**

MR. SPEAKER: The Finance Minister.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): Sir, ... (Interruptions) **

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed. There is no intimation. Nothing will go on record without my permission.

(Interruptions) **

MR. SPEAKER: This is point of disorder. Where is the point of order?

(Interruptions) **

श्रीमान् महोदयः पहले पाइंट आफ डिसआर्डर के अस्त्यार दें, फिर पायंट आफ आईर को लेंगे।

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: How are we to proceed?

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदयः अब काफी हो गया है।

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदयः अब आ कर मुझसे चाहं कीजिए।

(Interruptions) **

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing doing. बहुत हो गया है।

(Interruptions) **

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will go into record without my permission. Whatever goes on without my permission should not go on the record of the House. What is said without my permission will not form part of the record.

(Interruptions) **

अध्यक्ष महोदयः बस कीजिए। आपको कोई तरीका निकालना चाहिए। (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदयः मैंने पहले बहस करवा दी है, और कारवा दूंगा। रास्ता बनाइये। अगर आपको इससे कोई प्रायदा होता है, तो कोजिए।

(Interruptions) **

अध्यक्ष महोदयः आकर बताइए मुझे। पांच घण्टे तो बहस करवाई, अब कोई और तरीका हो तो आकर बताइए।

(Interruptions) **

अध्यक्ष महोदयः वया अच्छा लगेगा।

(Interruptions) **

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali): You use your power under Rule 374. Why don't you use them?

अध्यक्ष महोदयः मुझे पता है। I know my powers.

(Interruptions) **

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record without my permission, as I told you. All irrelevant.

(Interruptions) **

MR. SPEAKER : माननीय सदस्यगण सोचें कि डिसआर्डर से आर्डर क्रिएट नहीं होता।

We cannot create order out of disorder. We have to be patient; we have to adopt certain means which will lead you to some solution. There is only one question; we have to discuss ways and means; we have already discussed that for five hours and I am not against any more discussion on the subject. But do you think that this will lead us anywhere? If the Members are very much happy to do this, I am ready to sit in my chair and be a spectator. This is not the way.

(Interruptions) **

[Mr. Speaker].

Nothing is going on record.....
There are certain rules.

(Interruptions) **

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): It is quite true that only recently we had a 5-hour debate on the situation in Gujarat. What hon. Members and all of us are very much concerned about—I hope they also and you, Sir, of course—is the fact that even after that discussion, this so-called anti-reservationist agitation or anti-Harijan attacks have spread to the adjacent State of Rajasthan. It is not only in Jaipur. Many things have happened in Khetri also, where the copper project is situated. There also, Harijans are humiliated and tortured, and atrocities are committed. So, I would suggest to you humbly that before this is allowed to spread to other States roundabout Gujarat, I thought he would have made some statement about it, because Government should try to prevent it from spreading. But nothing has been done. I would suggest humbly to you that if the Government is going to sit quiet on this matter, and these events go on happening every day, the Members naturally get agitated, then you must find time for this matter to be debated again.

MR. SPEAKER: That is what I said. Mr. Gupta, if somebody would listen to me. I said: "Give me another motion." Then I can do something.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: That we can give you. (Interruptions) There is total unconcern on that side....(Interruptions)

अम्बेडकर महादेव : मैं यही तो कह रहा हूँ। पासवान जी, मैं आप से यही चिन्ता कर रहा हूँ कि आप इल 58 का 5 पंडिए, फिर मेरे पास आइए।

श्री राम दिलास शाहदान (झार्खंड): सरकार चिन्तित है या नहीं? अगर सरकार चिन्तित है

.. (व्यब्धिःन) ..

अम्बेडकर महादेव : ऐसा करने से कोई फायदा नहीं है।

.. (व्यब्धिःन) ..

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM (Sasaram): Sir, you have repeatedly said that the question has been discussed for about 5 hours. I am sure you read the newspapers. Has not that spread to Rajasthan? Is not that a new development; and what is the idea of repeating "Five hours' discussion, five hours' discussion"?

MR. SPEAKER: Babu Ji no, no. That is not my point. My point is: let there be a discussion. I am not barring any discussion. That is why I have said.....

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: I know you are occupying the Chair, and I have to submit to you.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. I don't want submission, Sir.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: But this is a matter of commonsense, Mr. Speaker. A new situation...

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry, I am lacking in that.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: And you have said....(Interruptions) It is an important development in the country and a *suo motu* statement.....(Interruptions) Now, is this the way of the Government? I want the Government through you, Sir.....(Interruptions) I want to appeal through you to the Government... (Interruptions) that on such an important item, there should be a *suo motu* statement from the Government. (Interruptions)

श्री राम विलास पात्रवान : आप सरकार को कहिए ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सरकार सामने बैठो है, बहरो तो नहीं है।

श्री राम विलास पात्रवान : आप कहते हैं, सरकार गुमतो नहीं है। आप सरकार को कहिए कि वड स्टेटमेंट दे।

... (व्यवधान) ...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: If only the Home Minister stands up and gives an assurance in the House, that would ensure....(Interruptions) If the Home Minister takes that step.....(Interruptions) Let the Home Minister share our anxiety.....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You can discuss it again. What is holding us?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: That he can get up and say.....(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I want to make a submission. I want to bring to your notice that everybody in the House knows that we have discussed this now once. But now the trouble is escalating.

MR. SPEAKER: You can discuss it again.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: What I want to bring to your notice is, if there is a railway accident, even without anybody demanding that there should be a statement, there has been a convention that a *suo motu* statement is always made by the Minister concerned.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Who says we would not have done it?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, kindly restrain the Minister. With your permission, I am on my legs. Therefore my humble request is, that you please give a direction to the Minister to come and make a *suo motu* statement. Babuji has rightly said that it is a new situation that has developed.

ed. If you direct him, I think the situation can be stalled.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not barred a discussion. We can do it again, I have said it. What is there about it?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You can direct him to make a *suo motu* statement.

MR. SPEAKER: That is not in my discretion. Why don't you have a Calling Attention?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: This is a specific suggestion we are making.(Interruptions)

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (संदपुर) : ये बड़ी देर से समय मांग रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ने नहीं देने दिया।

... (व्यवधान) ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : न अब समय देने दे रहे हैं ग्रीष्मन लक्ष्य देने दिया।

... (व्यवधान) ...

एक माननीय सदस्य : इस तरह से हालस नहीं चलने देंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मत चलने दीजिए।

How does that help me?

... (व्यवधान) ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं सुनता चाहता हूं लेकिन कोई सुनने तो दे।

... (व्यवधान) ...

SHRI N. KUDANTHAI RAMALINGAM (Mayuram): Mr. Speaker, I am standing for the past one hour.(Interruptions)

SHRI N. KUDANTHAI RAMA-LINGAM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, please allow me. The rule is very clear. Please see rule 378.

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी (हिंसार) :
ग्रन्थकार महोदय, आप का हमारे बात सुनिए।

ग्रन्थकार महोदय आप का व्यवस्था का पक्ष है क्या?

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी मैं आप के सामने एक बात रखना चाहता हूँ। यह जो सदन है, यह यारे राष्ट्र का देव से उच्चतम सदन है और इस का देव से ज्यादा शक्ति है और यह बहुत शक्तिशाली है।... (व्यवधान)

SHRI N. KUDANTHAI RAMA-LINGAM: I have one submission. Please listen to me.

ग्रन्थकार महोदय मैं आप को भी एलाऊ करूँगा।
... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री (कल्पन चन्द्र पांडे) : (खलीखला-बाद) . आप ने वित्त मंत्री जी को बुलाया है, ये कैसे बोल रहे हैं।... (व्यवधान)

SHRI N. KUDANTHAI RAMA-LINGAM: I have one submission. Please listen to me.

MR. SPEAKER: Under what rule?

SHRI N. KUDANTHAI RAMA-LINGAM: The rules are very clear. A limited number of members are continuously obstructing the business of the House. Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu got up earlier,... (Interruptions) They are always going on shouting and shouting. The rule is very clear. Rule 378....

MR. SPEAKER: I know the rules.

SHRI N. KUDANTHAI RAMA-LINGAM: You have the powers; you are armed with powers. That rule says "if he deems it necessary, name a member who disregards the authority of the Chair": You can ask such a member to withdraw from the House or he could be expelled.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bagri, do you seek the permission of the Chair?
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: He has sought my permission.
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: He has sought my permission.
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: He has sought my permission. I have given the permission. Now please sit down. He has sought my permission now.
(Interruptions)

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : ग्रन्थकार जी,
(व्यवधान) :

MR. SPEAKER: I have given my permission.
(Interruptions)

ग्रन्थकार महोदय : आप सब बैठिए, मनोराम जी। प्राप्त भी बैठिए। देखिए, मेरी बात सुनिए, मेरी बात सुनिए। (व्यवधान) यह ऐसों रमस्या है कि मेरे छाता से जिसमें थोड़ी-सी भी रज्जनता होगी, लेजभाल भी देश प्रेम होगा, कामनसंग है, वे यारे आदमी इस बात से चिन्तित हैं, इसमें कोई दो राय नहीं हो रकती। मैंने पहले भी कहा था, आज भी वह रहा हूँ। मेरे द्याल से जितने भी सज्जन यहां बैठे हैं, प्लीज़ सिट डाइन।

श्री मनीराम बाबू : ये हलिंग पार्टी के लोग ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे लिए तो हलिंग पार्टी और आप दोनों बराबर हैं और यही समझ कर के मैं चल रहा हूँ। मैं इसमें डिस्कमिनेशन नहीं करना चाहता हूँ।

I have got only one duty in this House to carry out to the best of my ability, whatever is enshrined in these rules. I am also very much perturbed about what events are taking place. Babuji also referred to, why are you referring to that. I only referred to that. I had allowed a discussion of 5 hours.

That does not mean that we cannot have another discussion.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: Gujarat.

MR. SPEAKER: That is what I am saying, that is what I am coming to. There are other motions pending before me. I had not barred them. I am going to have another discussion. Why do you do like this?

मैं आपकी बात को भी, मनीराम जी, समझता हूँ। अगर ऐसा हो जाएगा तो देश की पीढ़ियों पर सब से ज्यादा कुठाराधात यही होगा। हसको हम सब को मिल कर करना है। (व्यवधान) मेरी बात सुनिए। सरकार यहाँ बैठी है, आपकी बात को मून रही है। इधर मेरे अखिल्यारात हैं कि कोई भी मोशन में रूल के अधीन, कानून के अधीन एडमिट कर सकता हूँ। मुझे किसी ने बांधा नहीं है। आप सारे मिल कर अगर इस तरह से चिल्लाइयेगा, इस तरह से करते रहियेगा तो न तो एजीटेशन को रोकने में कोई मदद होगी, न हाउस चलने में मदद होगी। फिर आप बताए क्या करें? (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइए। मैं खड़ा हूँ, आप बैठ जाइए। आपको दोढ़ा-बहुत भी प्यान नहीं है। मैं समझता हूँ कि आप इतने उतारले या उन्तेजित हो जाते हैं।

(व्यवधान) **

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं, मेरी बात तो सुनिए।

(व्यवधान) **

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कभी आग से आग बुझी है? कभी आग से आग बुझती देखी है आपने? कभी आग से बुझाई है?

(व्यवधान) **

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कोई लंडर है, कोई आदर्मा है इम हाउस में जो इनको समझा सके?

(व्यवधान) **

अध्यक्ष महोदय : देखिए, अगर आपके उतारलेपन से कुछ हो सकता है तो आप और कुछ कर लीजिए, उत्तेजना से कुछ नहीं होगा। उत्तेजना को शांत करके ही कुछ करना पड़ेगा। आप चाहते क्या हैं? मैं तो कह रहा हूँ।

(व्यवधान) **

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं तो कह रहा हूँ। आप क्या चाहते हैं? जब मैं कह रहा हूँ कि डिस्काशन देंगे तब मेरी समझ में बात नहीं आती।

(व्यवधान) **

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बाहर सोग क्या कहेंगे, आप यह नहीं समझ रहे हैं। आपको इतना भी ध्यान नहों है कि मैं बड़ा हूँ और आप भी खड़े हैं।

(व्यवधान) **

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइए। इस पर डिस्कशन मैं करवा दूँगा। हाँ जो आप कहिए क्या कहना चाहते हैं।

(व्यवधान) **

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने मनीराम जी को अलाऊ किया है।

I have allowed Mr. Mani Bagri. What others are saying should not go on record.

(व्यवधान) **

MR. SPEAKER: Why can't you have some sense? Nothing is going on record. You are speaking without my permission.

(Interruptions) **

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप प्रजातंत्र-प्रणाली का गला घोटने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं; प्लीज़ सिट डाउन।

(व्यवधान)

श्री मनीराम गांगड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं पक्ष-विपक्ष की बात नहीं करता। आप कम दोषी हैं या हम ज्यादा दोषी हैं, इस बारे में मैं नहीं जाना चाहता, लेकिन कम से कम इतनी ताकत हम में नहीं है कि हम देश में शांति स्थापित कर सकें। अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक सवाल करना चाहता हूँ कि यह सब से शक्तिशाली संगठन है, लोक सभा देश का सबसे शक्तिशाली संगठन है। अगर इस लोक सभा के पास कोई इलाज देश में शांति स्थापित करने का नहीं है या लोक सभा उसका इलाज नहीं कर सकती है तो लोक सभा बल नहीं सकती।

(व्यवधान)

श्री मनीराम गांगड़ी (हिसार) : लोक सभा इसलिए है कि हमारे देश में जनतंत्र है। जनतंत्र इसलिए है कि लोक सभा के माध्यम से आपके माध्यम से सारे देश की समस्याओं का हल निकाला जा सके। इससे लम्बी चीड़ी किसी की प्रतिष्ठा नहीं बढ़ रही है। प्रतिष्ठा या अपमान का सबाल नहीं है। अगर अपमान की ही बात है तो इससे बड़ा और कोई अपमान हो नहीं सकता है कि गांधी के प्रदेश में, जिन्होंने नोवाखली तक में जा कर शान्ति स्थापित करने की कोशिश की थी, कलेग्राम हो रहा है। यह हम सब के लिए शर्म की बात है। एक प्लान है, एक बहुत बड़ा वड़यंत्र है और वह यह है कि होली के बाद सारे देश में इस आन्दोलन को चलाया जाएगा। मैं सरकार को चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ। होली के बाद सारे देश में . . .

(व्यवधान) **

MR. SPEAKER: Whatever he has said or they are saying will not go on record as they are speaking without my permission.

श्री मनीराम गांगड़ी : हम सबको सोचना होगा, जानी जी आपको सोचना होगा। अगर ऐसा होता है तो इसमें कोई नहीं बचेगा।

आपके माध्यम से, अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा निवेदन है कि सदन का काम रुका है और भले ही सदन का रुके लेकिन राष्ट्र की, गुजरात, राजस्थान लखनऊ आदि की जो समस्या हैं, जो जातीयता का विष फैल रहा है, इस पर हम सब लोग इकट्ठे बैठकर कोई इपका हल निकालें। सारी पर्लियामेंट लोक सभा प्रस्ताव पास करे। मेरी पार्टी का कोई मैम्बर जिम्मेदार है तो मुझे बताएं और हम उसको अपनी पार्टी से निकालें, उघर का कोई हो तो वे निकालें। बैठकर हम इसका हल निकालें। मजाक से काम

बलने वाला नहीं है। इत्तरीके से बात
बलने वाली नहीं है।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : ठीक बात है।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जानी जी की खिदमत में अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि समय की कोमत को समझे। एक घटां जो समय गया है इसको हम ने खोया नहीं है, गंवाया नहीं है। यही हमारा काम है। आम लोगों की बात यहां पर चली है। कायदे कानून एक तरफ रह गए हैं और मजबूर हो कर हम को ऐसा करना पड़ा है। लोगों के खून और गांधी की आत्मा को अभिव्यक्ति मिली है। राज नारायण जी वहां गए हैं आमरण अनशन करने के लिए। उनकी जिन्दगी की रक्षा हो।

MR. SPEAKER: We shall discuss this thing in a very proper manner.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am on a point of order regarding arrangement of today's business. As I see it, it violates Direction 2.

MR. SPEAKER: But there it is mentioned 'unless the Speaker otherwise directs'. We announced it in the House yesterday. Well, that is my discretion.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am pointing out that it was not quite proper.

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : अब अगर अब भी समझ में नहीं आई तो किसको बुलाऊं समझाने के लिए। आप तीनों नहीं समझ सकते तो मैं क्या समझाऊं। मैंने कह दिया हूम इस बात को डिस्कस करेंगे।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : कब डिस्कस करेंगे?

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : हे भगवान्! . . .

You cannot do like this. Please sit down. When I say a thing; I mean the thing.

यह तरीके की बात नहीं है। आप बैठिये राजनाथ जी। मैं आपको बता दूंगा, आप मेरे पास आ जाइये। आप मुझे मजबूर न कोजिये मैंने बहुत सुना है, सारा कुछ सुना है और मैं आपकी हर बात को सुनता रहा।

Now, Mr. Venkataraman.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, I am grateful to this House..(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing of what is said without my permission should go on record. (Interruptions)

[Shri Mani Ram Bagri and some other Members then left the House] (Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Why do you do it now? Can I give you an assurance on behalf of(Interruptions). Can I give one assurance that I am going to see that this House takes care of it? Nothing is to be recorded without my permission.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: आपके कहने से कोई फ़र्यद नहीं because there is not a single word that is going on record. It is not going to be reported outside. (Interruptions)**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I draw your attention? After all, in this House for one hour Mr. Bagri kept standing and you, as the Speaker, gave him permission because he did not ask permission under the Rules of Procedure, but in defiance of this Chair. Is this going to be permitted this waste of money of the people?

MR. SPEAKER: I did not allow him. When he asked my permission, then I allowed. That is on the record.

SHRI C. P. N. SINGH: Mr. Bagri had been standing for at least an hour....

**Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER: He might have been standing, I did not allow, not a single word was recorded.

SHRI C. P. N. SINGH: But he was given permission. Similarly after that, if Members are going to keep talking, defying the Chair, are you going to conduct the House under certain procedures and rules or is this going to be permitted? That is all. I want a clarification from you....

... (अवधान)

प्रधक्ष महोदय : अगर आपकी तरह से सारे दृष्टने लग गए, सारे अधिकार का इस्तेमाल करने लगे 544 बेस्टर जो दहां बैठ हुए हैं तो कौन किस को रोकेगा, कैसे हाउस चलेगा ?

(अवधान)

प्रधक्ष महोदय : आप इसी बात दहें मा नहीं दहेंता क्या करें, अगर आपकी तरह से सारे दृष्टने लगे, आपकी दृष्टने से सारे अधिकार दो इस्तेमाल करने लगे, 544 बेस्टर दहां बैठे हैं, तो कौन रोकेगा, किस को रोकेगा, कैसे हाउस चलेगा ?

(अवधान)

प्रधक्ष महोदय : फिर मेरी क्या जरूरत है ?

Should I leave? (Interruptions)
This is irresponsible, I say..(Interruptions) This has been discussed and I have given an assurance. (Interruptions) Is there any party or member here? There should be some party. (Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): I shall begin again. I am grateful to the House for the very valuable contributions they made to the discussion. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: I have been going through all this. He has not even said 'thanks' (Interruptions)

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN to the Budget of 1981-82....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sixty six Members have participated in the discussion.

MR. SPEAKER: Sixty six?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Yes.

MR. SPEAKER: Very good.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: And I think it is a record. I am really grateful to the Members for having taken all the trouble to go through the Budget papers and made very valuable suggestions in the course of the debate. My task of replying to the debate has been rendered easier by the contribution which the stalwarts of my party made particularly Prof. N. G. Ranga, Shri K. Brahmananda Reddy, Sukhadiaji and others. I am also strengthened a great deal by the spirited defence of the Budget coming from younger Members like Shri Kamal Nath, Shri Mukhopadhyay, Shri Mahajan, Shri Arakal, the irrepressible orator Shri Lakappa, Shri Patel, Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas, Shri Namgyal and a host of others, whom I cannot continue to read. I should also make a special mention of the invaluable contribution made and the solid support given to me by the lady Members of the House particularly Dr. Rajendra Kumari Bajpai, Prof. Nirmala Kumari Shakawat, Shrimati Usha Verma. In fact they reinforced the house wives support to the Budget.

My colleague Shri Maganbhai Barot is a minister of great talents and great promise. In fact he called on the Opposition to join in the common task of pulling this mythical and mystical car of Jagannath. I do not know whether all of them are going to join me in this task, but I must acknowledge that he has lent his hefty arms to my fair ones to stimulate and active the Department traditionally known as immobile, the Ministry of Finance. I am reserving my comments on the members of the Opposition when I deal with their points, one by one.

I may dispose of one or two matters which are not very relevant to the Budget debate before I proceed to discuss the actual issues before the country. There was a spirited debate as to whether the Janata, Lok Dal Party did better or the Congress during their respective terms of office.

PROF. MADHUDANDAVATE (Rajapur): There was never a joint Government of the Janata Party and the Lok Dal Party.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I stand corrected because I never had been able to unrevel the mysterious relationship between these two parties.

MR. SPEAKER: Professor is only against forced marriages.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I thought, this debate was irrelevant because this debate has been settled once and for all by the sovereign people of India who have to decide and they have decided in 1980, after having seen the performance of both these Governments, that it is the Congress--I that should be entrusted with the responsibility of administration in the country. When Shri Ram Jethmalani continued to argue with some force that his Government or the Government of his party had done better than the Congress, he reminded me of a lawyer who after losing his case in the court, shouts with the client the greatness and importance as well as the justice of courts.

I may also tell a small incident just for relieving the tension through which the House has gone. I had the privilege of practising in the High Court of Madras at a time when there were stalwarts and giants like Sir Aladi, Sir S. Vardarachariar and others. One lawyer who thought that he had a cast iron case and was so convinced, he strenuously argued even after the judge went on shaking his head. Ultimately, the judge, without calling the other side, dismissed the appeal. The lawyer was naturally perturbed. In despair, he asked, 'Lord, what shall I tell my

client? The judge coolly said, 'Tell him that the judge was a fool and, tell him, there is an appellate court.'

There will be an appellate court in 1985 which we will all face.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI (Bombay North West): I am glad for that assurance.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, I would have made a little joke about my hon. friend, Shri Biju Patnaik. But in his absence, it may be misunderstood. Therefore, I do not want to make it.

The debate on the Budget falls into two parts, one relating to the taxation proposals, the imposition of taxes as well as the reliefs given and the other relating to the state of economy and the economic strategy of this Government. So far as the first part relating to the tax proposals is concerned, I presume I would be justified in saying that there has not been any bitter criticism either here or outside. Nobody has suggested that there has been a heavy dose of taxation nor has anyone suggested that it has adversely affected any particular section of the community. On the contrary, the reception has been uniformly welcome and every section of society felt that it has received some relief or other. Therefore, I shall not spend more time on the taxation proposals and the reliefs given in the Budget. I shall, therefore, proceed to deal with the points which relate to the state of economy about which there has been a considerable amount of very thoughtful and very valid criticism. It is my duty to explain the various aspects and I shall endeavour to do so in my own humble way.

The first criticism emanated from my old and esteemed friend Mr. Ravindra Varma. He paid me a very handsome compliment which I thought was more appropriate to a lady than to a man. He said that I have some-

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what misled the House by taking 1979 figures for comparison which were certainly favourable to me and omitting the 1978 figures which were not so favourable. In fact, he described me as a doctor and said that I had administered anaesthesia on the people and I have performed a major operation without their knowledge. May I carry the analogy a little further? The patient that was delivered to me was the 1979 patient with a delirium of 22 per cent spiral in prices and Rs. 2,700 crore deficit and also an infrastructure which was admittedly very poor and below even the average. I was not given the 1978 patient. Actually, what was delivered to me was a person in delirium in 1979. But, Mr. Ravindra Varma says in 1978 he was hale and hearty. In 1978, he was a gladiator who could fight you in the arena and why do you compare him to 1979 and why do you take only the 1979 figures? I had to treat the economy as it came into my hands and he himself has admitted that the economy in 1979 when it came to me was in such a delirious condition. He may have derived satisfaction *inter se* between himself and his colleagues sitting on the opposite side but the patient whom he delivered to the party to those people in 1979 was a better healthy patient but in 1979 he (*Interruptions*).

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: You kidnapped the patient.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I have to deal with an economy which has become really a very poor one, which had all the weaknesses, which had no power, which had no coal, in the sense that it does not have enough diesel and transport, which was in a bad shape and added to that all these things. Therefore, my submission is that, in taking the 1979 figures, I have not done anything which is wrong or which anybody could cavil at. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Ravindra Varma also mentioned that I had told the House that, if I exceeded the deficit of the previous

Government or exceeded the inflation of the previous Government, I would resign, and he thought that the occasion had arisen for me to resign.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: You are the best man they have, you should not resign; that is what I said.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: You said that, I know. That is why I was speaking very cautiously. I said, you thought that the occasion had arisen for me to resign...

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: That is up to the conscience, ultimately..

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I am now going to say that it is not so. What I stated was, apart from its factual error, "I am following a different philosophy from the one which the classical economists always advocate in times of inflation" and I added, "If that philosophy fails, then I will go". I did not say anything about deficit, I did not say anything about inflation.

But, at the same time, I want to show that you are wrong even on facts. The deficit of 1979 was Rs. 2,700 crores, and I told this House that I would endeavour my utmost to see that this great record set by the Opposition was preserved for eternity and eternity. And, in spite of the fact that, in the year 1980-81, I gave a larger allocation to the States for their Plan, I met an additional Defence need and met also an additional requirement in respect of drought in the States, I have been able to manage to keep the deficit around Rs. 1,975 crores. Therefore, factually, you are incorrect.

13.29 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Secondly, take the inflation also. You must compare only like, you cannot compare non-comparables. Now, let us take this period from 13th January, as weekly figures are published in the wholesale price index: on 13th January, 1979, the index of wholesale prices was 186; on the 16th January, 1980, it was 231.7. If you calculate, the rate of increase was

24.6 per cent. We assumed office on the 14th January, 1980. From the 16th January 1980 to 14th January 1981, the index figures rose from 231.7 to 267.7 which is 15.5 per cent.

Some of you take the figures from different periods and then try to compare. I am willing for any comparison during the period when you were in office. You should not combine the period when you were in office and we were in office. From January 1980 till March 1981 we have been in office. You should compare any period in the year 1979 when the Opposition were in office with the same period in which this government has been in office. I can tell you and I can assure you that the rate of inflation is lower than what it was in 1979. Therefore, even on this I submit my esteemed friend who has a very facile and fluent expression, has been factually wrong.

Having disposed of this question of inflation. I shall now deal with another point which has been repeated by a large number of Members, namely, that the hike in the prices of administered commodities amounts to taxation. This is a new concept in economics which I have learnt for the first time. The rise in the prices of administered commodities is a tax? If Tatas increases the price of steel, it is not a tax but if SAIL increases, it is a tax. It is an argument which is often put forward by the opponents of the public sector...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): If SAIL loses money, who pays? It comes from the Consolidated Fund. If the Tatas loses, the money does not come from the Consolidated Fund of India...

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: So it is a tax?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is a tax.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Yes, I said I am learning economics from you...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No, it is a burden on the consumer.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: You said that it is a tax... (Interruptions).

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Substantially they are correct.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: You are not a Judge. You are only a lawyer. I cannot take any judgment from you, You may be putting forward your case effectively.

Sir, in 1950 I came to this House and my esteemed friend, Mr. Bhagat also came to this House. At the same time we were both together. We were supposed to be students of economics at that time and supposed to have made very powerful contribution for the public sector in our Indian economy because at that time even to mention public sector was considered to be a blasphemy. Now it is certainly an argument which is used by others saying that it is a tax and it is another way of doing it. If you carry this argument further, it will lead to *reductio ad absurdum*—that public sector must produce and sell free; otherwise they are levying a tax. This would be the final analysis...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We have never said that.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: In fact I am reducing it to an absurdity. That is what I said. I am reducing your argument to absurdity.... (Interruptions) Now, theoretically, it is possible that where the State has complete monopoly of production and where the State, by its deliberate policy, loads the price of the commodity higher than the cost of production for the purpose of generating resources for the State; it could be a tax and that is what is done in some of the socialist countries. (Interruptions). Even there I will tell you that

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It is not so. In the present context, in petroleum, we are subsidising, in naphtha, we are subsidising and in fertilisers we are subsidising. In coal we are losing. We are losing in every in every one of the things. (*Interruptions*). When we are selling at a loss, we are not taxing; we are subsidising the sales. Therefore, I want to make it clear that by raising the prices of these administered commodities, Government have not resorted to tax. I ask you to look into my budget papers and see whether any credit is taken for amounts from these items as surplus emanating from it for the general budget. I want you therefore to consider whether the criticism is appropriate or proper.

I am now told you that it was not meant as a tax but it was meant as a burden. Here also I want to meet the point. Sir, it is an elementary principle that the consumer or the user must pay the reasonable cost of the goods and the services. If the consumer or the user does not pay for it, then it has got to be met by somebody else. In this case, if it is a public sector, it will have to be met by the State and the State has to meet it only by levying taxes which is very often by taxes on commodities. Is it right or is it proper that a person who uses the railway travel should be subsidised by a person who consumes these articles and who never sees a railway station at all and who lives in the village? Is it proper that a man who uses steel for construction should subsidised the steel of those who use it for building mansions and factories? Should not the man who uses these commodities pay the cost of the goods which he uses? Is it fair, I ask you? Everybody says now you must reduce the cost; you must reduce this. But, if you reduce it, what is the consequence? The consequence of reduction of the prices below its cost of production is a burden. After all, a State does not get money from anywhere. It collects it from the poor people and mostly gets it by way of excise duties and customs duties; the

excise being the largest duty is paid in a very large measure by the poorer sections of the society, therefore, I say, even there, it also the criticism is not valid. This is my view and this is the view of this Government that the users of all these commodities will have to pay fair price for the commodities and services which they use and any attempt to give them the benefit by lowering the prices will be at the cost of the poor persons who may not be using these commodities and services.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: That is why...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No running commentary, Mr. Bosu. You must take my permission and then speak. It is not proper, Fiftysix hon. Members have already spoken and participated in this discussion. Should he not reply? You must help him. You are a very senior Member.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: My friend, Shri Bhagat also stated that our steel prices had increased by 60 to 70 per cent. I do not know if it is correct.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT (Sitamarhi): I said that in certain items.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Actually in the administered prices, it is only 20 per cent. There are certain articles which are not controlled and, in the articles, which are not controlled, they are governed by market forces.

So, Shri Bhagat has tried to give the figures in respect of those caused by the increase in administered prices. I want to correct that. The administered prices have increased only by 20 per cent but those governed by market prices have increased because they are not controlled.

The next point which I would like to deal with is the budget deficit. This is a matter which everybody has dealt with. As I have already pointed out, Sir, the budget deficit of 1980-81

has been pegged at 1,975 and when I actually move the Finance Bill I would have the figures upto March and I will be able to give you even helpfully a smaller figure than 1,975. Here I would like to reiterate the philosophy which underlies the Budget. Shri Bhagat was right in saying that in conditions of inflation you must have a rather hard and harsh budget than a soft one and that I have opted for the soft one which is not good. This is the view of the classical economist and last year itself all the people who were advising me said that at a time when the inflation is very high you cannot give up surcharge of 10 per cent on Income Tax and you cannot raise the exemption limit to 12,000. You cannot give these various concessions and so on.

It is in that context that I said inflation can be handled from two angles. One is the demand management and the other is the supply management. I am opting for supply management in which goods and services will be produced in larger quantities so as to absorb the liquidity which is in the country. And, as I said, therefore, I have taken the risk. It is in that context I said that if my philosophy fails I will have to go.

Now, the results of last year have not been completely satisfactory but they show a trend that if I persist with the same philosophy it might succeed. If I had not raised the exemption limit to 12,000 last year I could not have raised it to 15,000 this year because a single jump from 8,000 to 15,000 would have meant a greater step. Similarly, if I had not given up the surcharge of 10 per cent on Income Tax last year I would not have given 5 per cent rebate in the Corporate Tax this year. This is a package which I have in the mind of trying to encourage. I will come to Shri Indrajit Gupta later because we differ fundamentally on this issue. This is the package which I want to put forward in which the supply management will get a priority and

it will see to it that the supply of goods and services are so generated that it absorb the liquidity in the economy. Here, Sir, I would like to say that the results have not been satisfactory. I will give the figure in the course of my speech.

Here I am also happy that two of my colleagues belonging to my Party—Shri Kamal Nath and Prof. Ranga—have supported this approach in the Budget. Prof. Ranga, many of you may not know is one of the earliest students of Economics in our country. He took his M.A. degree from Oxford and when I was a student I used to hear his delectable Oxford accent when he used to speak in colleges and particularly in Madras College. He has a background and he comes from a discipline which is his, namely, Economics and, therefore, his views are entitled to carry weight. I think it is an appropriate occasion when I can deal with the points raised. What are the ways in which I am going to deal with inflation? The credit policy will be so adjusted that while every facility will be allowed for production, credit will be restricted for hoarding, blackmarketing and cornering of goods. The rates for the commercial transactions will be higher and will be limited while the rates of interest for productive purposes will be lower and liberal. There is, as I said, a large liquidity in the economy and I have to absorb that. In order to absorb that liquidity I have come forward to issue the Bearer Bonds. There is no other way of absorbing the liquidity. Even if you demonetise the liquidity will not be absorbed. Our experience, as you know, in the last demonetisation of one thousand rupee notes is this. Out of Rs. 150 crores worth of notes of thousand rupees and above, nearly 130 crores worth of notes were surrendered and were cashed. The only amount which did not surface was 20 crores. Therefore, even that has not yielded very great results. In our Indian culture there are four ways of winning the enemy:

साम, दाम, भेद, दण्ड ।

[Shri R. Venkataraman]

We are trying the second. That means, if it does not succeed, the third and the fourth are in reserve.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): Is it in permanent reserve?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: If you want it.

Connected with this is a point made by Mr. Bhagat that public sectors have run into a loss of 74 crores and how on earth did you take credit for 2300 crores in the Plan. Well, I want to clarify that there is a Company law governing the declaration of profits for declaration of dividends. Even though public corporations, they are corporations governed by the Company Law. Applying the Company Law provisions the 'after-tax' position is a loss of Rs. 74 crores. But they also generate resources, that is, by way of depreciation and retained profits. Not all public sector is running at a loss; some of them are running at a profit; some of them are running at a loss.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Which one?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I am surprised that the Chairman of the Public Undertakings Committee is so ignorant of it. I am surprised myself.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What is the quantum?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Put a Short Notice Question. I will answer. If he sends me a Short Notice Question, I will accept it.

श्री आनन्द गोपाल मुख्यमंत्री
(आसनसोः) : ताक्त शोभते मूर्खे,
ताक्त दिवित् नवाषतः :

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I want to nail your mistake and that is why I do accept, Mr. Deputy-Speaker.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The main point is, if hon. Jyotirmoy Bosu does not go to a public undertaking very often it will be in profit!

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, that is an insinuation!

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, the retained profits and the depreciation together last year were, in spite of the loss, about 1500 crores. This year we estimated that these resources will be 2300 crores and therefore this will be available for reinvestment within their own industry, within their own establishment, for expansion, renewal, replacement etc. Therefore, it is a source. These two are different concepts. That is why I wanted to clarify the position that in spite of the fact that there is a loss of Rs. 74 crores...

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: Is it as a result of price mechanism or the rising of prices that you will raise this amount of Rs. 2300 crores? I did not say tax. That is a new way of budgetary resources, that is, by way of non-tax revenue.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: This is not the budgetary resource. It is an internal resource for the public sector undertakings. I hope you understand the difference between the two. If I get Rs. 10 to my budget, then it is a budgetary resource. If it is an internal resource for the public sector undertaking, I say it is the internal resource for the public sector undertaking.

There are some criticisms that the non-development expenditure is very high. It was pointed out that the non-plan expenditure in 1981-82 would be Rs. 15,100 crores as against Rs. 13051 crores in 1980-81. I will give the break-up and you will see that the administrative expenditure is almost negligible. The difference between the two is Rs. 2049 crores. Out of this Defence accounts for Rs. 600 crores. I think everybody will agree that in the present context the Defence expenditure is unavoidable. Then we are giving subsidies in respect of food fertiliser etc. I am going to deal with it later on. Nobody will cavil at the food and fertiliser because the mainstay of our economy is agriculture and we have to sustain the population. It is Rs. 426 crores.

Then the interest on charges goes up to Rs. 526 crores. The non-plan assistance to the State goes up to Rs. 101 crores making a total of Rs. 16.53 crores. So, the net increase in respect of other items is Rs. 396 crores. It gives an impression as if Rs. 2000 crores of additional expenditure is being incurred in the non-plan. Actually the amount is only Rs. 396 crores and I am sure the Members would not say that the non-plan expenditure has been not out of proportion. And even in non-plan I want to correct an impression that may prevail, that is, the expenditure of the previous plan becomes the non-plan expenditure of the present plan. likewise, the expenditure of the present plan will become the non-plan expenditure of the next plan and those who have dealt with this in the respective Ministries know this. Therefore, not all non-plan expenditure is again administrative or wasteful expenditure or avoidable expenditure.

My esteemed friend, Mr. Biju Patnaik has said that we have not done one thing for the rural poor. Sir, I accept his statement. I have not done one thing, but I have done multitudes of things for the poor. The national rural employment programme is there in which the programme has been split between the State and the Centre, the Centre contributing Rs. 180 crores and the State contributing Rs. 180 crores. The integrated rural development programme again in its Rs. 198 crores from the Centre will be matched by the State. Then there is the Special Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes programme of Rs. 110 crores. Then there is the rural water supply scheme for 35,000 villages to be supplied with water, drinking water, in the current year of Rs. 110 crores. Among many others are all programmes for the benefit of the rural poor. That is why I have said that I have not done one thing, I have done multitude of things for the rural poor.

I will now go to the question of subsidies. Some Members said that we

must reduce the subsidies and most of them said that. But I think, they did not understand the implication of their own statement. The subsidy on food is Rs. 650 crores and if I completely eliminate it, I will have to raise the price of wheat by about 74 paise per kilogram and of rice by 64 paise per kilogram. I do not think, anybody in this House will support me if I came forward with this proposition in my budget.

AN HON MEMBER: Never, only Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu will support.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have seen the inside of many things.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: What I said was: subsidies should not be used to provide immunity for managerial inefficiency."

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: But, this is what the other Members had said. Shri Ravindra Verma did not say that it should be reduced, but what he said was that there should be no subsidy on account of the inefficient management. But most other Members who spoke said that I must reduce the subsidy. Even Shri Bhagat was saying that I must reduce the subsidy.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: I said that there was lack of coordination between the thinking of the Finance Minister and the Sixth Plan. The Sixth Plan provides for a reduction of subsidy of Rs. 200 crores in food, fertilisers and exports, while the Finance Minister talks of increasing subsidies as a whole. That is the point I made. I am in favour of keeping subsidies on food.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: And on exports also.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I am glad for the clarification. When the Finance Minister is faced with the problem of inflation and rising prices and he is faced with the problem of a large section of people living below the poverty line, would he care to go by what is said in the planning document, or would he care to go by what

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is needed by the poor people of the country?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): This is a reflection on the plan.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: What the Planning Commission says is a principle. The principle has got to be applied in relation to the circumstances. You cannot blindly by the rule of thumb apply the principles in every thing. Then, somebody else might say that you could have a computer in that case.

It was after a due consideration of the pros and cons that we decided to keep up the subsidy and we have retained it at Rs. 650 crores.

The next important subsidy is the fertiliser subsidy. If I remove completely the fertilizer subsidy, the price of urea will go up from Rs. 2000 per tonne to Rs. 2700 per tonne. Will the agriculturists and the Members representing their interests agree to this? Somebody was saying that we charge more for petroleum, this is the answer. The naphtha price is high and we are subsidising the naphtha price and that is why we are selling urea at Rs. 2000 per tonne, while the actual cost of production without subsidy will be Rs. 2700 per tonne.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What about the export subsidy?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I never shirk issues. There are some people who evade issues, but I do not do that.

The third subsidy is the export subsidy, and it is for Rs. 400 crores. It is, in fact, not a subsidy. It is really a drawback of the various taxes and cesses which they have paid and which if it is not given back will make these commodities non-competitive in the international market. After calculating the international prices and then the competitiveness of our product against international prices, this is arrived at. There are some people who say, why do you want to export?

Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu may say this. There are people who say that you need not export at all. Well I do not belong to that philosophy. When they come to power, they may then practise a philosophy which they preach. Sir, they have a philosophy of their own. I respect them for it. But I am committed to a different philosophy. I have gone to the people with an election manifesto in which my philosophy is a mixed economy for the country. Therefore I must provide certain incentives for the private sector, which, in my opinion, has a role to play in our country, subject, of course to the parameters which we have fixed the MRTA Act, the FERA and others. We have limited their area of activity; we have controlled them and regulated them. We have passed several laws regulating them. But subject to those laws and within the parameters fixed, it is my view and it is the view of my party and it is on the basis of this that we have been returned to power that the private sector has a role to play and must be given adequate facilities for playing its proper role. Once you accept this, then you will find that my party is consistent; if you don't accept it, you will find that my party is totally inconsistent.

14 hrs.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: This is Swatantra Party's philosophy.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: May be. Whatever names you give, we went to the polls with this manifesto. You cannot deny it and the people have endorsed this. Therefore, I have given a number of facilities which will enable the Private Sector to play a role. You may ask me whether the various facilities which we have given have yielded results? I will give you some figures. I assure you Jyotirmoy Bosu that I will get not only Rs. 1,000 crores, but a little more, let the case be decided.

AN HON. MEMBER: Quite a lot will come from foreign countries.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: And there will be a contraction in the

liquidity of the economy and it will go a long way to revive the national economy.

Now, they ask me what facilities did I give them during the last year and what facilities during this year. As against the number of sanctions totalling Rs. 513 crores given by the IDBI for new enterprises in 1979, sanctions in 1980 were of the order of Rs. 626 crores. Similarly, disbursement for 1979 was Rs. 257 and in 1980 it was Rs. 358.

This gives me hope that we are on the right lines and that the industry will pick up.

I will come to the next point about the newsprint. A number of speakers have said that the levy on newsprint is a levy on education, or that it had a sinister or ulterior motive. I honestly want to tell you: I got the idea from this newspapers. I don't want to mention the name. It is not proper. In a supplement of 8 pages—it was a paper with 20 pages that day; 12 pages main, and 8 pages supplement—5½ pages were for advertisements, and in 2½ pages here were some piffles.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY
(Bombay—North East): National Herald.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I wish it were. Rs. 150 crores are being spent on import of newsprint and every year it is going up. I don't think this country can afford it.

AN HON. MEMBER: They can afford it.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: But we cannot afford the foreign exchange. So, it is that we have thought: 'one way of restricting the use of newsprint would be this. If you say it is a tax on education, are 5½ pages he education that we expect our people to get?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Venkatarman, Mr. Indrajit Gupta wants a tax on advertisement.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I know; I am coming to it. A number of States

have written to me; and they have also asked me, during the National Development Council meeting to levy a tax, under Article 269 of the Constitution, on advertisements in newspapers and pass it on to the States. If I had a sinister motive, I would have preferred it, and put the blame on them. But I did not have that motive. Therefore, I want to tell you that this is purely for saving foreign exchange; and if people want to read anything more in it, I have only to say: "A guilty conscience needs no accuser."

I am also flooded with representations about small newspapers. A person who has done so much for the small scale industries, both in the last as well as in the current budget, I will not give up the interests of the small sector. I shall take it into consideration when I present my Finance Bill. The interests of the small papers, I will keep in mind.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Your Information and Broadcasting Minister already indicated that outside the House.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I don't know that. I have not indicated. I only said I would consider. You also used to say the same. When you were the Railway Minister and I came and told you: "I represent the Madras City constituency and all the commuters are saying that you have raised the season ticket fares", you said: "I will consider."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He reduced it to half.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I will also do something like that.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Don't reduce the newspapers to half.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: A number of small matters have been raised. I am very grateful to the House. I must express my sincere thanks for the cordiality and the kindness they have extended to me. And now, I move that it may be taken into consideration.

MARCH 13, 1981

D.G., on Account 328
(Gen.), 1981-82

10.00 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNT (GENERAL), 1981-82.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put to the vote of the House the Demands for Grants on Account in respect of the Budget (General) for 1981-82. The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown

in the third column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India, on account for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1982; in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 1 to 107."

The motion was adopted.

Demands for Grants on Accounts (General) for 1981-82 submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account submitted to the vote of the House	
		Revenue	Capital
1	2	Rs.	Rs.
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE			
1. Department of Agricultural and Cooperation		5308,000	..
2. Agriculture		12,63,88,000	209,96,10,000
3. Fisheries		2,98,19,000	2,90,05,000
4. Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development		17,94,00,000	2,63,58,000
5. Forest		4,07,25,000	13,50,000
6. Cooperation		2,76,92,0000	21,22,13,000
7. Department of Food		110,0637,000	8,59,62,000
8. Department of Agricultural Research and Education		5,58,000	..
9. Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research		16,9682,000	..
MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES			
10. Ministry of Civil Supplies		1,00,13,000	1,39,79,000
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE			
11. Ministry of Commerce		30,52,000	..
12. Foreign Trade and Export Production		76,66,09,000	10,99,67,000
13. Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts		53,40,34,000	8,40,33,000

			Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS				
14.	Ministry of Communications		52,70,000	269,00,000
15.	Overseas Communications Service		3,56,96,000	4,46,77,000
16.	Posts and Telegraphs—Working Expenses		159,46,35,000	..
17.	Posts and Telegraphs—Dividend to General Revenues Appropria-tion to Reserve Funds and Repayment of Loans from General Revenues		42,82,22,000	..
18.	Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs		85,33,46,000	
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE				
19.	Ministry of Defence		226,13,07,000	1748,93000
20.	Defence Services—Army		404,07,09,000	..
21.	Defence Services—Navy		49,87,58,000	..
22.	Defence Services—Air Force		165,90,83,000	..
23.	Defence Services—Pensions		47,19,28,000	..
24.	Capital Outay on Defence Services		67,27,93,000	
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE				
25.	Department of Education		85,90,000	..
26.	Education		46,51,13,000	2,07,40,000
27.	Department of Culture		2,46,68,000	..
28.	Archaeology		1,26,08,000	..
MINISTRY OF ENERGY				
29.	Department of Coal		17,27,42,000	110,64,17,000
30.	Department of Power		14,83,35,000	123,97,03,000
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS				
31.	Ministry of External Affairs		25,73,27,000	4,78,51,000
MINISTRY OF FINANCE				
32.	Ministry of Finance		7,10,18,000	185,42,000
33.	Customs		6,86,25,000	2,87,50,000
34.	Union Excise Duties		9,84,25,000	..
35.	Taxes on Income, Estate Duty, Wealth Tax and Gift Tax		10,19,85,000	..
36.	Stamps		4,48,21,000	86,70,000
37.	Audit		12,08,04,000	..

1	2	3	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
38. Currency, Coinage and Mint	8,21,40,000	3,59,60,000
39. Pensions	13,61,00,000	..
40. Opium and Alkaloid Factories	25,55,31,000	18,95,000
41. Transfers to State Governments	368,28,93,000	..
42. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance	63,59,09,000	87,98,58,000
43. Loans to Government Servants, etc.	16,66,67,000
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE			
44. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	19,18,000	..
45. Medical and Public Health	31,34,14,000	11,86,21,000
46. Family Welfare	28,53,69,000	16,000
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS			
47. Ministry of Home Affairs	60,74,000	..
48. Cabinet	26,94,000	..
49. Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms	1,56,58,000	..
50. Police	49,43,57,000	1,72,88,000
51. Census	6,84,18,000	..
52. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	12,56,91,000	23,61,08,000
53. Delhi	35,44,01,000	24,58,95,000
54. Chandigarh	5,64,55,000	2,45,78,000
55. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5,80,26,000	3,54,89,000
56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	59,21,000	89,64,000
57. Lakshadweep	1,19,36,000	1,34,56,000
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY			
58. Ministry of Industry	62,06,000	..
59. Industries	7,23,22,000	57,71,10,000
60. Village and Small Industries	419,58,000	1,01,50,000
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING			
61. Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	16,87,000	..
62. Information and Publicity	4,26,29,000	24,70,000
63. Broadcasting	14,47,07,000	5,69,75,000

			3
		Revenue Rs.]	Capital Rs.
MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION			
64.	Ministry of Irrigation	13,51,77,000	2,21,96,000
MINISTRY OF LABOUR			
65.	Ministry of Labour	16,21,000	..
66.	Labour and Employment	12,11,60,000	2,12,000
MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS			
67.	Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs	3,92,89,000	[16,000
68.	Administration of Justice	18,83,000	..
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS			
69.	Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers	19,39,000	..
70.	Petroleum and Petro-Chemicals Industries	17,06,52,000	24,45,59,000
71.	Chemicals and Fertilizers Industries	74,15,17,000	47,48,01,000
MINISTRY OF PLANNING			
72.	Ministry of Planning	73,000	..
73.	Statistics	2,98,11,000	..
74.	Planning Commission	92,90,000	..
MINISTRY OF RURAL RECONSTRUCTION			
75.	Ministry of Rural Reconstruction	75,12,67,000	12,25,88,000
MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT			
76.	Ministry of Shipping and Transport	60,57,000	..
77.	Roads	23,34,24,000	22,75,65,000
78.	Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	11,86,67,000	30,08,62,000
79.	Road and Inland Water Transport	35,27,000	4,14,03,000
MINISTRY OF SOCIAL WELFARE			
80.	Ministry of Social Welfare	7,93,23,000	15,61,000
MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES			
81.	Department of Steel	2,56,72,000	93,45,90,000
82.	Department of Mines	11,54,78,000	36,16,17,000

1

2

3

	Revenue	Capital
	Rs.	Rs.

MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION

83. Department of Supply	4,53,000	..
84. Supplies and Disposals	1,58,10,000	..
85. Department of Rehabilitation	4,38,64,000	1,43,82,000

MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION

86. Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation	12,18,000	..
87. Meteorology	2,95,63,000	1,26,21,000
88. Aviation	5,17,15,000	15,66,71,000
89. Tourism	91,79,000	2,09,26,000

MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING

90. Ministry of Works and Housing	24,61,000	..
91. Public Works	20,68,56,000	6,65,96,000
92. Water Supply and Sewerage	19,57,50,000	..
93. Housing and Urban Development	4,43,41,000	8,65,66,000
94. Stationery and Printing	7,96,22,000	..

DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY

95. Department of Atomic Energy	11,35,000	..
96. Atomic Energy Research, Development and Industrial Projects	19,72,86,000	27,51,26,000
97. Nuclear Power Scheme	13,64,03,000	13,83,82,000

DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS

98. Department of Electronics	2,36,34,000	1,50,67,000
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DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT

99. Department of Environment	1,00,52,000	..
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DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

100. Department of Science and Technology	6,70,38,000	32,00,000
101. Survey of India	4,61,87,000	96,000
102. Grants to Council of Scientific and Industrial Research	12,46,66,000	..

DEPARTMENT OF SPACE

103. Department of Space	9,70,62,000	15,77,61,000
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	2	3
PARLIAMENT, DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SECRETARIATS OF THE PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT AND UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION		
104. Lok Sabha	1,22,13,000	..
105. Rajya Sabha	42,28,000	..
106. Department of Parliamentary Affairs	4,30,000	..
107. Secretariat of the Vice-President	1,07,000	..

14.10 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

APPROPRIATION (VOTE ON ACCOUNT) BILL* 1981

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1981-82.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is—

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1981-82."

The motion was adopted

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I introduce the Bill.

I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1981-82, be taken into consideration."

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the Financial year 1981-82, be taken into consideration."

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Today we see Demand No. 19, Ministry of Defence and Demand No. 20 particularly the Defence Services—Army—Rs. 404,07,09,000. Now, I understand that it has been widely talked about and the allegations are coming from very responsible quarters that there is a purchasing spree, a galore. As for example, the Armoured Corps and the Directorate of Weapons and Equipments in May 1980 proposed to MOD for the purchase of Qty. 70 SFCS 600 for Vijayanta Tanks. They have a local representative here. It is of no consequence to me. On 19th December, 1980, this purchase involved Rs. 15 crores. On 19th December, 1980, the Armoured Corps people wrote a note to the Directorate of Weapons and Equipments that SFCS 600 should not be bought since it did not have night capability. In February 1981, I am afraid. I have to mention a**

Joint Secretary, in the Prime Minister's Secretariat. (Interruptions) I have given notice under Rule 353. (Inter-

*Published in Gazette of India Extra ordinary Part II, section 2, dated 13-3-1981.

†Introduced/Moved with the recommendation of the President.

**Not recorded

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]
 (Interruptions) I have also given a notice under Rule 453. (Interruptions) I have also given a notice under Rule 352. I have made out a case. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have to give a ruling on that.

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): I rise on a point of order. (Interruptions) Let him sit down. I am on a point of order. My friend had mentioned the name of an officer and he started saying allegations and all that. The procedure with respect to this is very well laid. There are a series of rulings and we have got to abide by that. Rule 353 is there and the proviso to Rule 353 is also there; and Rule 352 is also there. I am confining only to Rule 353. What exactly the procedure must be has been a matter of repeated rulings in a large number of cases by your predecessors. There are two things. (1) A notice must be given to you. He might have given; that is what he was saying; and you must have given the permission to raise this. Otherwise, it cannot be raised; not a mere notice is enough, permission by you....

MR. SPEAKER: Not yet.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: That is what I am saying. Permission by you is an absolute necessity. Now, this is the position.

'As a rule, no allegation of a defamatory or incriminatory nature can be made by a member against any person unless the member has given previous intimation to the Speaker and taken his permission.....

I repeat '...given previous intimation to the Speaker and taken his permission.'

This was a very elaborate ruling that was given. Again,

'....Nevertheless, the Speaker may at any time prohibit a member from making any allegation if he is

of opinion that such allegation is derogatory to the dignity of the House or that it does not serve any public interest.

While proposing this rule, the Speaker read out the Rules Committee observed:—

'..It was against the rules of parliamentary debate and decorum to make defamatory statements or allegations of incriminatory nature against any person and the position was rather worse if such allegations were made against persons who were not in a position to defend themselves on the floor of the House.'

Name is mentioned. He is not available here. He is not in a position to defend himself. Again,

'The House should not be made a forum where the conduct and character of persons should be brought into disrepute, as the person against whom allegations were made had no remedy against a speech made on the floor of the House...'.

Again, 'while a member should be given absolute right to bring to the notice of the House any matter which on proper investigation he feels should be ventilated even though it involves the character or reputation of any person, he should in the interest of public morality...

MR. SPEAKER: I know. I have gone through it.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN:

".....and high praliamentary decorum inform the Speaker beforehand of his intention to do so and also the Minister concerned."

Not only that, He must produce satisfactory evidence to you to satisfy you that there is a *prime facie* case. At the same time, the Speaker will have to take that opportunity to satisfy himself that he Member has made

reasonable enquiries and has in his possession *prima facie* evidence in support of his allegations. The point I am making is, that it is not enough if a notice is given to you. It is your responsibility to consider whether the Member has got enough of documents to make out a *Prima facie* case in support of the allegation he seeks to make. Again, a notice relating to any allegation based on newspaper reports is not allowed unless the Member tabling it gives the Speaker substantial proof that the allegation has factual basis.

"Again, in another ruling, the Speaker has laid down, the following procedure to be followed in dealing with allegations made against outsiders:

(1) No member shall be allowed to make an allegation against an outsider unless he has obtained the prior permission of the Speaker after giving an advance notice thereof to the Speaker and to the Minister concerned. Such notice shall give the name of the person concerned, the nature of allegation against him and some evidence to show that there is a *prima facie* case.

(2) Where a member makes an allegation against an outsider without obtaining the prior permission of the Speaker, the same may not form part of the record of the House."

When this ruling was given Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee was here and he raised the issue when this elaborate ruling was given. He spoke in Hindi and I quote:—

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपकी इजाजत से कृच्छा....

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : कमाल है आज तो !

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN :

..... निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। आपने जो रूलिंग दे दी है, वह हमको स्वीकार करनी है लेकिन प्रचला होता कि इस रूलिंग को क्षेत्र से पहले आप सभी विरोधी दलों के नेताओं और सरकारी पक्ष के नेताओं को बुला लेते और चर्चा कर लेते।"

Then, the speaker gave the ruling. I have just reiterated (*Interruptions*). I have just reiterated. What is already provided in the rules of the House. I have just brought it to the notice of the House and made the position very clear. I am not allowing any Member (*Interruptions*) nothing will form part of the proceedings."

The point is about Rule 353—the proviso to Rule 353. Sir, you have got the responsibility.

The Proviso says—

'Provided that the Speaker may at any time prohibit any member from making any such allegation if he is of the opinion that such allegation is derogatory to the dignity of the House or that no public interest is served by making such allegation.'

The point is, we have the responsibility to protect the persons who are not here and therefore certain provisions are provided. They have got the right and you have got the obligation and the right to demand of him that the documents in support of the allegation, that document has to be gone through. The document has to be gone through. Unless you are satisfied that there is substantial evidence in support of the allegation, permission shall not be given: Unless there is permission, nobody is entitled to make any allegation. Merely writing to you does not entitle anybody to make any allegation. Permission is condition precedent and your satisfaction that there is substantial evidence in support of it is a condition precedent to the grant of the permission. I would like to know whether you have given the permission to make the allegation.

MR. SPEAKER: Not yet.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: If you have not, nothing of what he says shall go on the record of the House, as per the rulings I have cited.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I would like to rise on a point of order.

The question is, Mr. Stephen's reading of the rules is perfectly correct as long as this deals with individuals *per se*. However, Mr. Stephen failed to point out that in this House we have in the past, when Mr. Stephen was in the opposition, debated the conduct of certain individuals. At that time, a *prima facie* case being established was not considered necessary. I am sorry I have not got the ruling. For example, the discussion of Mr. Kanti Desai's conduct was daily raised by Mr. Stephen and it was not felt necessary by the Speaker. He said, when public interest is involved, we need not take a technical view of the rules prevailing. Therefore, on that ground, if you are satisfied that public interest is involved, then the kind of requirement that Mr. Stephen is asking of you is not necessary.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir...

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: He mentioned my name...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am not yielding.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: He mentioned my name and referred to how I behaved. An attempt was made in 1977. The Speaker gave this ruling.

MR. SPEAKER: I will call you later on.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have nothing as such against Mr. Shakdher or Mr. Kaul. They have written the book. The entire Lok Sabha Secretariat was at their disposal. The book has been sold at a high price. But it has no binding effect on this House.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: What about the ruling?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Don't try to carry coal to New Castle.

MR. SPEAKER: I have taken note of it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Let us get it clear in our head that members individually in this House are bound by rules that are in black and white and directions that are in black and white and nothing beyond that. Nothing beyond that. About this, I find no direction. The rule clearly says:

"No allegation of a defamatory or incriminatory nature shall be made by a member against any person unless the member has given previous intimation to the Speaker and also to the Minister concerned so that the Minister may be able to make an investigation..."

I am only alleging to enable him to make an investigation into the matter for the purpose of a reply. If Mr. Patil comes forward, or if Mr. Venkataraman comes forward saying that what Mr. Bosu has said has no basis at all, then I, in the eye of the people and this House shall be going down and that is enough punishment for me.

Now, Sir, the other paragraph says:

"Provided that the Speaker may at any time prohibit any member—

Yes; you can prohibit, but permission is not at all necessary—Mr. Speaker has been a lawyer; I do not know what a two penny lawyer he had been—

"Provided that the Speaker may at any time prohibit any member from making any such allegation if—not otherwise—"he is of opinion that such allegation is derogatory to the dignity of the House."

If I say something derogatory to the dignity of the House, Sir, you have a weapon in your hand to prohibit me; not otherwise.

I have a malice against*. In fact I hardly know him. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: So far no names....
(Interruptions).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I said, I have no malice against*

MR. SPEAKER: Say "against anybody".

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have malice against some I cannot tell that. Sir, don't put things into my mouth.**

MR. SPEAKER: No; no. I am not.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You are putting things into my mouth. I have malice against some.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Is it derogatory to say that he has no malice?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am trying to be tricky. I am saying that I have no malice. In fact, it does not make me happy when I have to take a dig at somebody. But when I got documents from various responsible quarters—let me tell my friends sitting opposite that this information has come from their party people who have held very important positions—I have produced documents against Shri Gani Khan Chaudhari. Could anybody dispute that?

MR. SPEAKER: That is why I allowed you.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The second one is tribunal award.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record. This is very bad. I am not going to allow it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I would only point out to you with all humility respectfully that your powers are strictly limited to rule 353. Kindly do not allow Mr. Stephen to take you

for a ride. I have complied with all the requirements

MR. SPEAKER: I am drawing the attention of both of you.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have not quoted from Shakdher and Kaul Rs. 125—30 per cent discount on that. I have not quoted from that trash. I am quoting what is the Bible, what is the final last word in this House i.e. Rule 353. Rule 353 is your jurisdiction here.

MR. SPEAKER: I have to preach the gospel.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: If I have not complied with those requirements and if I say something here which in your opinion will be derogatory to the dignity of this House, you prevent me. Otherwise you will be exceeding your jurisdiction. If you have decided something in a meeting if there are rulings, it was the duty of the ruling party or for that matter even your Secretariat to bring an agenda before the Rules Committee and incorporate it into the rules book in black and white. You cannot have the best of both worlds—keep hidden rulings one after another contradicting each other. That will cut no ice. I have complied with rule 353. Therefore, I shall continue to speak.

MR. SPEAKER: Rulings are what they are in the Rules.

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): He mentioned something about 1977 when I was in the opposition. An attempt was made then. Your immediate predecessor, Mr. Hegde, gave the following ruling:

"Speaker did not allow a Member to quote a newspaper report containing allegations of defamatory and incriminatory nature against a Minister saying that unless the

*Not recorded.

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[Shri C. M. Stephen]
Member satisfied him *prima facie* he was not going to allow the Member to quote."

That is from Lok Sabha debate dated 23-12-1977.

On the same day Mr. Sathe tried to do it. But he said; unless you satisfy me that it is a *prima facie* case, I will not allow you. And he was not allowed.

MR. SPEAKER: Against Mr. Charan Singh.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Yes, Sir.

There is a ruling on this question. It is Shakdher and Kaul. I am quoting from the ruling of the Speaker:

"There is also rule on this question. Sometimes in heat of debate allegations are made. I would like to appeal to Members not to refer to any names—he who violates it will not be able to catch the Speaker's eye."

Then Mr. Mavalankar's ruling is there: I suppose that is not a trash.

"The Member must first come to the Speaker if he wants to make a charge like that. The Speaker must be satisfied about the facts and then the allegation can be made."

MR. SPEAKER: I have gone through it.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: "...It should be the unanimous effort of the members of this House to see that the prestige of the administration by giving names like that is not lowered and the level of the debate does not go down. That is the whole point."

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI (Bombay North-West): The rules on this point must be interpreted in the light of two basic considerations. First is

the consideration under article 105 of the Constitution itself. That article makes freedom of speech in Parliament, on the floor of this House, basic. Now it is subject, undoubtedly, to rules and standing orders. But the rules and standing orders cannot be so construed as to reduce the freedom of speech of a Member of Parliament in a legislature.

Secondly, this freedom of speech is made subject only to rules and standing orders. What the office has referred to in this letter is the minutes of a meeting.

.... what you have referred to? The minutes of a meeting do not constitute rules and standing orders within the meaning of article 105 of the Constitution. Therefor, these minutes can only constitute a moral inhibition and cannot possible curtail the right of a member to raise a particular problem which he wishes to raise.

The second basic consideration is the national interest. It is in the national interest that sometimes even suspicious about the conduct of people in authority must become known to the House and the people. Suppose you are dealing with a person, who is in charge of a sensitive defence appointment. If he is in charge of a defence office, it is essentially in the interest of the public that even a which of suspicion of that person should be mentioned in this House, and it should be the subject-matter of a debate if possible, and the Speaker cannot ask him to produce conclusive evidence, that this man is guilty before the Member is allowed to mention it, it will frustrate the whole purpose. *Prima facie*, if there are people in high public offices, whose conduct cannot be said to conform to the rules that, like Caesar's wife, they must be above suspicion, than it is necessary that even suspicions are to be expressed. Then you cannot ask for documentary evidence

before a person can raise such a problem before the House. I think it is impractical and it will defeat the whole purpose of freedom of debate. Therefore, if a member, in view of his own conscience and after he has exercised his utmost restraint and sense of responsibility, which is very often imposed upon him, comes to the conclusion that the corruption of a particular public officer ought to be debated and maintained in the House, I think the speaker should not put undue curbs upon him, because that will be defeating the national purpose and the public purpose which underlines freedom of speech.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Sir, I want to say something about rule 353 and its interpretation. The second para of rule 353 says:

"Provided that the Speaker may at any time prohibit any member from making any such allegation if he is of opinion that such allegation is derogatory to the dignity of the House..."

MR. SPEAKER: It has already been referred to.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I just want to remind you, Sir that in this House right from 1952 upto this moment, at no point of time..

MR. SPEAKER: Practically I have taken the whole night to consider this.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: has the dignity of the individual been equated with the dignity of the House. The dignity of one single person has never been identified with the dignity of the House. In this particular case, when the highest and the mightiest in the country, when they were actually found to be running counter to some of the important democratic practices and privileges of the House, in that case, even that particular person was not allowed to come in the way. Therefore

I would request not to interpret this rule to identify the dignity of the House with the prestige and privilege of an individual.

आचार्य भगवान देव (प्रभमेर) :
श्रद्धयस्त महोदय, मुझे माननीय रामजंठमलानी पर तरस आता है क्योंकि वे कहते हैं कि विनाप्रमाण बात करो। कैसे वकील हैं ये?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY (Mangalore): Sir, I have got a point of order. While endorsing the view expressed by the hon. Minister Shri Stephen, I just want to bring to your notice another rule, rule 352. Being Members of Parliament, we have got certain limitations. In the public interests, we have been subjected to certain limitations. Yet, we have been saying every day that rules are exploited, not only exploited but even violated... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: I do not allow violations.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: I just want to bring to your notice that certain important limitations have been fixed in rule 352. A member of this House shall while speaking not reflect upon the conduct of a person in high authority. So, we cannot reflect on the conduct of an officer.

MR. SPEAKER: I have read all this. I have gone through all this. Not only that, I have gone through the rulings. I have gone through all this. I have studied this matter thoroughly—seen the precedents, the rulings, everything, and my own experience, which I have had in the last one year. I have used that, and with the consent of the people who made the allegations on the floor of the House; that is how I went through it; with the consent and consensus, derived from all the mem-

[Mr. Speaker]
bers, not all of them, but the members I called.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: That is something different.

MR. SPEAKER: On 12th March 1981 I received two communications, dated 11th and 12th March 1981, under rule 353, from Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, for making allegations against certain officials, and an intimation dated 11th March 1981, which was received on 12th March, regarding the points desired to be raised during the debate on the Appropriation (Vote on account) Bill, 1981. The allegations made therein referred to by name several officials of the Government of India. It also referred to the Chairman and Managing Director of a Coal Company in the public sector, and a private company dealing with coal.

These notices were examined in the light of provisions of Rule 353 and the decisions which were taken at a meeting that I held on 18th July 1980 with the Leaders of Parties and Groups, regarding the procedures for making allegations in the Lok Sabha. Because, I had faced that problem at that time, as now. It would be recalled that this meeting was held when serious allegations were sought to be levelled by the hon. Shri Joytirmoy Bosu against the hon. Minister of Energy and Coal, Shri A. B. A. Ghani Khan Chaudhuri. At that meeting, the earlier rulings given by the Speaker, Dr. N. Sanjiva Reddy on 31st May 1967 and by the Chair from time to time were exhaustively gone into. The underlying principles in these rulings is that persons who are not in a position to defend themselves should not be subjected to attack.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The Minister is here.

MR. SPEAKER: Look here, there are other persons also.

My distinguished predecessors have observed in the House on earlier occasions:

"I have said many times that it is wrong and it is not fair that any member of this House should refer to names of individuals who are not present in the House and who have no opportunity, therefore, of either explaining the facts to the House or replying to charges made."

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The Minister of Defence is here.

MR. SPEAKER: He is referring to persons who are not present.

"A member while criticising the policy of the Government is entitled to give out his views and make the allegations he thinks are well founded. The mistake lies in mentioning names of particular officers and associating them with the allegations. That should not be done."

To a query of a Member, the then Speaker clarified:

"The member must first come to the Speaker, if he wants to make a charge like that. The Speaker must be satisfied about the facts and then the allegations can be made."

In the light of these decisions from the Chair it was decided that if a Member desires to make allegations, the Member concerned should ensure the following:

(i) The member should give adequate advance notice to the Speaker and the Minister concerned;

(ii) The details of the charges sought to be levelled should be spelt out in precise terms and should be duly supported by the requisite documents, which should be authenticated by the Member;

(iii) The Member should, before making the allegations in the

House, satisfy himself after making enquiries that there is a basis for the allegations;

(iv) The Members should be prepared to accept the responsibility for the allegations; and

(v) The Member should be prepared to substantiate the allegations.

The decisions taken at the meeting held with the Leaders of Parties and Groups on 18th July, 1980 and guidelines evolved therein are in accord with the provisions of rule 353.

Having regard to the aforementioned decisions given by my predecessor and at the meeting held by me with the Leaders of Parties and Groups on 18th July, 1980, and followed thereon on two occasions, the hon. Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu was requested under my directions last evening....
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I will give the names also; please come to me.

.... to give the following information, in support of the allegations which have been outlined by him in his communications:

(i) The basis for making the allegations, duly supported by the requisite documents to be authenticated by you.

(ii) Whether you have satisfied yourself after making enquiries that there is basis for the allegations to be made by you?

(iii) Whether you are prepared to accept the responsibility for the allegation?"

I received last night a reply from Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu wherein he has drawn my attention to the provisions of Rule 353 and reiterated his right to make the allegations on the subject. I need hardly assure the Member that I have an open mind on the subject. As already explained to him personally by me, he should comply with

the procedure that has already been agreed to and produce the necessary documents etc. to enable me to go into the matter and give a decision.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I have a submission to make.

MR. SPEAKER: I have given my ruling. If you are going to challenge this, it cannot be allowed. If you have any other submission regarding any other matter, you are welcome.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You make this file available to me. I will substantiate it, because you try to understand....that Mr. Unnikrishnan....

MR. SPEAKER: You please come to me, you are welcome.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Mr. Unnikrishnan brought certain charges and then the CBI cell is now shadowing him....
(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in this House we are used only to human voices, but stop the non-human voices at least.

MR. SPEAKER: Why did you allow them? You stop that.
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Carry on.

SHRI K. LAKKAPA (Tumkur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have a submission to make. Suppose he does not make use of the document. Are you going to take action?

MR. SPEAKER: It all depends upon the events. I am not doing anything.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I will make a beginning again. The Armoured Corps and the Directorate of Weapons and Equipments in May 1980 proposed to MOD for the purchase of 70 SPCS....
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: He is going with the subject.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: They are spending money. Rs. 15 crores has been sanctioned in the Defence Budget.

MR. SPEAKER: He has not sanctioned any money. He is just going...

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, I will explain. This is a Vote on Account. The Demands will come at the appropriate time. It is a Vote on Account.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Mr. Venkataraman, I am sorry I have to worry you. You have wanted us to clear Rs. 404,07,09,000 on Army account. Therefore, I have to point out how you are draining out the money, how you are allowing the people to make money.

(Interruptions)

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: What is all this? It is a well-established convention in this House that so far as the Vote on Account is concerned, it is for ...

MR. SPEAKER: He is an experienced Member of the House, he will know.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Mr. Venkataraman is basically a very soft natured pacifist. I am quite opposite. Therefore, we may meet outside, but here in the House we may not meet philosophically.

Sir, the question is that on 19th of December, 1980, the Armoured Corps, those who would be using this equipment worth Rs. 15 crores, wrote a note to the Directorate of Weapons and Equipments that SPCS 600 should not be bought since it does not have night capability. In February 1981, the Joint Secretary, whose name I am not allowed to mention according to your Ruling, working for PM's Secretariat instructed the Defence Secretary to immediately get the SPCS 600

contract for 70 systems plus additional quantity of 80 systems finalised/signed immediately overlooking the user Directorate's recommendations.

Sir, I allege that the Joint Secretary (O) received an unsigned note from the said Joint Secretary of the Secretariat stating that the files of SPCS 600 be immediately called for from the DWE Army Headquarters. This note was sent to Armoured Corps and the file was put up. And this is how the whole business was cleared—Rs. 15 crores have been sent down the drain in spite of objections by the user Army, that is, the Armoured Corps.

The second allegation is the extension of the Director-General of Inspection. Can I mention the name?

MR. SPEAKER: No. No name is to be given.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, my charges are that it has come out in press....(Interruptions). Whom are you trying to hide—** It has come out in the press that he was to be retired under the Prime Minister's clear direction that extension will not be given—repeat not be given. How is this Major General being given extension and under whose patronage?

The allegations are that...(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER: It is a hoax.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Let the Minister enquire and report. Let the House judge. I have nothing against these people. I do not know them. I am surprised if Mr. ** has cleared the file because I knew him to be an honest man. I still feel he is an honest man. How has he cleared the file? Again the same Joint Secretary is looking after Defence. The same man, this Major General.* This Director General of Inspection had clearly stated that he had to buy extension....

MR. SPEAKER: No name is to be recorded.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We will take it up in the Rules Committee. You convene the meeting of the Rules Committee. You call Rules Committee meeting. For one year you have not done it.

He had to buy extension for Rs. 5 lakhs and 60 thousand. This is going round in Delhi. People are coming from the Ruling Party to me and telling me that this has to be stopped once for all, at least restricted. I would like to know what is the total quantity....

MR. SPEAKER: Have you found out a new source of....

(Interruptions)

Have you located a new source?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I shall tell you. You meet Dr. Dhillon. He will tell you my source. Let Mr. Patil hear. (Interruptions) Mr. Patil is wanting to be.... (Interruptions). I know his tactics. I would like to know from Mr. Patil whether the Director General of Inspection went to Ludhiana on 9th February on a so-called official tour. There he had met Mr. ** who is one of the biggest suppliers.

MR. SPEAKER: No name please.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have said nothing derogatory. (Interruptions) I have said nothing derogatory. (Interruptions). I have said nothing derogatory. (Interruptions). I have not used a derogatory word. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have already directed my....

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: He has been violating. (Interruptions).

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: It is not going on record. (Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have not said anything against any one. How does 313 come here? (Interruptions). Again non human (Interruptions).

**Not recorded.

tions). From Basti, Sir (Interruptions) He said 'rehriwala'. I cannot call. No, no, I would not agree. I do not agree. (Interruptions)

I have a non-aggression pact with him. Of course a secret pact. (Interruptions). My point is that Shri Venkataram is getting angry with me. He shall not get angry. I am distressed if he gets angry. Of all persons I get very much distressed. (Interruptions). I would like Mr. Patil to tell this House what is the value of supplies that have been made annually by this Ludhiana firm, particularly on this forgings 120 mm and 105 mm shells and fuse for anti tank missiles tracklings for T 54 and T 55 Soviet tanks. (Interruptions). I tell you why is this demand for Rs. 5 lakhs and car? You may ask. I asked the person as to why this? He said Rs. 5 lakhs cash and Rs. 60,000 for a car. (Interruptions) May be.

MR. SPEAKER: With those Rs. 5 lakhs could they not buy a car?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No, Sir, that is not the custom in that circle

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: You may need round figure.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Round figures (Interruptions)

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: For American development it is a very good equipment. Slowly he is developing. The C.P.M. Member has changed his policy.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is very wrong that he has not been made a minister. He has the qualities of a minister. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Why do you not send some recommendations to me so that I could forward?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No, he will never be made a minister. (Interruptions) He will not get it.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: That would ruin all his chances.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Would he enlighten the House whether this particular Joint Secretary of whom I am talking about was instrumental in giving import licence for two furnaces for producing defence material, which are in fact now for use for different purposes altogether. Though the furnace is not usually allowed so be imported, would you tell us as to why some officer, the Maj. General, goes to Bombay on or about 16th February, and did he meet the Bright brothers who are one of the biggest suppliers of carrier 58A and, after collecting the darshani from both the suppliers, the thing was made?

Is it a fact, I would like to find out, that the officer, the Maj. General, has been granted an extension, and the pretext shown therein is that if the Maj General served for six months, he will not be entitled to a pension of Maj. General and, so, allow him to serve for another six months so that he can be made entitled to a full pension? How much is the amount? The difference between Brigadier and Maj. General is just Rs. 60 a month. But that is not the point. The point is, the gold digging. Will the hon. Minister kindly enlighten the House about it?

About coal business—I do not see the brilliant man here; it is unfortunate—I have given you the figure of 36,000 and odd tonnes. I have proved beyond a shadow of doubt that for every piece of permit, cash was collected. I have now got the figures which tell that at least permits for 4 lakh tonnes have been issued irregularly and the price for 'C' grade is Rs. 50 per tonne, for 'B' grade, it is Rs. 100 per tonne and for hard coke, it is Rs. 400 to Rs. 500 a tonne. Sir, in your State of Haryana and in the State of Punjab where there are small-scale industries, they are paying Rs. 1200 for a tonne of

hard coke. Why? permit is costing a lot of money.

I would like to ask them, any Minister who is responsible, to tell us whether a permit for 25,000 tonnes was given for 'B' grade a very precious coal, to**

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Again, he is mentioning names.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No imputation permit given.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: It is not an allegation.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Why do you mention names? It is not going on record; it is being cut off.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I did not say that he came and gave a bribe to you. Why are you worried? Why are you getting jittery about it?

How was it done? I have been writing letter to Shri A. B. A. Ghani Khan Chaudhuri and he has been writing very clever replies. That is my way keeping on writing and getting replies, and one day I will produce a card.

MR. SPEAKER: You have warned him.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: How is it done? Under anyone signature from the Minister or the Ministry, it is done. In actual fact, it was released by ** Chairman/Managing Director of ECIL on receipt of a phone call from **

MR. SPEAKER: No names

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No names but this is how "cash and carry" business is going on.

The third item is relating to petroleum and chemicals. The French Consortium which came for giving consultancy on reservoirs system has been given an extension, not on a remuneration, a cash remuneration

**Not recorded.

alone. A big deal has taken place. Money is going to Basle. Sir, you know Basle, the heart of Swiss banking. Basle is a place that rings in my ear all the time whenever I talk about it.

MR. SPEAKER: Why don't we take a trip?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I did. I could not get inside the rooms of the bank for five days. I tried. What happened? This French Consortium, Bombay High people are demanding 4 per cent of the oil. What is the oil? Bombay High has produced oil which is of a superior quality, superb quality, lower quantum of wax and sulphur free. The price of that oil in the international market is 42 dollars to a barrel whilst an inferior oil has been sold at 38 dollars. What is the cost of production, of lifting? It is 8 dollars a barrel. Now, they want 4 per cent of the oil that will be lifted and under what a thing it is being clinched, and, clinching is, the payment abroad. I do not want to talk about Snam Progetti, their relation in the household of *bada makaan* somewhere that side. If I say all those things, I will require 2 hours.

Mr. Venkataraman, you are a good man in bad company and, if I may use a word, the bullocks are being made to carry the beef. You go on presenting Bills and taking money and that will be devoured, much of it by these people who are surrounding you.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): Sir, Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu's entire speech abounds in inaccuracies and terminological inexactitudes. Government cannot be drawn into a discussion on these matters at this stage. For the record I wish to state that the facts stated by him are incorrect.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: How he says? In view of your observation, I request you very humbly that the documents he made available to Personal Committee of this House. It was done in the case of Tul Mohan Ram Licence scandal. Let the files of these purchases be made available to the House.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1981-82 be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, we will take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

"That Clauses 2, 3, 4 and Schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2, 3, 4 and Schedule were added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the question is:

"Clause 1, the Enacting formula and the long title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the enacting formula and the long title were added to the Bill.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."
The motion was adopted.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED ANI-MALAYALEE AND ANTI-TAMILIAN POSTERS IN BANGALORE AND INCIDENTS IN BOMBAY

PROF. P. J. KURIEN (Mavelikara): I call the attention of the Hon. Minister to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The reports of anti-Malayalee and anti-Tamilian posters appearing in Bangalore as also the alleged rampage against South Indian hotels in Bombay causing damage to properties."

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): Sir, according to the information received from the Government of Karnataka, posters appeared in some colleges and public colonies in Bangalore on 8th March, 1981 to the effect that Malayalees and Tamilians should be sent away from Karnataka State with in a week failing which they will be denied water, lights and rations and would be subjected to social boycott. The State Government have further informed that the matter was raised in the State Legislative Assembly on 9th March, 1981. The Finance Minister, Karnataka, while deprecating the appearance of such posters stated that the safety of linguistic minorities in the State would be ensured. He further assured the Assembly that all measures to prevent any untoward incident have been taken by the State Government. The whole matter is being inquired into by the State authorities. The State Government are earnestly engaged in maintenance of cordial relations amongst different linguistic groups and there is no sense of insecurity in the minds of linguistic minorities in that State.

15.00 hrs.

[**SHRI GULSHAN AHMED** in the Chair]

As regards the alleged rampage by Shiv Sena against South Indians hotels and other properties in Bombay, the facts as ascertained from the Government of Maharashtra are as follows:

On 9-3-1981 a 'Morcha' of Shiv Sena and Maharashtra Ekikaran Samity consisting of about 50,000 persons was taken to the Council Hall where the State Legislature meets. The 'Morcha' was to urge the State Government to resolve the border issue between the States of Maharashtra and Karnataka. The 'Morcha' dispersed at about 6.00 P.M. Some of the participants in the Morcha, while dispersing, pelted stones on the signboards of some shops, broke down the wooden stalls fixed to the wall and set fire to the empty racks of hawkers kept on the footpath of Dr. D. N. Road. Another section of the participants damaged the showcases at the Victoria Terminus and Church Gate Railway Stations and removed the articles displayed in the showcases. They also pelted stones at showcases at some Railway Stations in the suburbs causing minor damage. One of the shops looted was that of a South Indian.

The State Government has reported that the police resorted to mild lathi-charge at trouble spots in Dr. D. N. Road and at the Victoria Terminus Railway Station on the morchasists indulging in such activities. So far 39 persons in all have been arrested by the Bombay Police in various parts of the city. During these incidents two Police Officers including one Superintendent and four policemen sustained injuries due to stone-throwing. Offences have been registered under various sections of the Indian Penal Code for rioting and looting. The State Government have reported that calm has been restored in all areas of the city.

I would like to make it clear that the Government views these manifestations of mob hooliganism with

seriousness and such as the display of posters in Bangalore and the hooliganism in Bombay by misguided and anti-social elements should be dealt with a firm hand. The State Government concerned, namely, Karnataka and Maharashtra have taken suitable and adequate steps to deal with the situation and will continue to do so.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: First of all, I thank the hon. Speaker, though he is not in the Chair, for having permitted this Call-Attention. This is, of course, a very sensitive and important subject. But I do not know why the priority has been changed; is it because it is thought that this is less important than the other topics? I had to give up my lunch and sit here all the time. Anyway, I crave the indulgence of this House to give me a patient hearing.

I am not raising this issue for taking any political advantage at all. I am also aware that, fortunately, these mischief-makers have not succeeded in a bigger way in Karnataka or in Bombay. But we all know that our country has suffered much due to linguistic and other caste divisions. Actually our country was divided in the name of religion. Further, at present, we see that, in the north-eastern region, class war is going on on the basis of language. In Gujarat also what is going on is a class war. I had the opportunity of visiting some parts of Gujarat, and I personally found that a lot of atrocities were being committed on the Harijans in Gujarat. Now, this is the position in the north-east and in the west. More or less, the south was free of this so far, but I am sorry to say that at present attempts are being made to spread the fire on the south also. I would not have raised this issue at all because raising the issue of the anti-Malayalee and Tamilian posters in Bangalore or what happened in Bombay will give unnecessary publicity to those miscreants. So I

would not have raised it at all. But what prompted me to raise this issue in this House in the form of a calling attention is the irresponsibility shown by those who are in position of responsibility.

Sir, language has never been a point of contact in our country in the past. But we all know where. I am sorry to say, actually the Shiv Sena started in the mid-sixties. There was a national leader. He was born in Kerala and some of his colleagues wanted to fight him and wanted to defeat him. So Shiv Sena was encouraged in the mid-sixties in Bombay. That is a fact. But in other parts of the country, again I am saying and in the South and especially in Karnataka or Kerala or Tamil-Nadu these feelings were not there so much. You may be aware that in the Kerala Council of Ministers there is a Minister who is a Kannada-speaking man. Again in the Karnataka Cabinet there is a Minister who is a Malayalee-speaking man. All these are there and we are proud of that

AN HON. MEMBER: Tamil Nadu Chief Minister.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: I did not want to refer to it. Against the Tamil Nadu Chief Minister, what I understand is, a provocation is going on in the name of parentage but it has not been accepted by the people there. That is what I am saying. But there is that propaganda. But, by and large, what we are seeing in the South is that there is no such rancour as it is there in some other places. But unfortunately, the people in the political party, especially, in the ruling Party there are trying to whip up linguistic regional feelings.

I am coming to the poster issue in Bangalore. But this was preceded by two incidents. One is a public pronouncement by the Chief Minister of Karnataka about an issue that was closed or that was a non-issue. That was discussed at length and that was

[Prof. P. J. Kurien]

no more in the light. And that is the boundary dispute between Kerala and Karnataka—the Kasargod issue. I have no objection to the Chief Minister holding his own view but he made a pronouncement in a public meeting about that boundary dispute between the two States as if a boundary dispute between two States is more important than disputes of our national boundary itself, which we have yet to settle. We are having so many problems there but this minor point has been raised.

Secondly, we all know that there was a strike in the Bangalore public undertaking. I am not going into the merits of the case. I am not going to justify the strike or otherwise. That was not my purpose. But an attempt was made by the ruling Party in Karnataka to divide the workers on the basis of language... (Interruptions) Yes on the basis of caste and language. These two incidents and these two public positions taken by the ruling Party there indicate certain things. I do not want to bring any political thing into this, I am not saying that. I am talking on a wider basis. Sir, I am not blaming the ruling Party also. Sometimes the Opposition people also are doing these things but I can understand the Opposition doing it. But what is the purpose of the ruling Party doing it? When they themselves do it, what will be the position of the country? Anyhow the Chief Minister encouraged all this and encouraged a boundary dispute which is a non-issue. He brought it into light and created issues to the ruling Party. Then, the Students' Union President of the ruling Congress (I) there issues a statement. All this is because of the encouragement of the ruling Party and the Chief Minister of Karnataka. What is the result? The result is that the NSUI which is the organisation of the Students' Wing of the ruling Congress (I) came forward and they have displayed posters in

the City of Bangalore giving ultimatum to Tamilians and Malayalees to leave the city within one week failing which electricity will be curtailed, water will be curtailed and also they will be subjected to social boycott and rations will also be stopped. This has appeared there and it is in the name of the Congress(I), political wing of the students' union—NSUI President. Not even that.... The President dares—I do not know whether he was prompted—to write to the Prime Minister of this country about whose outlook I never question and, I think it is beyond dispute. He dares to write to the Prime Minister of this country that she should take steps to evict these Keralites and Tamilians from Karnataka. What a plight it is to this country? That is what I am saying. This is all encouraged by a Chief Minister and I do not want to make comments on this because I do not want to aggravate the situation at all. But, if anybody on the other side, has doubt about this—I have got a pamphlet here which is distributed in the name of Shri F. M. Khan, M.P. whose name is also there and the name of the NSUI President is also there—I have also got the poster with me. Now, the N.S.U.I. President's name is mentioned there. This is a Congress(I) Union. You may dispute this that somebody else might have done this mischief. His name is there and it is your duty to find out under whose mischief it was done. If you refuse that N.S.U.I. has not done it or if you refutes that Congress (I) has no role in it, then, it is naturally your duty to find out who has done this. Now, the Centre is setting up Commissions of Inquiries, C.B.I. enquiry is there. Let them do that in this case also. I do not want to say anything more on this. I do not want to aggravate the situation. I do not want to fan the fire which is already there. Coming to Bombay you know what happened. You would have read the papers. In Bombay, none other than the Chief Minister of Bombay, a big leader of the Congress

(I)—he was also a Secretary of the Congress(I) before such a man should have a national outlook—is receiving the Shiv Sena. You know what they have done. You know when police has registered cases at least they arrest the people. That is not so here. Look at the attitude of the ruling party here? How do you deal with it? How are you going to solve the problem? Who has encouraged this? In Bombay, you know, we have a problem as mentioned earlier. Same is the case with regard to Gujarat. That is spread to Rajasthan. Do you want such problems in the South too? Why do you encourage all this? I do not want to take more time. I can only restrict myself to asking certain specific questions. We expect the Prime Minister also to be here. This is a very important matter and I hope the House will agree with me on this. It is in the press that the President of the NSUI, Karnataka has written..

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are still four speakers. At 15-30, there is a Private Members' business.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: You have changed the priority. Is it my fault? This should have been taken at 12 noon. Anyway I will take two or three minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are four speakers to speak. At 15-30 the Private Members' business is coming up.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: It was in the press. The N.S.U.I. President has written to the Congress (I) President such a letter against the Tamilians and Malayalees. The Congress(I) President happens to be the Prime Minister of this country and so, we are all concerned about it and it is for her to tell us whether such a letter was at all received and, if so, what is the reaction of the Prime Minister? And also what action she is going to take on such a miscreant matter in the Karnataka State. This is my first question. I appeal to the Prime Minister—both in her capacity as the Congress(I) President and the Prime Minister of the country—that she should advise her Party leaders both in Karnataka and Maharashtra not to indulge

in these cheap political stunts creating division in the country on the basis of language, caste and religion.

Coming to the Home Minister I want to know whether he is prepared to write to the Chief Ministers of the concerned States to refrain from encouraging this sort of thing. For example, there are inter-State water disputes and boundary disputes. Whether the Chief Ministers will address themselves to the fact that they will not make public pronouncements in respect of inter-State disputes without the concurrence of the Home Minister. Instead of making public pronouncements they can come to the negotiating table. I would specifically like to know from the Home Minister whether he would write to all the Chief Ministers in this respect. Secondly, what steps have been taken by the Centre to protect the minorities both in Karnataka and Maharashtra. I would also like to know whether the Government have made some enquiry through their own machinery and, if so, what steps have been initiated by the Government.

How are you going to protect both the language and caste minorities in these two States ruled by the Congress(I) Governments.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): Sir, the hon. Member throughout his speech was saying that he did not want to take any political advantage or make any allegations but I find throughout his speech he did that.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: No. I challenge it.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: You have mentioned of Congress (I) party....

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: That is a factual statement.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: The hon. Member said that some posters were pasted on the walls. I have referred to that in my state-

[Shri Yogendra Makwana]

ment also. Many things were attributed to Congress (I) in Gujarat also.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: I did not say about Gujarat.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: I am only giving an example. Please have patience. I just want to give an example that a raid was carried out in which some pamphlets were found from the students which were attributed in the name of Harijans just to incite the caste Hindus. This is being done by many people and many parties. Who does it? God knows....

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: How the Home Minister of a country can say that?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: You hear me.

श्री योगेंद्र माक्वाना (हरिदार) : जब आप को यह मालूम ही नहीं है कि यह कौन करता है, तो यह कैसे मालूम होगा ? आप कह रहे हैं कि मालूम नहीं है, आप को मालूम करना चाहिये ।

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: I am giving a simple example. In Gujarat it was found out from the doctors that the literature which was attributed to Harijans was in fact emanating from the caste Hindus; it was printed by them and circulated in the name of Harijans. Likewise in Karnataka also they are attributed to Congress (I) and NSUI etc, but it is not done by them. On the contrary... (Interruptions) Please hear me. I did not interrupt him. Why should he interrupt me?

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has not interrupted the member when he spoke. Let him complete his reply.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: NSUI President has made a public statement. He has openly denied it.

He said he has no hand in this poster. It appeared in Deccan Herald on 12-3-81. Again it appeared in the Karinada Prabha on 12th March. He has made his position very clear saying he has no hand in these posters. Sir, I have got it verified from the Prime Minister's Secretariat, from my party office etc. No such letter is received in the name of either the Prime Minister or as Congress President in the party office. No such letter has been received. The first question which the hon. Member has put is about the letter and then he said, if the letter is received, what is the attitude and this and that. I say, there is no such letter. Therefore, the question does not arise.

Secondly, he asked a question about the public pronouncements of Chief Ministers and so on. May I point out to the hon. Member that the Chief Ministers in Kerala and West Bengal, and Tamil Nadu also, many a time make certain public pronouncements. We have no control over the C.Ms. Of course we can advise the States. But we cannot force the State Governments. We cannot force the Chief Ministers to speak or not to speak. Also I can assure the hon. Member that in the Home Ministry there is a Communal Harmony Cell which is looking after such things. It is there in the Home Ministry itself which looks after all these matters and drawing attention of the State Governments from time to time when any such incidents happen. There is the Minorities Commission also. There is the Commissioner for Linguistic and Religious Minorities also. All these three organisations are there. One is in the Home Ministry itself, this is that Monitoring Cell. There are these other two organisations. One is the Commissioner and the other is the Commission. They also look into all these matters. Whenever there is an incident they receive complaints and they enquire into them. They investigate into such matters. And they send their Reports to the Central Government. One such

Reports to the Central Government. One such report was placed on the Table of the House also.

Now, Sir, the third question which the hon. Member put is about the steps taken to stop such incidents in the States of Karnataka and Maharashtra. Sir, I can assure the hon. Members of this House that time and again we write to all the State Governments about these things. We have already written to both the State Governments to take the necessary steps in this case also.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Please clarify one point. I asked him one question; he has denied the letter. I accept it. Does it mean that all these mischieves are done by somebody else? I asked a question. I asked this of him, not as a leader of the Congress (I) Party but as the Home Minister. If it is denied and it was not written as Congress (I) President, then, who has done it? Has he conducted any enquiry into the matter? Was any such thing done? If so, will he reveal the position to the House? (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order please. He is replying to it. (Interruptions)

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: So far as the question of the letter is concerned, I am coming to it. No such letter was received. So far as the question of posters is concerned, the Government of Karnataka has registered a case under Section 153-A of IPC in R. K. Puram Police Station on 10th March, 1980, Criminal Case No 90 of 81. That is in respect of posters. They are investigating into the matter. They have registered the offence; they are proceeding in the matter; once they find out the person they will punish him.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Against whom is the case?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: My dear friend, there is nobody. It is a case registered against an offence.

It might have been committed by anybody.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: My specific question is about the security of the minorities in the State. Are the Government prepared to conduct an enquiry into it with the help of the C.B.I.?

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is too general a question to answer.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Sir, this is a specific question. Otherwise what is the use giving Calling Attention Notice on this subject?

(Interruptions)

15.26 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): We have not completed the Calling Attention Notice. There are still some Members to speak on this. Thereafter, the hon. Minister has to reply. Now, it is going to be 3.30 P.M. At half-past three you have to take up the Private Members' business.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We have got to take up the Private Members' business a 3.30 P.M. We have to sit late after 6 O'clock to finish the Calling Attention business.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: So, we can take up after 6 O'clock. The Minister for Parliamentary Affairs has to present the report of the business Advisory Committee for the next week's programme.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): I have to make a statement regarding the next week's business at 6 O'clock.

बी राज विलय पासवान (हाजीपुर) :

उपायक मंहोदय, गृह राज्य मंत्री जी ने जो सदन को बताया है और इन्होंने जो जवाब दिया है उसको पढ़ने से तो उचित लगा लेकिन इन्होंने जो सल्लीमेंट्री क्वेश्चन का उत्तर दिया है उस से ऐसा लगा है कि शायद बस्तुस्थिति को जानबूझ कर, दल के हित में नजरअंदाज कर रहे हैं। यदि उनकी इस स्टेटमेंट को पढ़ें तो उस में मंत्री मंहोदय ने कहा है कि यह मामला 9 तारीख को वहाँ की विधान सभा में भी उठाया गया था। वहाँ के फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर ने इस का जवाब दिया था। अगर इसमें कांग्रेस आई के लोगों का हाथ नहीं था तो उन्होंने वहाँ इस का कंट्राडिक्शन क्यों नहीं किया?

यह जो पैम्पलेट निकाला गया है उस में मंत्री का नाम नागभूषण श्रादिया और प्रेजीडेंट का नाम दिया गया है। यह मामूली बात नहीं है। जब विधान सभा में यह प्रश्न आया होगा तो वहाँ के मंत्री ने जानकारी जरूर की होगी। अगर थोड़ा सा भी इस में डाउट होता तो वह वहाँ के सदन के पटल पर कह दिया जाता ही किंतु इस सारी रिपोर्ट को देखने के बाद कहीं पर यह नहीं लगता कि वहाँ के मंत्री द्वारा वहाँ पर यह कहा गया हो कि इसमें कांग्रेस आई का हाथ नहीं है। इसलिये यह लाजमी हो जाता है कि इसमें उन का हाथ है।

यह मामला एक स्टेट में नहीं कई स्टेटों में हो रहा है। असम का मामला आपके सामने है। उस की बुनियाद भी इसी आधार पर है। फिर यह मामला बैंगलौर में चला। फिर बम्बई में चल रहा है। यह भाषायी आधार पर कमज़ोर लोगों को, पापुलेशन के आधार पर कमज़ोर लोगों के मन में दहसत पैदा करने चाला है। पूरे देश में इस से बहस्त पैदा हो गयी है। इन सारी चीजों की निश्चित रूप से आपको खांच करनानी चाहिए।

इसलिए उपायक मंहोदय, मैंने यह कहा है कि गृह राज्य मंत्री जी के जवाब में और स्टेट में जो वहाँ मंत्री जी ने उत्तर दिया है दोनों में कंट्राडिक्शन है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Paswan, you can continue after 6 O' clock. Now, we will take up the Private Members' Business.

15.30 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

SEVENTEENTH REPORT

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneshwar): I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Seventeenth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 11th March, 1981."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Seventeenth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 11th March, 1981".

The motion was adopted.

15.32 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: STEPS TO INCREASE FOOD PRODUCTION—
contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up further consideration of the following Resolution moved by Prof. Satya Deo Sinha on 27th February, 1981:

"In view of the fact that about three-fourth of the population of the country is dependent on agriculture and has a vital role in the economy of the country, this House recommends to the Government to give proper incentives to the farmers by reducing the prices of fertilizers, seeds and farm implements, pro-

viding irrigation facilities, acquainting them with latest farming techniques, ensuring remunerative prices of their produce and introducing crop and cattle insurance schemes so that food production may increase".

The time allotted for this resolution was two hours and one hour and forty-four minutes are already over; only 16 minutes are left. If we go on extending the time on such things—I am not saying anything—the other resolutions do not get the priority. Already about ten Members have spoken. I think, we can ask the Minister to reply.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD (Hingo-II): Shri Naidu had started speaking when the House adjourned last. Since I am sitting behind his seat, please allow me to speak only for three minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All right.

श्री उत्तम राठौर (हिंगोली) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रो० सत्य देव जी ने जो प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किया है, वह प्रत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण प्रस्ताव है। इस प्रस्ताव द्वारा यह मंशा व्यक्त की गई है कि इस देश की जो 75 फीसदी आबादी देहातों में रहती है, जिस का जीवन खेती पर निर्भर है, उन के जीवनपत्र को सुधारने के लिये खेती के लिए इसेन्ट्रिव देना बहुत जरूरी है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं इस के बारे में एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज फर्डीलाइजर की कमी महसूस की जा रही है। इस बारे में निरालुकाव है कि आज दिन-ब-दिन टैक्नोलॉजी बदलती जा रही है, तकनीक का विकास होता जा रहा है, तो क्या हम कुछ ऐसा नहीं कर सकते कि जिस से फर्डीलाइजर का उत्पादन सस्ता और अधिक हो सके।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, दूसरी बात यही कहनी है ए०पी०सी० के बारे में। इस के बारे में जब छिक्कशन हुआ था तब राव सत्त्वर ने कहा था कि इस में एक मेवर और लिया जाएगा और वह दक्षिण से होगा। सुनने में आया है कि किसी इकानामिस्ट को रखा गया है। बड़ी अच्छी बात है, लेकिन मेरा कहना यह है कि जो लोग काश्तकारों की जिन्दगी से अच्छी तरह से बाकिये हैं, उन के रहन-सहन को, उन के खर्चों को अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं, उन में से कुछ लोगों को रखना जरूरी है। खास करके ऐसे लोगों में से लिया जाना चाहिए, जिन का कल्याणेशन डाई है। यदि ऐसा नहीं करेंगे और किसी ऐसे व्यक्ति को रखेंगे जिस की जमीन इरीगेटेड एरिया में है तो वह उसी प्रकार की धारणा बना कर बात करेग; जो धारणा उस की अपनी खेती के बारे में बनी है, उसी के अनुसार वह पूरे देश की खेती के बारे में सोचेगा, इस से नुकसान हो सकता है। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि इस में एक एग्रीकल्चर लेबरट और एक डाई फार्मसं का रिप्रेटेटिव रखना बहुत ही जरूरी है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इसी प्रकार काप एण्ड कैटल का इंश्योरेंस बहुत जरूरी है। आज खेती के साथ-साथ डेरी और पोलटी को धंधा शुरू करन के बारे में सोचा जा रहा है। ऐसे समय में अगर इंश्योरेंस स्कीम लागू नहीं की गई तो हो सकता है कि इन योजनाओं का लाभ काश्तकार न उठा सके। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि कैटल और काप के लिए पूरे देश में इंश्योरेंस स्कीम लागू की जाए ताकि सभी लोगों को सहायत भूहृद्या हो।

एक बात भी यह है जिस के बारे में मैं कहना चाहूँगा और वह है रिस्क फैक्टर के बारे में। इस की तरफ हमें ज्यादा व्यान देने की ज़रूरत है, खास कर उन खेतों में जहां पर खेती ऊपर के पानी के भरोसे पर है, उन की हालत आज बहुत खारब है। अक्सर तीन साल में एक

[श्री उत्तम राठौर]

साल ही मुश्किल से ठीक होता है और बाकी के दो साल बिल्कुल बदतर होते हैं। अगर इन सेवों को किसी तरफ से स्पोर्ट नहीं मिलती है तो बड़ी मुश्किल होती। इस बास्ते रिस्क-फैक्टर की तरफ सरकार ज्यादा तबज्जह है।

जहां तक प्राइस फिक्सेशन का सम्बन्ध है ए०पी०सी०की० जो धारणाएं प्राइसिस के बारे में हैं उन के बारे में मैं कुछ अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ। ए०पी०सी०हमेशा ही जो कीमतें रिक्मेंट करती हैं उस के बाद देखा गया है कि गवर्नरमेंट कीमतों को और बढ़ा देती है। इस का नतीजा यह होता है कि काश्तकार का माल बजाय हमारे गोडाउन्ज में आने के बाहर बिक जाता है। इस को टालने के लिए और काश्तकार सब से पहले हमारे पास आए, आप को चाहिए कि आप काश्तकार को कुछ अच्छी कीमत दें ताकि जिन बीजों का मोनोपोली प्रोक्योरमेंट होता है या जिन का मोनोपोली प्रोक्योरमेंट नहीं भी होता है, जैसे गेहूँ है, कपास है वह हमारे द्वारा प्राप्त हो कर तकसीम हो। ऐसा किया गया तो काश्तकार की हालत, देहात में रहने वाले की हालत, वहां लेबर की हालत अच्छी होगी और 75 परसेंट लोग जो देहातों में रहते हैं, उन की जिन्दगी सुधर सकेगी।

मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि देहातों तक परकी सड़कें बनाई जाएं, ट्रांसपोर्ट के जरिए वहां पैदा किए जाएं, अच्छे मदरसे वहां खोले जाएं, हैल्प स्टोर्मज वर्ग रह वहां चालू की जाएं। इसीनियुसिटी वर्ग रह को भी वहां फैलाया जाए ताकि ये लोग उनसे लाभ उठा सकें और आने वाली पीढ़ियों को, अपने बच्चों को अच्छी तरह तैयार कर सकें और नयी जिन्दगी उन की शुरू करा सकें।

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION (RAO BI-

RENDRA SINGH): Sir, I have very carefully listened to all the speeches of the hon. Members and I fully share their concern for the welfare of the farming community and the people living in our rural areas. This Resolution seeks to highlight the difficulties that are being experienced by agriculturists and the weaker sections of our society, who generally live in the countryside.

Sir, there is no doubt that the income in the rural areas compared to our urban areas is low. The standard of living of the people also needs to be raised. They do not have facilities for education and for a comfortable life which a citizen in a free country expects.

The main points made by Hon. Members are with regard to the prices that the farmers should get for their produce, the prices that they have to pay for various inputs, irrigation facilities, and various other matters which concern generally the largest sector of our population, which is the farm sector. There is no doubt, Sir, that agriculture is our biggest industry in this country. India is called an agricultural country. And unless agriculture receives proper attention at the hands of the Government, we are sure India cannot become prosperous. Our industry also depends upon agricultural production, because most of the raw materials come from agricultural sector.

Sir, some hon. Members have emphasised that irrigation should be expanded. I am happy to say that the Government is fully alive to the need for providing irrigation to agricultural lands, because it is only through irrigation that there can be some amount of stability in our agricultural production. There is increasing realization that every investment that goes into the agricultural sector will bring the quickest results. And with that in view, a substantial portion of our outlays has been earmarked for agriculture, irrigation and rural reconstruction in the 6th Five Year Plan.

If I may draw the attention of hon. Members to the progress that has already been achieved, I hope they would be satisfied with the efforts of this Government in the field of irrigation. In 1950-51 when our Plans started, we had an irrigation potential of just over 22 million hectares and to-day we have already attained an irrigation potential of 56 million hectares. That is more than double. We have estimated that about 113 million hectares of land can be provided irrigation in this country. We have already achieved 50 per cent of that. And by the year 2,000, we plan to bring all these 113 million hectares of land under irrigation. At present, our target is that nearly 2.5 million hectares of land will be brought under irrigation every year. And I am confident that this is about the highest target for irrigation that any country in the world has set for itself in its annual plans—and has achieved.

I hope we shall be able to find more money for storage, because we have a very large quantity of surface waters that still flow into the sea. If we can utilize that water for irrigation, there is no reason why India cannot come at the top perhaps in the world, in the matter of agriculture.

The greatest need that is felt, is for agricultural research, and supply of high quality seeds of high yielding varieties for our farmers. There is a very large network of agricultural research institutions in this country. Our agricultural universities are also doing very good work. The country has about 21 agricultural universities. There are about 38 national level institutes in the field of agriculture, looking after the production of seeds, development of high yielding varieties, water management, soil conservation, social forestry, animal husbandry, dairy etc. There is no science in agriculture that is not receiving the fullest attention in this country. This Government

knows that unless our rural areas are fully developed, we cannot say that we have really benefited from the freedom that was gained after a lot of sacrifice on the part of our leaders and a very large part of our population consisting of all sections of the people, all castes and creeds.

Seeds production is increasing from year to year. fertilizers production is also receiving our attention. At present, we consume over 5 million tonnes of fertilizer in terms of nutrient. About half of that is being produced in this country; half is still imported from outside. The prices of fertilizer are going up. Import from outside is becoming costlier and in our own country, there are certain constraints. The cost of production is rising, as the hon. members know very well. But in spite of that, Government is meeting a large part of the cost by way of subsidy to be able to supply fertilizers to the farmers at a uniform rate throughout the country. You know, recently, a decision was taken that fertilizer will be available to interior areas also at a uniform rate. Formerly, the rate was fixed only for places which were situated near rail heads. But now wherever there are blocks, even if they are away from the railway, fertilizer will be carried at Government's cost and supplied to the farmers at the same rate. Seeds are also supplied at subsidised rate. The Government is spending a lot on production of high quality seeds.

It is also very well known that irrigation to the farmers is not supplied on the basis of earning a profit. Even the running canals mean a lot of deficit to the State Governments and the new projects need a lot of investment. If we calculate the money that is being spent on power and irrigation projects and the revenue that will flow into the treasury, it will be found that the revenues are negligible compared to the cost. This money is being spent for benefiting the farmers and ultimately the nation. Even yesterday the Prime Minister went to see a small kisan mela in Delhi itself in the Indian Agricultural Research institute. This

[RAO BIRENDRA SINGH]

shows the amount of interest that our Prime Minister is taking for the welfare of our farmers.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You were also there in the photo with a big turban. Why can you not come here with the turban one day in the House.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: If you like that, I will certainly do it, when you are in the Chair. I will see that. . .

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It was so good, so nice to the head.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Here are the Prime Minister's remarks. She paid very high tributes to our scientists and also to our farmers. She said, it is the hard work of our farmers and their adaptability that India has been able to achieve such tremendous increase in agricultural production. When there was a drought in 1979-80 and the severest drought of the century, we never cared to see how much money was being spent for providing relief. Relief was provided to drought affected areas. It had been started in 1979, during the previous regime. But we realised that the amount of relief was not sufficient. Central team were despatched again to the various States. This Government has spent more than what had been spent in the previous years again for the drought-affected areas. Foodgrains were rushed to all the places. Drinking water was supplied to all the smallest hamlets by military trucks, by railway trains, food was dropped by aeroplanes and, Sir, you know how we got over the difficult situation without importing any foodgrains from outside, without getting our stocks depleted to a very low level. We hope we shall be able to replenish them with the good crop this year. The very fact that food production is increasing from year to year. It is a proof positive that the farmer is satisfied with what this Government is doing and is further trying to do for the farmer. The farmer is satisfied that the Government wants to en-

sure a remunerative price for the farmer's produce. Otherwise, this increase in production would not have been possible. We started with a total wheat production of about six million tonnes in 1950-51 and today we are expecting a bumper wheat crop of about 34 to 35 million tonnes. If all goes well, of course, apart from what the Government does, God's help is more essential for the farmer. In spite of our measures and the scientific (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Birendra Singh, we were also importing wheat from America under PL 480. (Interruptions).

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: Yes. Only a few years ago, we were importing. We were not self sufficient in foodgrains. But, fortunately with the passage of time, due to the policies of this Government and the policies, (Interruptions).

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श्री कृत्त चन्द बर्मा (शाजपुर) :
77-78 में हमने एक्सपोर्ट किया।

राव बोरेन्ड्र सिंह 77-78 में तो आपने सब कुछ खो दिया। क्या था? ... (च्छवधान) ... छोड़िए, 77-78 की बात आप याद दिलाते हैं तो वड़ी कोफ्त होती है। (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: When your Government is in power you can also take that credit

श्री कृत्त चन्द बर्मा : आप को तकलीफ होना तो स्वाभाविक है। मैं आपकी तकलीफ समझ सकता हूँ।

राव बोरेन्ड्र सिंह : तकलीफ की बात नहीं है। सारे हाउस को उलटी होने को हो आती है जब आप 77-78 की बात करते हैं।

भी कूल चन्द वर्षा में भंती महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ, रेलवे पर यह बात है कि सब से पहले 77-78 में हम ने क्वीट एक्सपोर्ट किया। इस से पहले कभी नहीं हुआ नाट इवेन इन इमर्जेंसी।

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: After the enlightened and well thought of policies of Shrimati Indira Gandhi when emphasis was laid on agricultural research from 1966 onwards, these high yielding varieties of various seeds, they came to the hands of the farmers and agricultural production went on doubling from Plan to Plan. Their achievement is this. Whereas we had achieved a target of about 131 million tonnes for foodgrains, due to their ill luck or the country's bad luck, after their short rule we came down to 109 million tonnes only. A shortfall of 22 million tonnes in foodgrain production within a period of two years when you were sitting on these benches. (*Interruptions*) That is your achievement.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He says, if they had continued for five years, they would have achieved. (*Interruptions*). I am helping you!

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: God is great. He wanted to save this country. The people of this country are wise!

Within one year after this Government took over, we again had a jump. In spite of drought conditions still persisting, we achieved a production of about 113.9 million tonnes of foodgrains last year. This year we want to exceed that. I am keeping my fingers crossed. It is better if I do not give any figures just in case their evil eye again has some effect.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Good eyes; evil look!

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: We are in a position to export rice today. This year, we exported about 0.5 million tonnes. Who could have thought of it a few years back? It is only on account of the policies and the atten-

tion that this Government of Mrs. Indira Gandhi is paying to the farmers. Farmers came to Delhi—I do not know; you may not agree, but they were between 3 and 4 million.

भी कूल चन्द वर्षा (शाजापुर) वे आये थे या लाये गये थे?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: They did not come to ask for anything and the Prime Minister did not announce anything, because otherwise you would have said that the farmers were called. They came to give a reply to you that the farmers of the country are not with you but they are with Mrs. Indira Gandhi. They only wanted to demonstrate that, because you have been trying to exploit them here and there in places where they are still a little backward and where they have not been able to fully realise the impact of the policies of this Government upon our farm economy. Rice production has shot up. Wheat production has gone up. We are planning a food production of about 154 million tonnes by the end of this plan period, i.e. by 1984-85. Could it be possible if farmers were not finding the prices remunerative? A few years back, the people of the country wanted to give a chance to the people who had been indulging in criticism and criticism for a long time. They thought, "Let us see; it will do no harm. Let them try their hand for a couple of years."

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): How much more time will he take? He is talking irrelevant ...

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: If I talk about the work that this Government has done, we are irrelevant! But they were never relevant. They were not relevant even in eulogising their own efforts nor are they relevant in their criticism of our efforts.

Sir, I would not take a long time.

All I am trying to say is that we are very keen that the farmers get re-

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remunerative prices, cheap inputs, the best inputs and in time, get power and water at subsidised or cheap rates and also get it at crucial periods. Last year, the Prime Minister wanted that 70 per cent of our diesel in the States should be earmarked for the farmers so that the wheat crop could ripen properly. Canals were run for a longer period than usual. 80 per cent of power was reserved for the farm sector. It has been the same this year also. Recently we have given instructions to the Chief Ministers of wheat growing States that even if the industry has to be shut down in some places for a period of 15 days, power should be found for the farmers so that they can irrigate their fields at this critical time. Diesel is also supplied to the farmers. They are given priority. My friend, Mr. Sethi, Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals has said that if the Chief Ministers want more diesel for supplying to farmers for their crop which is about to be harvested, he will find any quantities of diesel. This is how we are helping the farmers.

16 hrs.

The minimum support price for sugarcane was fixed at Rs. 13. But the Prime Minister advised the Chief Ministers that they should try to give the farmers as much as possible. The minimum of Rs. 16 with 8.5 per cent recovery was communicated by the Prime Minister. I am happy to say—my friends know it—that on an average the sugarcane growers are getting between Rs. 22 and 23 and even Rs. 25 per quintal. Compare it with the period when there was another self-styled so-called farmers' leader when sugarcane was burnt in the fields, potatoes rotted in mandies, wheat was lying in mandies for weeks together and gunny-bags were not supplied. The traders and the purchasing agencies joined hands to cheat the farmers. But immediately on our taking over last year, I had thrown a challenge in this House and no hon. Member had been able to

paint out that there was a single complaint throughout the country in our last procurement season when wheat came to the market, where it could be said that the FCI official or the State's purchasing agencies anywhere tried to loot the farmers, they did not pay proper price to the farmers. That is how we are trying to safeguard the interests of the farmers.

In the matter of onions, in Maharashtra there was an agitation. The Maharashtra agitation is always mentioned in this House. Onions were purchased by NAFED at the direction of the Government. Remunerative prices were paid. Last year, we purchased onions within a price range of Rs. 45 to Rs. 60. This year we started purchasing onions along with the Maharashtra State Government Co-operative Agencies within a price range of Rs. 55 to Rs. 70. Again, it was represented to us that this price was not good enough. The Maharashtra State Government Cooperative Agencies and NAFED are now purchasing onions at a price between Rs. 65 and Rs. 75. But it is not only one crop or one commodity for which Government can accept full responsibility. It costs money. We paid a subsidy of about Rs. 6.2 crores on the purchase of onions last year. Potatoes also may have to be purchased, if the price has become unremunerative for the farmers in UP and other potato-growing areas. But, Sir, we have to try and strike a balance. The farmers also should not expect that even if there is a glut in the market and they find onions only the most profitable commodity to produce, they will go on producing onions only. It has to be ensured that at least perishable commodities are not produced in such large quantities that they are not needed for consumption and for which there is no export market. I would request the hon. Members to bear that in mind. Foodgrains is a different matter. We want to procure very large quantities of foodgrains. About rice, Sir, I am sorry to say that I am not very happy with the procurement of rice this time.

Last year there were about 42 million tonnes of rice produced—not paddy, but rice—and out of that we procured nearly 4 million tonnes. This year we expect the crop to be about 58 million tonnes of rice. That is about 14 million tonnes additional, more than last year. But in spite of that we have not reached even 5 million tonnes.

AN HON. MEMBER: What is the reason according to you?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Our total procurement is 4.5 million tonnes.

SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL (Mathurapur): FCI is not working.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: FCI is working everywhere. I request the States to cooperate. I tell you the reason, as the hon. Member wanted to know. It is because paddy price was fixed by the Government of India at Rs. 105—certain States on their own raised the price by Rs. 10 or Rs. 15 with the result that they have not procured anything at that price.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): It is good.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: It is not good, Mr. Ranga. It would have been good if they had paid this price actually and procured rice and paddy at that price. But the result is that the farmers naturally would blame the FCI for not paying as much as the States had announced and the FCI cannot go beyond the mandate of the Government of India, of the Cabinet. There has been effect on other farmers even in Punjab and Haryana. The farmers of Punjab and Haryana would naturally start thinking, 'How is it that I am selling at Rs. 105?'

PROF. N. G. RANGA: They should not.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: They should not? What will you eat then?

PROF. N. G. RANGA: They should not.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: How will you feed the country?

PROF. N. G. RANGA: You follow a wrong policy.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Well, that is your view. But if we follow your policies, Mr. Ranga, probably we would soon end up with everything. (Interruptions). We have to keep our balance. We cannot be swayed by... (Interruptions).

PROF. N. G. RANGA: You should not try to take advantage of it. We will square it up among ourselves. Punjabis are producing enough of wheat.

(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Ranga, this is a Private Members Day. You can express your private opinion also. There is no harm.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Wheat producing States are also the rice producing States in this country. It is wrong to say that south is rice producing and north is wheat producing. It is these very people who produce rice for the country who give to the people who produce wheat. In wheat, last year we procured 5.8 million tonnes. I want to tell my friends that out of 58 lakh tonnes, 42 lakh tonnes came from Punjab alone. 11 lakh tonnes came from Haryana. What did the rest of the country give? In rice this year out of 48 lakh tonnes, 24 lakh tonnes have come from Punjab alone. Would you call it a wheat producing State or a rice producing State?

PROF. N. G. RANGA: You sell rice and we eat rice.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Well, you eat rice and I hope... (Interruptions)

PROF. N. G. RANGA: Let us not discuss.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: I only request you to keep eating rice, then we will be comfortable. If you eat

[Rao Birendra Singh]

rice, we are happy. Go on eating rice. Do not ask for wheat then. Then we shall be comfortable.

It is wrong to differentiate between State and State on the basis of what they produce—South and North, East and West. Some hon. Members start demanding different prices for different regions. How is it possible for the Central agency to procure from all over the country a particular commodity and to think of paying differential price on the basis of different calculations made in different areas by different organisations. This is about the cost of production. That is not possible. Then it will go to districts, it will go to particular fields or villages. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. N. G. RANGA: Let us not discuss that now.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: I do not know what you want to discuss. Tell me, I shall discuss... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No no. (*Interruptions*).

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: On this question of inputs, supplies to the farmers at a reasonable price, ensuring remunerative price for the farmers, efforts of the Government to improve the conditions of living of the rural people through our development programmes IRD, SFDA, Desert Area Programmes, Drought Prone Areas Programme, we are spending a lot on them. The poor sections of the people in the rural areas have to be brought above the poverty line. I have so many times given the details of the various schemes and our plans. I would not take more time. All I say is that the Government is fully alive to the needs of the farm sector. We have given it a very high priority in our plan this time. The largest allocation would be for agriculture, rural reconstruction and irrigation. Therefore, I request the hon. Member not to press this Resolution on the House.

SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: What do you think about the minimum wages of the agricultural labourers?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Minimum wages for agricultural labourers have been fixed in the States. From place to place there are various Acts. What do you want me to say?

SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Those are not being implemented.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Wherever they have not been implemented, I would persuade the States to implement.

Government have the best intention towards the agricultural labourers, landless people. We are trying to speed up land reforms and to remove bottlenecks wherever they exist. We want to bring up the agricultural labourers also because without agricultural labour there can be no agriculture in India. Therefore, we pay more attention. We recognise better claim of the poorer amongst the farmers and agricultural labourers are included amongst the poorest in the agriculture sector. They should receive better attention. There can be no doubt about it. We are very clear in our minds. Any suggestion in that regard will be taken up very well by this Government. We hope with our policies agricultural sector will go on making progress because India is coming up as one of the foremost countries in the field of agriculture and agricultural research. In spite of our fast increasing population, in spite of our having the second largest population in the world, we have been able fortunately to keep pace with the increase in population and we have also been able to find some exportable surplus for other needy countries.

I hope, the hon. Members would appreciate that and encourage the Government in its efforts and co-operate with the Government where it wants to serve the farmers.

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL (Kopargaon): On A.P.C., a representative of dry farmers may be accommodated so that at the time of formulating pricing policy, dry farming can be taken care of automatically.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: We have discussed A.P.C. several times. At present, the composition of A.P.C. is that there is only one representative of farmers on A.P.C. But there have been suggestions in this House that the membership of A.P.C. should be increased. There have also been suggestions that one member at least should be drawn from southern India. All that has been taken note of and we shall see what can be done. At the same time, we shall see that dry areas also are represented whenever we increase the number. But there is no such place where in a State the whole area is either dry or the whole area is irrigated. Therefore farming is farming.

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Economics differ.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: For every farmer, there is some dry area in the holding and there is some irrigated area in the holding. Therefore, there should be no worry on that account.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Prof. Satya Deo Sinha; he is not here.

Now, first, I put amendments to the vote of the House. Shri R. K. Mhalgi; as is also not here.

I put the Amendment moved by Shri R. K. Mhalgi to the Resolution to vote.

Amendment No. 1 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Bapusaheb Parulekar; is not here.

I put the Amendment moved by Shri Bapusaheb Parulekar to the Resolution to vote.

Amendment No. 3 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I put the Resolution to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"In view of the fact that about three-fourth of the population of the country is dependent on agriculture and has a vital role in the economy of the country, this House recommends to the Government to give proper incentives to the farmers by reducing the prices of fertilisers, seeds and farm implements, providing irrigation facilities, acquainting them with latest farming techniques, ensuring remunerative prices of their produce and introducing crop and cattle insurance schemes so that food production may increase."

The motion was negatived.

16.18 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: CONSTITUTION OF A NATIONAL YOUTH COMMISSION TO SOLVE UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM OF EDUCATED YOUTH

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Phool Chand Verma. The time allotted is 2 hours.

श्री फूल चंद वर्मा (शाजापुर) :
मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ —

"कि इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि वर्तमान शिक्षा प्रणाली युवा वर्ग को जीवन की चुनौतियों का मुकाबला करने योग्य नहीं बनाती, सम्पूर्ण आयोजन प्रक्रिया हमारी युवा शक्ति को रचनात्मक क्षेत्रों में सक्रिय बनाने में विफल रही है और छठी योजना अवधि में शिक्षित युवा वर्ग को रोजगार दिलाने के लिये दिशा निर्देश नहीं दिया गया है; यह सभा सरकार से आग्रह करती है कि वह शिक्षित युवा वर्ग में व्याप्त बेरोजगारी की समस्या हल करने के लिए छः मास की अवधि में उपयुक्त उपाय ढूँढ कर उनका

[बी फूल चन्द बर्मी]

सुभाव देने के लिये एक राष्ट्रीय बुद्धि अयोग भा सुरक्षा गठन करे।"

उपराज्यक महोदय, यह सर्वविवित ही है कि हमारे देश में जो आज बेरोजगारी की समस्या है, यह आजादी के समय से ही है किन्तु आजादी के बाद हमने प्राक्षास की थी कि विकास योजनाओं के साधन से गुणात्मक परिवर्तन आयेगा और हम इस समस्या पर काबू पा लेंगे। लेकिन ऐसा हुआ नहीं, दुर्भाग्य से पिछले 32 सालों के दौरान जितनी भी पंचवर्षीय योजनाएँ बनी वे पंचवर्षीय योजनाएँ इस समस्या को हल करने में समर्थ नहीं हुई और बेरोजगारी के आंकड़े सुरक्षा की तरह बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। आज रोजगार के अभाव में थड़े-लिखे नौजवान सड़कों पर चप्पलें चटखाते हुए घूम रहे हैं। वह दर-दर की ठोकरें खा रहा है, उसका असंतोष बढ़ रहा है और इस असंतोष की बढ़तरी से एक ऐसी स्थिति आ गई है कि वह किकर्त्तीव्यविमूँड़ हो गया है और यह स्थिति देश के विकास के लिए और प्रजातंत्र के लिए खतरनाक हो सकती है। रोजगार कार्यालयों में पंजीयन कराने वाले जो शिक्षित बेरोजगार हैं, उनकी बढ़ती हुई संख्या को देखते हुए हमें यह मानना पड़ेगा कि विकास योजनाओं और उनकी संभावनाओं के बारे में सरकार जो बार-बार दावा करती है वह दावा खोखला है। वर्ष 1980 के जून माह में शिक्षित बेरोजगारों की संख्या और पूर्व वर्ष के इसी माह में पंजीयत शिक्षित बेरोजगारों की संख्या में काफी अन्तर है। इनकी संख्या में काफी बढ़तरी हुई है। प्रधानमंत्री द्वारा बार-बार यह दावा किया जाता है कि अब व्यवस्था सुधर रही है, लेकिन यिस परिमाण में सुधर रही है, उसकी मात्रा क्या है, इसकी गति क्या है, इसकी कोई सूचना सरकार के

पास उपलब्ध नहीं है। जब सक विकास की दर 10 प्रतिशत नहीं हो भारी है तब तक हम शिक्षित बेरोजगारों को सहमत नहीं दे पायेंगे, किन्तु आज अनुमान अनुभव एवं हालत यह बताती है कि ऐसा होना संभव नहीं है और न ही विकास की दर 10 प्रतिशत या इससे ऊपर जाएगी। जब तक आर्थिक चितन एवं उसके तौर-तरीके में प्रायूल-चूल परिवर्तन नहीं किया जाता, तब तक पूर्ण रोजगार की संभावना या जो लक्ष्य रखे गए हैं वे मुश्किलियों के समान ही आगे आगते जायेंगे और हमसे दूर होते जाएंगे। सस्तरी आंकड़े जो शिक्षित बेरोजगारों के बारे में दिए जाते हैं, वे विश्वसनीय नहीं हैं और उसका भारण यह है कि जो थड़े लिखे नौजवान हैं वे तो रोजगार कार्यालयों में जाकर नाम-दर्ज करवा आते हैं और वही आंकड़े सरकार के पास हैं, लेकिन देहात में, कस्बे में, जो नौजवान हैं, जो अम्लाल्य-मेंट एक्सचेंज में नाम नहीं लिखते हैं, वे आंकड़े सरकार के पास नहीं हैं और यही भारण है कि आर्थिक विशेषताओं के और सरकार के अनुभव काफी छिप है। मैं आपसे निवेदन करता चाहूँगा कि यदि हम इस दर को भी सही भान लें जो कि नेशनल सर्वे 1977-78 में दी गई है तब भी 28 प्रतिशत स्वाक्षरता वाले हमारे देश के अन्दर 25-30 लाख शिक्षित बेरोजगार हैं और यह अपने आप में एक गंभीर चिता का विषय है। पिछले योजना आयोग द्वारा यह संख्या सन् 1983 में 90 लाख तक पहुंच जाएगी, यह विछले योजना आयोग की रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है। इससे यह तथ्य उजागर होता है कि शीघ्रोनिक प्रस्ताव और आर्थिक विकास की स्थापना में कहीं न जहीं कोई बड़ी दृष्टि प्रवर्त्य है। शुरू से लेकर आज तक इसकी तरफ विशेष ध्यान नहीं दिया गया और

न ही कोई उच्च से प्लानिंग की गई। विदेशीयों की राय है कि जनसंख्या की वृद्धी ही तीव्र गति को देखते हुए, जबकि हिन्दूस्तान में 33000 बच्चे प्रतिदिन जन्म लेते हैं तो यदि यह कहा जाए कि भारत में प्रतिवर्ष एक आस्ट्रेलिया जन्म लेता है तो मह अतिशयोक्ति नहीं होगी। हमारे देश में लगभग 1 करोड़ 2 लाख जनसंख्या प्रतिवर्ष बढ़ जाती है। इसलिए उपाध्यक्ष महोदय प्रतिवर्ष 35 लाख लोगों को रोजगार देने की आवश्यकता होगी, रोजगार के अवसर सुलभ कराने की आवश्यकता होगी। विडम्बना यह है कि एक और लोगों को रोजगार नहीं मिल रहा है और दूसरी ओर इंजीनियर सड़कों पर भारे भारे फिर रहे हैं, लाखों लोग देश में बिना मकानों के रह रहे हैं, हजारों की संख्या में डाक्टर बेकार हैं।

13,700 डाक्टर देश में बेकार हैं। ये 30 जून, 1980 के आंकड़े हैं। एमडी और एम एस 1560 बेकार हैं। इंजीनियर 19500 बेकार हैं। उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त इंजीनियर 400 बेकार हैं। एक और इंजीनियर डाक्टर बेकार हैं और दूसरी ओर लाखों लोगों को तिर छिपाने तक के लिए मकान नहीं है। लाखों करोड़ों लोगों को इलाज की सुविधा उपलब्ध नहीं है।

दो तिहाई संख्या देश की असिक्षित है। इन्हें शिक्षित करने के लिए आपको प्रशिक्षित प्रधायापकों की संख्या में बढ़िया करनी पड़ेगी। क्या यह सब सरकार की अव्यवस्थित योजना एवं नियोजित अव्यवस्था का दुष्परिणाम नहीं है?

एम्प्लायमेंट एम्प्लायेंजिङ में शिक्षित बेरोजगारों के आंकड़े में आपके सामने रखा जाइता है। इससे आपको पता चल जाएगा कि शिक्षित बेरोजगारों की

समस्या बिल्ती भविंश्वरम है। आंकड़ों के अनुसार देश में मार्च, 1971 में शिक्षित बेरोजगारों की संख्या 42.2 लाख थी। यह संख्या जून 1977 में बढ़ कर 1 करोड़ 24 लाख हो गई। इस प्रवार शिक्षित बेरोजगारों की संख्या में—14.3 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई। गैर सरकारी आंकड़े तो चौंका देने वाले हैं। उनके अनुसार 2 करोड़ 50 लाख शिक्षित बेरोजगार हैं। इसकी तुलना में अमरीका में इनकी संख्या 5.2 प्रतिशत है, यू.० के ० में 3.३ प्रतिशत तथा जापान में 1.३ प्रतिशत। केवल 1967 में छ लाखों के अन्दर 6.२ लाख नवजुकों ने अपने नाम पंजीकृत कराए। इससे आप अनुभान लें सकते हैं कि देश में यह समस्या बिल्ता विकसन स्पृह दिन प्रति दिन धारण करती जा रही है।

सदन में केन्द्रीय अम मंत्री ने 3 जुलाई, 1980 को कहा था कि अप्रैल, 1980 के अन्त में 1 करोड़ 48 लाख 43 हजार बेरोजगार हैं। यदि वर्षावार इन आंकड़ों को देखें तो आपको पता चलेगा कि इन में नियन्त्र वृद्धि होती रही है। जून 1978 में 49 संख्या बढ़ कर 1 करोड़ 37 लाख हो गई जिसे मुख्यों की संख्या 1 करोड़ 24 लाख थी और महिलाओं की 19 लाख। इसी प्रकार 30 जून, 1980 को अंदिक सप्त 42 लाख 22 हजार लोग बेरोजगार थे और हायर सेकेंडरी, इंटरमिडिएट 19 लाख 82 हजार लोग बेरोजगार थे। ब्रेजुएट 13 लाख 43 हजार 8 सौ बेकार थे। इंजीनियर 19500 और डाक्टर 13700 बेकार थे। पोस्ट ब्रेजुएट 9 लाख 14 हजार बेकार थे। एम डी और एम एस में भी बड़ा चुका है—1500 बेकार थे। उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त इंजीनियर 400 बेकार थे। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह विद्यमान है कि इसके बड़े

[वीर कूल चन्द वर्मा]

देश के अन्दर एम० डी०, एम० एस०, इंजीनियर और उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त लोग बेकार हैं। इस देश का भगवान ही मालिक है। मंत्री जी मेरे आंकड़ों को नोट कर लें, राज्यों में शिक्षित बेकारों की क्या संख्या है वह भी मैं बता रहा हूँ। राज्यों में सब से अधिक शिक्षित बेरोजगार अगर कहीं हैं तो वेस्ट बंगाल में हैं, वहाँ पर 21 लाख 99 हजार शिक्षित बेरोजगार हैं। बिहार में 21 लाख 69 हजार, यू०पी० में 13 लाख, आनंद में 12.98 लाख, केरल में 12.75 लाख, महाराष्ट्र में 11.23 लाख, तमिलनाडु में 11 लाख, असम में 3.27 लाख, गुजरात में 4.36 लाख, हरियाणा में 3.29 लाख, जम्मू-कश्मीर में 54 हजार, कर्नाटक में 5.60 लाख, मध्य प्रदेश में 7.71 लाख, मणिपुर में 85 हजार, मध्यालय में 10 हजार, नागालैण्ड में 4 हजार, उड़ीसा में 4.32 लाख, पंजाब में 4.14 लाख, राजस्थान में 3.32 लाख, त्रिपुरा में 68 हजार।

इसी प्रकार केन्द्र शासित प्रदेशों के आंकड़े भी चौंकाने वाले हैं, यह आंकड़े सब मैं शिक्षित बेरोजगारों के दे रहा हूँ। दिल्ली में 2.92 लाख, चण्डीगढ़ में 56 हजार, पांडिचेरी में 34 हजार, प्रधानमान निकोबार द्वीपसमूह में 8 हजार, गोवा में 27 हजार, लक्ष्यद्वीप समूह में 42 हजार और मीजोरम में 17 हजार।

उपायक महोदय, मैंने जो आंकड़े प्रस्तुत किये हैं वह निश्चित रूप से यह बताते हैं कि हमारी योजना और जो विकास का क्रम है उसमें कोई भयंकर त्रुटि है जिससे बेरोजगारी के आंकड़े भयंकर रूप से बढ़ते जा रहे हैं और सरकार की सारी योजनाओं के बावजूद बेकारी की समस्या को कम करने में सफल नहीं हो पा रहे

है। इसलिए मैं मंत्री जी को कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ, अगर वह उन पर अभ्यर्थ करेंगे तो इस देश की भयंकर बेकारी की समस्या को हल करने में मदद मिलेगी। शिक्षित बेरोजगारों की समस्या राष्ट्रीय समस्या के समान है, इसको हल करने के लिए निश्चित सुझाव देता हूँ :

देश में शिक्षित बेरोजगारों की समस्या को हल करने के लिए 6 मास की अवधि में उपर्युक्त उपाय ढूँढ़ने के लिए एक राष्ट्रीय युवा आयोग का तुरन्त गठन किया जाय। इसी प्रकार से नागरिकों के काम के अधिकार को संविधान में मौलिक अधिकारों में शामिल किया जाय जिससे प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को काम की गारंटी मिल सके। यह सवाल हमने इस सदन में बार बार उठाया है बेरोजगार व्यक्ति को जब तक उसके योग्य काम का प्रबन्ध नहीं हो जाता तब तक उसे बेकारी भत्ता दिया जाय।

मध्य प्रदेश में हमने इस प्रकार का प्रयास किया था लेकिन लोकसभा के चुनाव के बाद केन्द्र में कांग्रेस की सरकार सत्ताखड़ हुई और उसने बदनीयता से मध्यप्रदेश में सरकार को बखास्त कर दिया, नहीं तो बेकारी का भत्ता शिक्षित बेरोजगारों को देने का जो निश्चय किया गया था, वह वह निश्चित रूप से उन्हें दे देने।

16:35 बजे

[SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAH in the Chair]. . . .

श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत (अल्मोड़ा) : कहते ही कहते रहे।

श्री कूल चन्द वर्मा : हमारे लाई साल इसमें से निकाल दीजिए, लेकिन जो 33 साल तक नेहरू जी से ले कर इंदिरा जी का राज था, इसमें हमारा कोई दोष नहीं

है। लेकिन मैं केवल इंदिरा जी को ही दोष नहीं दे रहा हूँ।

मेरा अगला सुझाव है कि देश के अन्दर प्रत्येक ब्लाक स्टर पर रोजगार कार्यालयों की शाखाओं की स्थापना की जाये। इसका एक लाभ यह होगा कि देश के अन्दर जो एक बहुत बड़ी 80 फीसदी आबादी देहातों में रहती है, देहातों के पड़े-लिखे नवद्युक्त शहरों में आ कर रोजगार कार्यालयों में नाम नहीं लिखाते, अगर देहात में रोजगार कार्यालय की स्थापना हो गई तो वहाँ नौजवान लोग अपना नाम लिखा सकेंगे और बेरोजगारी के सही आंकड़े हमारी सरकार को मिल सकेंगे। अभी जो सरकारी आंकड़े दिये गये हैं, मैं समझता हूँ कि यह झूठे आंकड़े हैं। अगर ब्लाक स्टर पर एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज की स्थापना की जायेगी तो सही आंकड़े इस देश, सदन और जनता के सामने आयेंगे।

ओ हरिषचन्द्र सिंह रावत : वह शाखाएं तो नहीं हैं, जिसमें आप जांघिया पहनकर जाते हैं?

श्री कूल चन्द्र वर्मा : आप उस शाखा में चले जाते तो आपका जीवन सुधर जाता, फिर आप इन्दिरा जी की जी-हजूरी नहीं करते।

सरकार को बेकारी की समस्या हल करने हेतु एक स्पष्ट रोजगार नीति बनानी चाहिए, वर्तमान शिक्षा प्रणाली को रोजगार से सम्बद्ध करना चाहिए जिससे व्यक्तित्व को शिक्षा के दौरान, किस व्यवसाय में उसे जाना है, उसकी वह शिक्षा से सके।

बड़े उद्योगों के स्थान पर लघु उद्योगों का आरी मकान में प्रचलन किया जाना चाहिए। क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक योजना का

भी विस्तार करना चाहिए। सभी राज्यों में वैसिक शिक्षा आवश्यक बनाने की दृष्टि से प्राइमरी विद्यालय खोलने चाहिए, बड़े उद्योगों के साथ उनके साथ चलने वाली एसीलरीज को सुविधाएं देनी चाहिये। उत्पादन में कमबद्धता लानी चाहिए। रोड, रेल, विद्युती करण, समुद्र और वायु परिवहन की सुविधाओं को ठीक किया जाना चाहिए। हैंडीक्राफ्ट्स आदि का कार्य अगर हमने बड़ी संख्या में शुरू किया तो लोगों को उसमें बड़ी संख्या में लगाया जा सकेगा।

हरित क्रांति का नारा हमारी प्रधान मंत्री और हमारे कांग्रेस के भाई बड़े जोर से लगाते हैं लेकिन अभी यहाँ कृषि मंत्री महोदय अपना भाषण कर रहे थे, वह यह गुण गान कर रहे थे कि हमने क्या किया है, लेकिन मैंने उनके बीच में इंटरवीन भी किया था, उन्हें केवल आत्म-स्तुति के अलावा कुछ नहीं दिखाई देता। जनता पार्टी ने जो काम किये भी हैं, उसमें सारी बुराई ही बुराई उन्हें दिखाई देती है। मेरा दावा है कि इस देश के अन्दर इन 33 सालों के अन्दर जो काम हुआ है, उसके मुकाबले डाई साल के जनता पार्टी के शासन में, चाहे वह केन्द्र में रही हो, या प्रान्त में रही हो। ग.वों के लिए जितना काम हुआ है, आज तक उतना कभी नहीं हुआ।

ओ नवल फिलोट वर्मा (दौसा) : इसीलिए गांव बालों ने आपको हरा दिया।

श्री कूल चन्द्र वर्मा : यह आपके नम्बर दो के पैसे ने हराया है। हरित क्रान्ति का जो नारा दिया गया था वह भोले भाले काश्तकारों को गुमराह करने के लिए दिया गया था। आज काश्तकारों की स्थिति यह है, उन का दुर्भाग्य है कि वे संगठित नहीं हो सकते हैं,

[श्री फूल चन्द बर्मा]

वे गांवों में रहते हैं, अभी ताक वीरेन्द्र सिंह चर्चा कर रहे थे कि 40-50 साल किसान रैली के अन्दर आए, मैं बड़ी जबाबदारी के साथ आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि मध्य प्रदेश के अन्दर से जो काश्तकार यहाँ पर आए उसमें काश्तकार मुखिकल से 20 परसेट भी नहीं होंगे। सारे शहर के लोगों को आने जाने का किराया दे कर और पचास पचास रुपया दे कर इस रैली में भीड़ इकट्ठी करने के लिए बुलाया गया था। इस तरह से ये चालीस पचास लाख लोग इकट्ठे किए गये। अभी भी लोग घर नहीं पहुँचे हैं... (अवधान) ... गुदूराव जी का बेरोज़गार हुआ, यह भूले नहीं होंगे आप।... (अवधान) ... मैं हरित काल्पि की बात कर रहा था। मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि अगर इस नारे को सफल करना है तो हमें किसानों के लिए बीज, खाद, कृषि सम्बन्धी विवाहियों का प्रसार, प्रचार और प्रयोग करने के लिए व्यापक रूप से लोगों को लगाने की योजना बनानी चाहिए। अगर हम ने इस में लोगों को लगाया तो इस से एक और पैदावार बढ़ेगी, महंगाई पर रोक लगेगा और निश्चित बेरोज़गारों को उस में काम मिलेगा।

अगला सुझाव मेरा यह है कि विदेशों में जो भारतीय जाते हैं, वह आप को मालूम है, दैवेल एजेंसीज उन को अंकमेल कर के और नोकरियों का लालच दे कर ले जाती है जैकिन आज वहाँ वे किस स्थिति में हैं, यह बताने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि विदेशों में भारतीय एम्स्लाईमेंट एक्सचेंजों की स्थापना की जाव और उन के माध्यम से वहाँ उन को एम्स्लाई-मेंट दिया जाय, उन से उन को सहयोग मिलें तो इसका निश्चित रूप से हमें एक फालदा यह मिलेगा कि उन का वहाँ पर जलेण नहीं होगा और वे जलेण से बच सकेंगे।

अन्त में मैं कहूँगा कि बेरोज़गारों की समस्या हल करने के लिए आवश्यकता तो इस बात की है कि सरकार गंभीरता-पूर्वक विकास कार्यक्रम और आर्थिक नीति के विकेन्द्रीकरण की जो प्रक्रिया है उस को ऐसा रूप दे जिस से कि निश्चित बेरोज़गारों के लिए रोज़गार की अधिक से अधिक गृजाइश हो सके। इस के लिए बतमान यित्रा पद्धति को देश की आवश्यकता के अनुरूप ढालना होगा।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपने भाषण समाप्त करने से पूर्व एक यह निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि इस देश के अन्दर यदि सरकार निश्चित बेरोज़गारों की बेकारी को दूर करना चाहती है तो उसे निश्चित रूप से इस प्रकार की योजनाओं के अन्दर विकास के साधन जुटाने पड़ेंगे और जो आर्थिक विस्तरण है उन की सलाह को महेनजर रख कर एक ऐसी योजना बनानी पड़ेगी जिस से कि इस देश की बेकारी को अनेक लालौ समय में अच्छे ढंग से सुलझाया जा सके। इसी आवान के बाह्यभूत हो कर मैंने यह प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किया है। मुझे आशा ही नहीं पूर्ण विषयास है कि मंत्री महोदय भेरे इस प्रस्ताव पर मंभीरता-पूर्वक विचार करेंगे और राष्ट्रीय बुवा आयोग के गठन के बारे में इस संस्कृत के अन्दर धोखा करेंगे। आप को धन्यवाद देते हुए मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"In view of the fact that the present educational system does not equip and prepare the youth for meeting the challenges of life, the whole planning process has failed to channelise our youth power into productive channels, and there is lack of direction in providing employment to the educated youth during the Sixth Plan period, this House urges upon the Government to

constitute a National Youth Commission immediately to examine and suggest, within a period of six months, appropriate measures for solving the problem of unemployment amongst the educated youth."

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali): I beg to move:

"That in the resolution,—

- (i) after "present" insert—"defective and impractical"
- (ii) for "life" substitute—"life and"
- (iii) after "problem of" insert—"acute"

SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: I beg to move:

"That in the resolution,—

add at the end—

"Including the payment of unemployment allowance of Rs. 100 per month for each educated unemployed youth in the country".
(4)

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : सभापति महोदय, मेरा यह कहना है कि संविधान के डायरेक्टर प्रिसिपल्स में जो आटिकल दिया हुआ है, आटिकल 41, उस में यह कहा है —

"The State shall, within the limits of its economic capacity and development, make effective provision for securing the right to work, to education and to public assistance in cases of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement, and in other cases of undeserved want."

आटिकल 41 की यांत्रा और अवधारणा का स्पष्टरातः श्री हर एक घटकित करता है। आजकल — यहाँ वह — शिक्षा-शास्त्री, अर्थ-

शास्त्री, विद्वान् और मिथ्या जी जैसे हमारे नेता हिन्दुस्तान के बारे में बड़ी-बड़ी बातें कहते हैं। मैं बीस साल से एक बात सुनता आ रहा हूँ कि शिक्षा में आमूल-चूल परिवर्तन करना चाहिए। "आमूल" और "चूल" क्या है, भगवान् जाने। सब ने एक शब्द रट लिया है : आमूल-चूल परिवर्तन। लेकिन यह करेगा कौन? डा० सर्वपल्ली राधाकृष्णन् और उनके बाद सभी शिक्षा-शास्त्रियों, ने कहा है कि शिक्षा में आमूल-चूल परिवर्तन करना चाहिए। लेकिन भगवान् जानता है कि देश में इतनी बोलनामें लागू होने के बाद भी आज तक एकूकेन्द्र में हमने कोई परिवर्तन नहीं किया है। शायद शिक्षा राज्य मंत्री किसी परिवर्तन की ओषधा करें।

शिक्षा तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री अधिकारी हीला कौन : जकड़ स्टेट मिनिस्टर आफ़ लेबर देंगी, मैं नहीं दूरी।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : शिक्षा और रोडगार के विषय एक दूसरे के साथ जुड़े हुए हैं, इसलिए ये दोनों एक जगह बैठकर, विचार कर के, उत्तर दें।

इस समय हाउस में जैसी उपस्थिति है, वह हम देख रहे हैं। लेकिन शीघ्राय की बात है कि एक बड़े विद्वान् कुर्सी पर आसीन हैं। इसलिए यह अच्छा मोका है कि हम आपके सामने कोई बात कहें। शायद उसका बहुत बड़ा प्रभाव पड़ जाये।

श्री कल चन्द वर्मा : क्या उपस्थिति बदलने के लिए मैं बोरम का प्रश्न उठाऊँ?

श्री श्री० एम० बनातबाला (पोकानी) : मि० चेयरमैन जब क्वोरम की बात स्पष्टरूप पर आ गई है, ...

[श्री जी० एम० बनातवला]

شی کی - ایم بلادس،
لاؤنائی) : مسٹر جنپور کو
کووم کی بعثت دوکارہ پر آگئی
.....

■ समाप्ति भग्नोदय : नहीं आई है।
उन्होंने रेज नहीं किया है।

श्री फूलबन्द वर्मा : मैंने उठाई है।

श्री मूलबन्द डागा : लोग युवकों को कहते हैं कि तुम देश की आशा हो, देश का अधिष्ठ तुम्हारे हाथों में है, सारे देश का भाग तुम्हारे हाथों में है। शिक्षा-शास्त्री या राजगार मंत्री जव युवकों में भाषण देने जायेंगे, तो कहेंगे कि सारे हिन्दुस्तान का जीवन और हिन्दुस्तान का अधिष्ठ आपके हाथों में है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप भी वही करते हैं।

श्री मूलबन्द डागा : जो युवक जिन्दगी में निराश हो चुके हैं, जिनमें निराश और नाउमीदी व्याप्त है, जो हताश हो चुके हैं, उनके हाथों में हिन्दुस्तान का अधिष्ठ किसे अच्छा रहेगा? यह एक बड़ा गम्भीर प्रश्न है।

देश के लिए बेकारी एक अभिशाप है भीर अगर हम लोगों ने इस अभिशाप का मुकाबला न किया, तो मैं नहीं कह सकता हूँ कि हमारे देश का अधिष्ठ क्या होगा। हमारे कानून मंत्री भी आ गये हैं। कांस्टी-ट्यूशन में हर एक आदमी को काम का अधिकार दिया गया है। वह अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं कि बेकारी एक अभिशाप है हिन्दुस्तान के लिए। अगर उन्होंने इस अभिशाप से बचने का कोई रास्ता न निकाला, और बेकार लोगों की जो विशाल फौज तैयार

हो रही है, उसको काम न दिया, तो देश में एक गम्भीर स्थिति पैदा हो जायेगी।

माता-पिता अपनी गाड़ी कमाई का पैसा अपने बच्चों की शिक्षा के लिए लगाते हैं। उसके बाद जब युवक जीवन की ड्यूटी में प्रवेश करता है, तो उसे निराशा और नाउमीदी मिलती है। ऐसे देश का भविष्य कितना उज्जवल होगा, इस बात पर गम्भीरता से विचार करना होगा।

इसलिए जो संकल्प सदन में रखा गया है, उस पर गहराई से चिन्तन करने की आवश्यकता है। भारत सरकार के जितने मंत्री बैठे हुए हैं, उन से पूछिए कि उन के पास रोज जो सौ, डंड सौ और दो सौ चिट्ठियां आती हैं, उनमें से कितनी बेकार लोगों की होती हैं। वे कहते हैं कि आत्महत्या कर लेंगे। आज हिन्दुस्तान में कई आत्महत्यायें होते का एक ही कारण है और वह है बेकारी देश में जो घटनायें होती हैं, उन का कारण है बेकारी। अपराध जो पढ़े लिखे लोग करने लगे हैं उसका कारण बेकारी है यानी कि हमारी शिक्षा जाब-ओरिएन्टेड नहीं है। जब किसी से पूछा जाता है कि क्या कर रहे हो, तो जवाब मिलता है कि मैं आपे पढ़ रहा हूँ, कालेज में इसलिए पढ़ रहा हूँ क्योंकि मुझे अपना समय गुजारना है। पन्थ ह साल मेहनत करने के बाद जब कालेज से बाहर निकलते हैं, तो वे अपने अधिष्ठ को नहीं बना सकते, अपने अधिष्ठ को नहीं निखार सकते, अपने अधिष्ठ को सुन्दर नहीं बना सकते, क्योंकि हमारी शिक्षा जाब-ओरिएन्टेड नहीं है। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि आदमी को पढ़ना नहीं चाहिए, शिक्षा तो आदमी के जीवन भर चलती है जब तक आदमी संसार से उठ नहीं जाता है, तब तक शिक्षा उस के लिए आवश्यक है। अगर वह रोज नई किताब न पढ़े तो सोचना चाहिए कि उस के दिमाग में ताजगी नहीं है, वह बहुत पिछड़ा

हुआ है। अभी एक आटिकल निकाला था, जिस में यह बताया गया था कि शिक्षा का, कलेज का डिप्रीज से कोई संबंध नहीं है। जिसमें हमारी मान्यता है कि एक व्यापक जीवन की शिक्षा इतरा हो हम अपने देश का विकास कर सकते हैं, जिसमें हर एक आदमी उद्देश्यपूर्ण शिक्षा को प्राप्त करे। किसी लड़के से पूछा जाता है कि क्या वह रहे हो, सौइस कर रहा हूँ—देखते हैं क्या होगा, जो होगा सो होगा। जब उस की नाव समुद्र में जा रही है और उस को मालूम नहीं है कि कहाँ जा रही है। जिधर हवा का झोंका होगा उबर चली गयी, तो, उस की कोई मंजिल नहीं है? शिक्षा-शास्त्री कितने होंगे, जो कि भाषण देते हैं और मैं ने एक बात देखी है कि ये शिक्षक यहाँ पर मनी होकर आते हैं और कई राष्ट्रपति हो जाते हैं, क्योंकि राजनीति में उन को लाभ होता है, और वहाँ उन का अनादर होता है।

आजकल शिक्षा की हालत यह है कि अगर किसी का सब से गिरा हुआ स्थान है तो शिक्षक का है। गांवों में पढ़ने वाला लड़का आज केवल चपरासी बन सकता है या कलंक बन सकता है, लेकिन माडर्न स्कूल या विल्सन स्कूल में पढ़ने वाला लड़का कलेक्टर या आई० ए० एस० बन सकता है—यह शिक्षा की हास्त है। मैं एक बात यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि आई० ए० एस० का लड़का आई० ए० एस० बनता है, कलेक्टर कालेन्डर का लड़का बनता है, लेकिन गांवों में पढ़ने वाला लड़का चपरासी या कलंक बनेगा या चुंगी चौकी पर बैठेगा। यह शिक्षा कैसी है—न व्यावहारिक है, न रोजगार भूलक है, न आदमी के चरित का निर्माण कर सकती है, न आदमी को अती बढ़ने के लिए रास्ता दिखा सकती है, न देश प्रेम पैदा करती है। इसलिए यह शिक्षा नहीं है, केवल अकर्जान है, और यह भी अभी पूरा नहीं हुआ है। संविधान में लिखा हुआ है कि छः से ग्रामस्थ शाल के बच्चों को

कम्पलेस्टरी एज्यूकेशन दस साल के अन्दर देंगे, लेकिन दस साल बीत जाने के बाद भी वह शिक्षा पूरी नहीं हुई है। इसलिए इन्होंने जो आंकड़े बताए हैं, ये, वे बिल्कुल ठीक हैं और स्टॉ-वाइज जो आंकड़ा बताया, उस से यह मालूम होता है कि 1966 से लेकर, जैसी कि मेरे पास फीर्गर्स हैं, संघ्या बढ़ रही है। इन के रोजगार कार्यालयों के रजिस्टर के मुताबिक 1966 में 9 लाख 17 हजार बेरोजगार हैं और आज 1981 है, यब यह तकरीबन एक करोड़ से ऊपर है। अब सवाल यह है कि इस को दूर करने के लिए क्या तरीका निकाला जाये? इस के लिए एक ही तरीका हो सकता है—सब से पहला काम तो यह दिखा जाये कि शिक्षा में परिवर्तन किया जाए तथा उद्देश्यपूर्ण शिक्षा होनी चाहिये। यह नहीं होना चाहिये कि कालिज में भरती हो जाओ, लेकिन उद्देश्य कोई न हो। हर आदमी को ऐसी शिक्षा दी जाये जिस से वह धन्ये या रोजगार में लग सके, यदि ऐसा नहीं हुआ तो आने वाले जयोने में बेकारों की एक बहुत बड़ी फोज खड़ी हो जायेगी और वे कुछ नेताओं के पीछे या राजनीतिक पार्टियों के पीछे नहीं रहेंगे, खुद आगे आ जायेंगे। आज देश के अन्दर जो अनुसूचित जातियों के आरक्षण का सवाल है—यह क्यों पैदा हुआ है? आज वे बिना मतलब के झगड़ा कर रहे हैं, बिना कारण के जो हमारी मानी हुई नीति है, हमारे संविधान में जिस का उल्लेख है उस के विरोध में आवाज उठा रहे हैं और वे कुछ लोग अब राजस्थान की तरफ भी आ गए हैं।

इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रस्ताव पर गम्भीरता से विचार दिया जाये, कमीशन बैठाने की बात इन्होंने प्रस्ताव में कही तै, लेकिन भाषण में कुछ नहीं कहा है। आज दक्ष कई कमीशन बैठ चुके हैं, इस बात को सब जानते हैं। अन्दर-ही-अन्दर उपाय कोई नहीं दूँड़ा, बातों से सब्ज बाग दिखाने की कोशिश करते हैं। आज कल चलती का नाम गाढ़ी है, हर एक

[श्री मूल चन्द ठाणा]

आदवी गाड़ी को बलाता है, अगर हिम्मत कर के हम जिका में परिवर्तन करें, उस को आब-ओएरिएक्टेड बनायें, तब हम बेकारी को रोकने में मदद कर सकते हैं।

श्री हरीश चन्द तिह रावत : अधिष्ठाता जी, हमारे विद्वान समस्या ने...

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : समाप्ति जी, क्या इधर के बेरोजगारों को भी मीका मिलेगा ?

श्री मूल चन्द ठाणा : उन में एक ये ज्ञाहण देवता हैं।

समाप्ति महोदय : आप ने नाम नहीं भेजा।

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : बेरोजगारों के रजिस्टर में नाम अपने आप आ जाता है।

श्री हरीश चन्द तिह रावत : रजिस्टर में 8-10 बेरोजगार हैं।

मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि माननीय सदस्य ने जो संकल्प यहाँ पर प्रस्तुत किया है, उस के पक्ष में उन्होंने कई मुल्कों के आंकड़े यहाँ पर दिये हैं जहाँ बेरोजगारी है। उन में उन्होंने उन मुल्कों को भी दर्शाया है जिन को आज ढेलेप्छ कान्फ्रीज कहते हैं। जैसे अभरीका, बिट्टन, जर्मनी, जापान। यदि उन की इस बात से ही हम अन्वाज लगायें तो यह बात सिद्ध होती है कि बेरोजगारी आज के बल हमारी ही राष्ट्रीय समस्या नहीं है, यह तो एक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय समस्या बन कर रह गई है। सारे मुल्कों में, न केवल उन मुल्कों में जो डेंबो-फ्रेटिक सिस्टम को मानने वाले हैं, बल्कि किसी हद तक उन मुल्कों में भी जो तोललिस्ट मुल्क हैं बेरोजगारी व्याप्त है। जिस के सम्बन्ध में मेरे द्वीपसंगठन संहित अभी आप को बतलाने वाले हैं।

10.59 hrs.

[SHRI HARINATH MISRA in the Chair]

अब जहाँ तक हमारे देश का सदाचार है, हम ने आजादी के बाद इस को एक प्राथमिक समस्या मान कर—हमारे देश के जो योजना बनाने वाले लोग थे, इस देश को बलने वाले लोग थे, मनोवीषी थे, उन्होंने इस पर अधीरका से बिचार किया और इस बात की कोशिश की गई कि हम कुछ ऐसी रोजगार मूलक योजनाओं अपने देश में प्रारम्भ करें ताकि बेरोजगारी की समस्या का कुछ हल निकल सके। पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के माध्यम से पंडित जी के नेतृत्व में और पंडित जी के बाद श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के नेतृत्व में इस दिशा में बड़े कारण कदम उठाये गये। लेकिन जैसा कि सब लोग इस बात को जानते हैं जिस समय हम आजद हुए उस समय हमारी स्थिति बहुत खराब थी। हमारे सामने बहुत सी समस्याएं थीं और जिन कारणों से बेरोजगारी बढ़ती है उस को दूर करने के उपाय किये गये थे लेकिन बेरोजगारी बढ़ती गई क्योंकि वे ऊपर उस बेरोजगारी को दूर करने से उतने प्रभावशाली नहीं हो सके जितनी बड़ी बेरोजगारी की समस्या थी। इसलिए इस समस्या का एक दम इम निदान नहीं कर पाए लेकिन सन् 1974 और 1975 में सारे देश में इस दिशा में कारण कदम उठाए गए। उस समय हमारी पार्टी ने, हमारी हरकार ने ऐसे लोगों के लिए ऐसे संसाधन पैदा करने की कोशिश की जिस से उन को रोजगार मिल सके। एप्रेन्टसिप योजना के माध्यम से बेरोजगारी की समस्या को हल करने की कोशिश की गई। जहाँ जहाँ उत्पादन होता है, जिस से हमारी राष्ट्रीय आय बढ़ती है, उन जनहीं पर अनुकासन कायम कर के उत्पादन बढ़ाने की कोशिश की। यह आप सभी जानते हैं कि यदि तक देश का उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ता और जब तक राष्ट्र की बूझी नहीं बढ़ती, तब तक हम अभी संसाधन नहीं खोज सकते और बढ़ती हुई बेरोजगारी को दूर नहीं कर सकते।

रुप भूमि.

“मैं अपने विपक्ष के मिल से केवल एक बात पूछना चाहता हूँ। मुझे उन के संकल्प से कोई एतराज नहीं है, वह एक अच्छा संकल्प है, और एक अच्छी समस्या की ओर उन्होंने इस सदन का और सरकार का ध्यान आकृष्ट करने की कोशिश की है लेकिन केवल इसी से काम नहीं चल सकता। जिस तरीके से हमारा विपक्ष काम कर रहा है, जिस तरह से वे जगह जगह पर वे रेल रोको आन्दोलन, गज्जा रोको आन्दोलन चला रहे हैं और कहीं पर मिलों में हड़ताल करो आन्दोलन चल रहा है, जिस तरह से वे देश में चक्का-जाम कर के जगह जगह हिंसक आन्दोलन चला रहे हैं, इस तरह से जो प्रतिपक्ष काम कर रहा है, क्या इससे राष्ट्रीय आय बढ़ती है? और क्या यह एक तरीका हो सकता है बेरोजगारी की समस्या को हल करने का? यदि वे बेरोजगारी को एक राष्ट्रीय समस्या समझते हैं, तो मैं प्रतिपक्ष से एक अपील करूँगा और विशेष रूप से जार्ज साहब से यह अपील करूँगा कि वे अपने इन तरीकों को, जिन की उन्होंने 1974 के आत्मपास आजमाया था, उसको त्यागें और राष्ट्र के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने में, इस राष्ट्र के अन्दर अधिक पूँजी पैदा करने में सरकार की मदद करें। हमारे कल-कारखाने ठीक से काम करें, हमारे देश के अन्दर सर्वत्र शान्ति कायम रहे, उस के लिए हमारी सरकार जो कोशिश कर रही है, उस में ये लोग हमारा हाथ बटाएं। मैं यह नहीं कह सकता कि विपक्ष हमारी आलोचना न करे। हमारी आलोचना वे जरूर करें लेकिन एक प्रजतान्त्रिक तरीके से करें। इस सदन में भी करें और इस सदन के बाहर भी करें लेकिन ऐसे तरीके न अपनाएं कि कहीं रेल की पटरी उड़ाओ और कहीं मिलों के भजदूरों से कहें कि हड़ताल करो। मुझे उम्मीद है कि जार्ज साहब अपने इस भाई की अपील पर ध्यान देंगे और क्योंकि वे मुस्करा रहे हैं, इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि भेरी अपील उन पर असर कर रही है।

सभापति भहोदय : जार्ज कनाडीज साहब का एक दूसरा प्रस्ताव है इस प्रस्ताव के बाद।

श्री हरेश बन्द्र सिंह रावत : मैं इसी प्रस्ताव पर बोल रहा हूँ। और उस की एक पृष्ठ-भूमि बता रहा हूँ कि किस तरीके से बेरोजगारी की समस्या हल हो सकती है। विरोधी पक्षके माननीय सदस्य द्वारा संकल्प प्रस्तुत कर देने से ही यह हल नहीं होगी बल्कि व्यवहारिक तरीके से हमारे साथ सहयोग कर के यह हल हो सकती है।

सभापति भहोदय : और भी बोलने वाले हैं, इसलिए आप सूत्र रूप में अपनी बात कह दीजिए।

श्री हरेश बन्द्र सिंह रावत : सन् 1977 में लगभग 1 करोड़ लोग इस देश के अन्दर बेरोजगार थे लेकिन 3 साल के बाद और बाबूद इस बात के कि इन के नेता श्री मोरारजी देसाई ने यह कहा था कि हम 10 साल के अन्दर इस देश से बेरोजगारी दूर कर देंगे, इन दो-ढाई सालों में हमारे लिए वे करीब 1 करोड़ 35 लाख या 1 करोड़ 40 लाख बेरोजगार लोगों की एक लम्बी लिस्ट छोड़ कर गये हैं। बेरोजगारी को दूर करने के लिए जिन योजनाओं का शिखण्डा हम ने किया था, उन सारी योजनाओं को या तो बिल्कुल छोड़ दिया और या कांग्रेस के विरोध के नाम पर उन को बदल कर रख दिया। उस के बाद सन् 1980 में जब हमारी पार्टी किर सत्ता में आई, तो बेरोजगारी और दूसरी जो राष्ट्रीय समस्याएं हैं, जो चुनौतियां हमारे देश के सामने हैं, राष्ट्र के सामने हैं, उन को सामने रख कर, उन चुनौतियों का सामना करने के लिए हमने छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के माध्यम से सारे बिन्दुओं को छूने की कोशिश की है। जो जो कार्यक्रम बेरोजगारी को दूर करने में सहायक है, उसे भूमि सुधार के माध्यम से हो, जाहे लघु उधोंगी

[श्री हरीश चन्द्र तिह रावत]

को बढ़ावा देने के माध्यम से हो, चाहे ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में ऐसी योजनाओं का श्रीगणेश करने के माध्यम से हो जो कि वहां पर लोगों को रोजगार दे सकती हों, शिक्षित और अशिक्षित बेरोजगारों को रोजगार दे सकती हैं, उन सभी का समावेश छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में, उसके ड्राफ्ट में किया गया है। मुझे यकीन है कि अगर हम एक अच्छा वातावरण देश में पैदा कर पाये और एक सहयोग के तरीके से हम सब लोगों ने काम किया तो निश्चिन्त तौर पर हमें बेरोजगारी की समस्या को हल करने में मदद मिलेगी।

जनता पार्टी ने ऐसे काम किए हैं जिनसे इस देश को नुकसान हुआ है और सबसे ज्यादा जिस मामले में राष्ट्र को नुकसान हुआ है वह है जनसंख्या को नियंत्रित करने का प्रोग्राम इस प्रोग्राम को उन्होंने बहुत ही बदनाम कर के रख दिया। एक तरफ हमारी जनसंख्या जिस तरह से बढ़ रही है, अगर उसी तरह से बढ़ती रही तो हम उतने संसाधन पैदा नहीं कर पायेंगे जितने कि उसको रोजगार देने के लिए जरूरी होंगे। इसलिए परिवार की नियंत्रित करने के लिए का जो हमारा प्रोग्राम है उस पर गंभीरता से विचार होना चाहिए। जब तक इस पर गंभीरता से विचार नहीं होगा तब तक हम निश्चिन्त तौर पर उतने संसाधन पैदा कर के इस बेरोजगारी की समस्या को हल नहीं कर पायेंगे।

शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में आमूल चूल परिवर्तन करने की बात माननीय डागा साहब ने रखी और बड़े मजाकिया तरीके से रखी।

सभापति भाषण : वह भूल क्या है ?

श्री सरीश चन्द्र तिह रावत : असल में आमूल और चूल एक ही विषय के दो पक्ष हो गये हैं। इस पर भी सरकार को गंभीरता

से विचार करना चाहिए। इसी अपील के साथ मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूं कि वह इस बात पर गौर करे।

इस संकल्प में जो आयोग बिठाने की बात कही गयी है, उस से मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि जनता पार्टी को शायद आयोग बिठाने का शोक है। कभी उन्होंने शाह आयोग बिठाया, कभी जगमोहन रेही आयोग बिठाया। इस कार्यक्रम में भी जो आयोग बिठाने की बात कही है उस के पीछे भी शायद उन का वही शोक बाम कर रहा है। लेकिन इस संकल्प की जो भावना है, जिस की कि और सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित किया गया है उस भावना के साथ मैं अपने को जोड़ता हूं और सरकार से आग्रह करता हूं कि वह बेरोजगारी को दूर करने पर गंभीरता से विचार करे।

SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL (Mathurapur): I rise to support the resolution moved by our hon. Member Shri Phool Chand Verma regarding the formation of a National Youth Commission to solve the unemployment problem. I have also given an amendment seeking the payment of an unemployment allowance of Rs. 100 p.m. for each unemployed youth.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the meaning? Should the Commission consist only of youths and should the members of the Commission be unemployed?

SHRI MUKUND MANDAL: Not necessarily; they can be employed as well. However, this is a serious problem, though you are not taking it very seriously. (Interruptions) The question is that the Commission will be constituted by the Government. I will not constitute the Commission. This is the problem which in the present context is unsurmountable. Our society, our country is ruled by the capitalists and landlords and it is a bourgeois landlord society. So, in this society, we cannot expect that

unemployment problem will be solved. Until and unless land distribution takes place, until and unless proper land reforms take place, we cannot expect that the unemployment problem will be solved. Unless radical reforms are taken into consideration, this problem will continue to grow. You are talking of unemployment problem; you are talking that the unemployment problem would be solved. Your Government at work cannot solve this problem.

The 6th Plan Document says:

"At the present rate of growth, the organised sector can provide only four to five million regular additional jobs in the course of the Sixth Plan period. This would still leave large numbers for absorption in agriculture, small scale sector and other unorganised activities. While as a long term strategy India may rely upon the secondary and tertiary sectors for sustaining a greater labour absorption, appropriate short term measures are essential in order to mitigate distress resulting from conditions of unemployment and underemployment."

The problem is serious and it is increasing. I want to give you some figures regarding jobless person. In 1975, it was 9.82 million; in 1977, it was 10.92 million; in 1978, it was 12.68 million; in 1979, it was 14.33 million and in 1980, at the end of May, it rose to 14.90 million. When your Government at work came, the number was growing sharply. Now, I am quoting from the Press. It says,

"Judging by the registrations in employment exchanges, the unemployment situation deteriorated sharply in the first half of 1980. Registration in June alone increased by a massive 38 per cent compared to 22 per cent in June last year."

So, this is the situation. The problem is growing up. I cannot blame you because your policy is bound to be so, because you are directed by

bourgeois landlords; and if you disobey them, you will not be in power. We know your problem. Seventy per cent of the population live below the poverty line and the Government says, it is 49 per cent. Seventy per cent of our people are uneducated; they cannot sign. Thirty per cent of our people are educated. I know that you cannot solve their problem, but, at least, they should be given some relief, some facilities. My friend Mr. Panika was talking about West Bengal. In West Bengal, there are about 22 lakhs unemployed people registered with employment exchanges. However, this is the figure we have given from the press. Unemployment allowance is given to nearly three lakhs of unemployed youth. You too should give, at least . . . (Interruptions).

SHRI RAM JYARE PANIKA (Robertaganj). You are creating beggars. (Interruptions).

SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: You are stabbing the people. They have got a right in the society. You people betray. (Interruptions).

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: You are demoralising. (Interruptions).

SHRI MUKUND MANDAL: No demoralising. This is the Constitutional right. You are denying them. As the Government is not giving employment opportunities, at least we are accepting the right, we are telling them that their right is legal legitimate and that is why we are giving them something for the unemployed within the limited capacity of the State.

My point is, the Government should come forward with some unemployment allowance. I support the resolution and I request the hon. Minister to give some decision whereby the Government will be able to give some relief to the unemployed youth and they can get some benefit from the Government.

श्री गिरजारी लाल ब्यास (भीकवाड़ा):
बेरोजगारों के सम्बन्ध में यहाँ वह प्रस्ताव

[श्री गिरधारी लाल ध्यास]

आया है। इस के सम्बन्ध में मैं कुछ बातें निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। जनता पार्टी का जब शासन था तब श्री मोरारजी देसाई प्रधान मंत्री बने थे। तब उन्होंने यह कहा था कि मैं दस साल में देश से बेरोजगारी को मिटा दूँगा। लेकिन आंकड़े देखने से पता चलता है कि उन के ढाई साल के शासन में देश में जो शिक्षित या अशिक्षित बेरोजगार थे उन की संख्या दुगनी से भी अधिक हो गई। यह नमूना है जनता पार्टी का जिस के पांच हिस्सों में बंट जाने के बाद भी जो माननीय सदस्य आभी बोल रहे थे वह भी एक अंग है। मैं एक नजीर पेश करना चाहता हूँ। प्रौढ़ शिक्षा का इन्होंने देश में इस प्रकार से संचालन किया जिस के लिये दो सौ करोड़ मंजूर हुए थे कि तमाम जितनी जांघियां पलटन हैं, जो जांघिया, काली टोपी पहनते हैं उन पर यह दो सौ करोड़ की सरकारी राशि खर्च कर दी गई जो विलकूल नाजायज था और इस तरह से सारे देश में इन्होंने शिक्षित बेरोजगारों की संख्या कम और भी ज्यादा बढ़ा दिया। यह था नमूना इन के शिक्षा के प्रचार और प्रसार का। दो सौ करोड़ रुपया इन्होंने भारत सरकार का बेकार कर दिया, बरबाद कर दिया। अशिक्षितों को शिक्षित करने के नाम पर इन्होंने अनींपटी के कार्यकर्ताओं को जीवन यापन करने की कोशिश की। इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था इन्होंने देश में जनता पार्टी के शासन में कायम करने की कोशिश की।

उसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि जिन अनपढ़ लोगों को हम शिक्षित करना चाहते थे और जिस प्रकार की योजना इस देश में प्रौढ़ शिक्षा की चल रही थी उस को जनता पार्टी ने नष्ट कर दिया और इन्होंने अपने कार्यकर्ताओं का पेट भरा उस पैसे से और भयंकर दुरुपयोग जनता पार्टी और भारत एस० एस० और भारतीय जनता पार्टी के लोगों ने किया। यह हालत इन्होंने इस देश की की। आज जव-

जब शासन में नहीं है तब इन की नींद खुली है कि बेरोजगारी बहुत बढ़ गई है इसलिए इस को समाप्त करना चाहिये।

समाप्ति महोदय : आप का कहने का मतलब यह है कि नींद इनकी खुली, लेकिन देर से खुली।

श्री गिरधारी लाल ध्यास : जब सारे देश को इन्होंने बर्बाद कर दिया तब नींद खुली। हम अब उस को सुधार रहे हैं। परिवारनियोजन का कार्यक्रम इस देश में चला रहे हैं, हो सकता है कि उस समय हमारी कुछ गतियां हो गई हों जिस का इन्होंने भयंकर दुरुपयोग किया। जहां पहले 1 करोड़ 20 लाख लोग पैदा होते थे, इन्होंने परिवार कल्याण योजना चला कर हर साल 2 करोड़ आवादी बढ़ाने का प्रबन्ध किया। यह देश को जिस प्रगति के रास्ते पर ले जाना चाहते हैं उसका नमूना जनता पार्टी और भारतीय जनता पार्टी ने पेश किया। मेरा कहना है कि इस देश में शिक्षित बेरोजगारों को बढ़ाने की जिम्मेदारी भारतीय जनता पार्टी पर है जिस के 5 अंगों ने मिल कर देश को बर्बादी के रास्ते पर ले जाने की कोशिश की। हम ने जिस तरीके से इस देश को बनाया था उसको इन्होंने बर्बाद कर दी। और अनाज की कैसी बर्बादी की वह मैं बताता हूँ। काम के बदले अनाज योजना के जरिये से हमारे देश के जितने सरपंच लोग थे जिन्होंने 32 साल तक देश को विकसित करने में योगदान किया उन को इन्होंने घट बना दिया और आज उन सरपंचों के खिलाफ कानूनी कार्यवाही हो रही है। इस तरह की स्थिति जनता पार्टी ने इस देश में स्थापित की। यह है इनका नमूना।

इन की काली छाया देश से हट गई, काली टोपी देश से हट गई, जांघिया पलटन देश से हट गई जिसके कानून देश की जनता

चेत कई सांस ले रही है। हमें आशा है कि अब हम निश्चित तौर से आगे बढ़ेंगे और वेरोजगारी की समस्या को भी मिटादेंगे।

अब मैं कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। एक सुझाव इन्होंने दिया जो काविले तारीक है, उस के अन्दर अन्तर के बीच इतना है कि शिक्षा उतनी होनी चाहिये जिससे वेरोजगारी न बढ़े। हमारे देश में कोई भी आदमी बी० ए०, एम० ए०, एम० डी० कर सकता है। जो आदमी उस लायक नहीं है जो उस काम को नहीं कर सकता उस प्रकार के लोगों को ज्यादा पढ़ा कर वेरोजगारों की संख्या बढ़ाना ठीक नहीं है। केवल अनप्रोडक्टिव लोगों को बढ़ाना उचित नहीं है। आप अमरीका में देखिये, कोई भी लड़का या लड़की मैट्रिक के बाद पढ़ाई नहीं करता। प्राइवेट तौर पर चाहे उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त करे। उच्च शिक्षा कालेजों में और विश्वविद्यालयों में वही विद्यार्थी प्राप्त करते हैं जो अच्छे नम्बरों के पास होते हैं। लेकिन हमारे यहां रोज़ कालेज और विश्वविद्यालय खुल रहे हैं। उसके लिये आनंदोलन चलते हैं, लोग तरह तरह की बातें करते हैं। मेरे क्षेत्र में भी आनंदोलन करते हैं कि वहां यूनिवर्सिटी होनी चाहिये।

हमारे यहां कालेज होना चाहिये। जितने कालेज और यूनिवर्सिटीज आप खोलेंगे, उतनी वेरोजगारों की संख्या बढ़ेगी और इस देश में असन्तोष के लियाय और कोई चीज हम नहीं दे सकेंगे। इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि मैट्रिक के बाद मैं लड़कों को जिस प्रकार की टैक्नीकल एज्यूकेशन लेने की उनकी इच्छा हो, उस तरफ मोड़ा जाये न कि बी० ए० और एम० ए० की तरफ बढ़ाया जाये। इस प्रकार की डिग्री प्राप्त करने के लिये कालेज और यूनिवर्सिटीज में जो लड़के जाते हैं, भीड़ लग जाती है वह किसी प्रकार का प्रोडक्टिव काम नहीं दे सकते हैं।

सभापति महोदय : भीड़ लगने का एक कारण तो यह भी है कि दिमाग हो या न हो, मां-बाप के पास धन है इसलिए लड़के पढ़ते जायेंगे, और वरावर, जीवन भर आत्र ही रहेंगे। यह भी तो एक कारण है।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : यह सती बातों में नहीं है। मैं अपनी बात कह सकता हूँ, मां-बाप के पास धन नहीं है, मेरे पिता छोटे में ही मर गए, उस बाद मैं ने बी० ए०, एम० ए० पास किया और वेरोजगारों की संख्या बढ़ाई। वकालत भी पास की और काम शुरू किया, लेकिन वकालत बड़ी मुश्किल से धक्कमधक्का चलती रही। इसलिए आज जो स्थिति देश में पैदा हो रही है, मेरा कहना है कि इसे रोकिये। ऐसी शिक्षा चालू कीजिये जिससे टैक्नीकल आदमी तैयार हों। प्रशिक्षित लोग तैयार हों, इंजीनियरों का काम ज्यादा बढ़े, इन्डस्ट्रीज का काम ज्यादा बढ़े और इन क्षेत्रों में हम एंसे लोग शिक्षित तैयार करेंगे तो उस से हमारा प्रोडक्शन बढ़ेगा और इस तरह से वेरोजगारों की संख्या भी कम होगी।

सभापति महोदय : जाब ओरिएन्टेड चाहते हैं आप?

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : इसलिये इस प्रकार का प्रावधान शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में होना चाहिये तब हम इस को दूर कर सकते हैं।

एक सुझाव उन्होंने दिया है, बेकारी भते भा। मैं इस से एग्रो नहीं भरता हूँ। अगर खाद्य बेकारी भता दिया तो आज जितने लोग काम भरने वाले कर सकते हैं, वह बेकार हो जायेंगे, अफीमची की तरह घर बैठकर अफीम खायेंगे और देश के लिये काम नहीं हरेंगे। इसलिए बेकारी भते का कोई काम नहीं है। मेरा सुझाव है कि जितने भी वेरोजगार लोग हैं, जाहे शिक्षित हों, प्रशिक्षित हों, उनकी

[श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास]

एक फौज तैयार कीजिये और उसके जरिये अपने जिलों और प्रदेशों में चाहे पी० डबल० ढी० का बकं हो, इर्गेशन का बकं हों, फारेस्ट या सायल कर्जरवेशन या इंडस्ट्री का बकं हो उस काम में इन लोगों को लगाइये। हमारे यहाँ अभी बहुत से काम अधूरे पढ़े हुए हैं जिसकी जबह से हमारा देश और जिला विकसित नहीं हो पा रहा है। इस प्रकार के लोगों में इनका उपयोग होना चाहिये। इसी प्रकार की फौज हमको वे रोजस्टरों की तैयार करकी चाहिये। लोगों की तादाद में जो बेरोजगार है, उनको बेरोजगार हम इस तरह तैयार करेंगे तो निकित तरीके से हम उनको बेरोजगार भी दे सकेंगे और हमसे देखा का डबलस्टेट का काम भी हो सकेगा। इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था की आज आवश्यकता है।

मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आज एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज में निकित तौर से व्यवस्था ठीक नहीं है। हमारे लेवर डिपार्टमेंट की राजमंत्री यहाँ बैठी हुई है, मैं उनसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आज हमारे देश में इस एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज है जहाँ प्रतिक्रियावादी लोग एम्प्लायमेंट आफिसर बन जाते हैं, जो गरीबों की मदद करने के बजाय उनसे पैसा भी लेते हैं और जिन गरीबों को प्रोत्साहन मिलना चाहिए जिनको आगे बढ़ा चाहिये उनको वह बढ़ावा नहीं देते हैं बल्कि वहाँ पर जातिवाद, प्रान्तीयता और अन्य प्रकार की बातें हो जाती हैं। जिसकी जबह से उनको जितनी एम्प्लायमेंट मिलनी चाहिये, वह तरही मिल पाती है। इसलिए इसमें सुधार की आवश्यकता है।

हमारी सरकार को चाहिये कि हम इस सभी बातों को हल्काते हुए इस प्रश्न की

व्यवस्था करें कि जिससे गरीबों को ज्ञादा से ज्ञादा सहायता, सहारा मिल सके। हम अपने देश में ऐसे कार्यक्रमों को भी ज्ञादा प्रोत्साहित करें।

सभापति भाषण : अब समाप्त करें।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : इसमें बहुत दाइम है, सभापति भाषण।

सभापति भाषण : दाइम तो है, लेकिन दूसरा प्रस्ताव भी है।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : दूसरा प्रस्ताव जरूरी नहीं कि आज ही लिया जाये।

सभापति भाषण : मिनिस्टर को भी इंटरवीन करना है।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : दूसरा प्रस्ताव बाद में भी आ सकता है, अगले शुक्रवार को आ जायेगा।

यह इम्पार्टेंट चीज है, जिसके बारे में ज्ञान से ज्ञादा जानकारी संख्यार के देनी है।

सभापति भाषण : सभ्य की सीमा है, यह देखें।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : प्रावे घटे में मह सीमित नहीं होगा।

सभापति भाषण : जिसने बोलने वाले हैं, और सबसे को भी देख लीजिये, इससे ज्ञादा इसारा तमस लीजिये।

श्री नवल किशोर-शर्मा : सभापति भाषण, यह विषय-शाखे में बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है।

सभापति भाषण : व्यास जी, कृपा बाल,

कर लेते दीजिये । यह तो मैंने नहीं सीखा है कि एक साथ दो दो व्यक्ति बोलते जायें ।

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : मैं आपकी इजाजत से बोल रहा हूँ, हमारे ।

सभापति महोदय : मैं उनको सम्मान करने के लिये कह रहा हूँ आपका धन्यवाच आयेगा तो बोलियेगा ।

श्री गिरधारी लाल ड्यास : हमारे यहां गांवों के अंदर विकास के लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा डेयरी डेवलपमेंट या अन्य प्रकार की शिक्षाओं का प्रचार प्रसार किया जाये । मछली पालन है, छोटे छोटे उद्योग धन्वंत हैं जिन को ज्यादा से ज्यादा प्रोत्साहन देकर लोगों को रोजगार धन्वंत में लगा सकते हैं । इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था वहां की जानी चाहिये ।

आजकल कालेजों, यूनिवर्सिटीज और छोटे-छोटे सेकेंडरी और हायर सेकेंडरी स्कूलों के अन्दर शिक्षकों में एक प्रकार की गुटबाजी है जिस के कारण हड्डियाँ होती हैं, लड़कों में असंतोष होता है और तोड़फोड़ होती है । सब प्रकार की अव्यवस्था ऐसेस्थानों से पैदा होती है इसलिए सरकार को इन बातों पर भी ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिए कि कहां पर गुटबाजी की बजूह से लड़कों में असंतोष पैदा हो रहा है । उस को समय पूरे रोक लें तो निश्चित तरीके से बहुत बड़ा लाभ होगा इस में आर० एस० एस० के लोग ज्यादातर गड़बड़ी करते हैं । निश्चित तरीके से इनके ऊपर पावनी लगनी चाहिये । जो शिक्षक स्कूलों और कालेजों के अन्दर प्रार० एस० एस० का प्रचार प्रसार करते हैं उस प्रकार के लोगों के ऊपर रोक नहीं लगायी जायगी तो यह व्यवस्था ठीक नहीं होगी ।

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : हमारे देश के लिए एक अभिशाप है । हमारे लड़के तो

गवर्नमेंट के स्कूलों में पढ़े जहां टाट रटटी भी नहीं है कागज पेचिल मी नहीं है और बड़े बड़े अफसरों के लड़के पब्लिक स्कूलों में पढ़े तो आई० ए० ए० आइ० पी० ए० और फारिन लॉन्चिंग में भी बहीं जाएंगे । हमारे लड़के तो पटगारी बनेंगे या कलर्क बनेंगे । इसलिए स्कूलों की व्यवस्था ऐसी कीजिए जिस में समान तरीके से सब को शिक्षा मिल सके । पब्लिक स्कूलों को कम से कम सरकार की तरफ से अनुदान क्यों देते हैं ? जब वहीं पर बड़े बड़े लोगों के लड़के पढ़ते हैं तो उन को अनुदान देने की आवश्यकता नहीं है । वह बन्द किया जाना चाहिए । इस पैसे से हम सरकारी स्कूलों को बढ़ावा दें, अच्छी शिक्षा का इतजाम वहां करें, अच्छे शिक्षक रखें जिस से लड़के फैले फूले इ । व्यवस्था को निश्चित तरीके से सरकार को सोचना चाहिये ।

अन्न-एन्प्लायमेंट कम करने की कोशिश हमारी सरकार बराबर कर रही है । श्रीमती इदिरा गांधी के नेतृत्व में हम ने पहले भी अन्न-एन्प्लायमेंट को कम करने की कोशिश की है और अब भी हमें विश्वस है कि इस देश में कोई यह काम कर सकता है तो वह श्रीमती गांधी ही कर सकती है । इसलिए मुझे पूरा भरोसा है कि उनके नेतृत्व में अन्न-एन्प्लायमेंट की समस्या भी दूर हो जाए ।

श्री कृष्ण दत्त तुल्तानरुरी (शिमला) : सभापति महोदय, 1975 और 1976 का जो साल था उस में बेरोजगारी की तरफ ध्यान दिया गया था और हमारी सरकार ने यह फैसला किया था कि जहां गरीब आदमी गांवों में रहते हैं, यह पढ़े लिखे बेरोजगारों की बात नहीं है बल्कि हिन्दुस्तान के सारे बेरोजगारों की बात है, बेरोजगारी की ऐसी समस्या हल करने के लिये जो खेती बारी करना चाहते हैं, उन को पांच पांच बीघे

[श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुलतानुरी]

के हिसाब से जमीन दी गई और यही नहीं हआ, जो हमारे कारीगर लोग थे, गांवों में काम करने वाले लोग ये उन को मकान बनाने के लिए मुफ्त जमीन दी गई, कर्जे दिए गए, और सहायता दी गई, जिस से अपना मकान बना कर वे हिन्दुस्तान के एक पुरे नागरिक की तरह रहे। इस तरह का काम हमारी सरकार ने शुरू किया था। लेकिन बदलिस्ती हमारी यह रही कि 1977 में यहां ऐसी भरकार आ गई जो इस सब को समाप्त करने वाली सरकार थी। उस ने क्या काम किया कि हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों को जो राहत मिल रही थी वह सारी चीज बन्द कर दी। आँखें आप के सामने पेश किए गए। जनता पार्टी की सरकार उस का नाम था। उस ने इस देश के लोगों के साथ यह वादा किया कि हम दस साल के अन्दर सारी बेरोजगारी खत्म करेंगे, गरीब आदमियों का शोषण बन्द करवायेंगे। लेकिन यह आज आप की नजरों के सामने है, आप देखें कि कितने बेरोजगार लोग आज हैं। जिन की नुमाइंदगी करने की बात ये करते हैं ऐसे कितने बेरोजगार लोगों को ये रोजगार दे पाये?

यह बात उन्होंने नहीं बताई। जब बेरोजगारों को भता देने का सवाल आया, तो उनकी सरकार ने इन्कार कर दिया। माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि उनकी राज्य सरकारों ने बड़ा काम किया। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि उस समय जो भारत सरकार थी, उसने तो सारा पैसा कमीशन पर कमीशन बनाने में लगा दिया, और अगर राज्य सरकारों की हालत देखनी हो, तो मैं आपको हिमाचल प्रदेश की बात बताना चाहता हूँ जो एक पहाड़ी इलाका है। हिमाचल प्रदेश में श्री शांताकुमार की सरकार थी—निकर-धारियों की सरकार थी। उन लोगों ने सभी प्राविस बांट लिये थे—मध्य प्रदेश में सकलेचा जी की सरकार, हिमाचल प्रदेश में शांताकुमार

की सरकार। इस तरह राज्य सरकारें बांट भर वे चाहते थे कि बेरोजगारी को खत्म करना है, हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों को बेरोजगार नहीं रहने देना है।

वहां एसेम्बली में सवाल आया, तो उन्होंने कहा कि हम बेरोजगारी भत्ता नहीं दे सकते।

श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : कहां?

श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुलतानुरी : हिमाचल प्रदेश में, जहां की आप बात करते हैं, जहां राज नारायण जी गये थे। मध्य प्रदेश में सकलेचा जी तो अपनी बेरोजगारी को हटाने के लिए दिल्ली में बोली देने के लिए आ गये। सब ने अबादारों में यह पढ़ा है।

हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों को अगर किसी ने रास्ता दिखाया है, तो हमारी पार्टी ने, कांग्रेस (आई) ने, दिखाया है। हमारा विश्वास है कि जो हमारा नस्बुल-एन है, जो हमारा उद्देश्य है देश में बेरोजगारी को खत्म करने का,....

श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : सभापति महोदय, मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि माननीय सदस्य ने मध्य प्रदेश के भूतपूर्व मुख्य मंत्री, श्री सकलेचा के बारे में कहा है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि एक ऐसे व्यक्ति पर आरोप लगाया जा रहा है, जो जवाब देने के लिए हाजिर नहीं है। यह सदन की परम्परा नहीं है? (व्यवधान)

श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुलतानुरी : आप हर रोज आरोप लगाते हैं। अगर हम लगाते हैं, तो आप ऐतराज करते हैं। (व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय : क्या आपकी तरफ से इस तरह का भारोप नहीं लगाया जाता है? (व्यवधान)

श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुखानन्दुरी : जब श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी की सरकार भाई, तो हमने बीस-सूटी प्रोग्राम के मात्रातः निर्गम्य लिया कि हर गरीब आदमी को, आदिवासी, हरिजन और गिरिजन को, जमीन दी जायेगी जिन के पास मकान नहीं है, उन्हें मकान दिये जायेंगे, गांवों में जो गरीब लोग बसते हैं, उन्हें तालीम देने के लिए स्कूल खोले जायेंगे और उनके लिए एक अच्छा वातावरण बना कर उन्हें रोजगार पर लगाया जायेगा।

जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने तो मिथांबीवी को मास्टर-मास्टरनी और बाबू-बाबूआईन के तौर पर भर्ती कर लिया था उसकी जगह हमने निर्गम्य लिया कि एक परिवार में एक आदमी को रोजगार मिलेगा और इस तरह सभाज आगे बढ़ेगा, रिटायरमेंट की उम्र भी कम की जायेगी, छंटनी की जायेगी, ऐसे लोगों को सख्तारी नौकरियों में नहीं आने दिया जायेगा, जो एजीटेशन कर के देश में गड़बड़ पैदा करना चाहते हैं। हिन्दुस्तान की असली कीम वे गरीब लोग हैं, जो पैदावार करते हैं। ये लोग उन्हें तबाह करना चाहते थे, जिससे देश का बिल्कुल बड़ा गर्क हो जाये। इन लोगों की महसूब आज भी हिन्दुस्तान में चल रही है।

मैं भारत सरकार और मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरफ तबज्जुह देनी होगी। अगर मजदूरों को उठाना है, तो उनको हड्डताल की तरफ नहीं जाने देना होगा। जो लोग हड्डताल करते हैं, वे मजदूरों का शोषण करते हैं। अगर फैक्टरी या कारखाने में दस दिन के लिए हड्डताल होती है, तो भूल्क

का प्राडक्षण; कम हो जाता है। प्राडक्षण धम होने से देश की नेता पार नहीं हो सकती है। ये लोग गैलरीज के लोगों को खुश करने के लिए कहते हैं कि हम गरीबों के लिए सब कुछ कर रहे हैं।

श्री जार्ज फर्नांडीस ने 1974-75 में रेल मजदूरों की हड्डताल करवाई। जब जनता पार्टी की सरकार में वह मंत्री बने तो वह कारखानों में मजदूरों को रोजगार नहीं दे पाये। आंकड़े बताते हैं कि उन्होंने किन्तु रोजगार दिये।

जनता पार्टी की सरकार में श्री वाजपेयी को विदेश मंत्री बनाया गया। उन्होंने 45 घन्टीज का टूर किया और हिन्दुस्तान का पैसा जाया किया लेकिन वह कोई बात नहीं कर सके। उन्होंने यू एन ओ में राष्ट्रभाषा हिन्दी में भाषण दिया, लेकिन वह यहां रोज हिन्द अंग्रेजी बोलते हैं।

जब हमारे देश की यह हालत है, तो लोगों ने सोचा कि इस बेकार की फौज को, इस जनता पार्टी की सरकार को, हटा दो, और उन्होंने इन बेकार के लोगों को हटा दिया। आज जो इमारी सरकार बनी है, उस पर लोगों का विश्वास है। वह लोगों का काम करना चाहती है। उसने लोगों का काम किया है। इसी उद्देश्य को लेकर वह आगे बढ़ रही है।

मैं समझता हूँ कि जहां तक पैमिली प्लानिंग का तात्पर्य था, ये लोग चाहते थे कि इसका भलियमेंट करें, लेकिन फैमिली प्लानिंग से ही देश को आगे ले जाया जा सकता है, इसके अलावा और कोई रास्ता नहीं है। हम लोग एक दिन में एक नए भूल्क को जन्म दे रहे हैं, लेकिन आप लोग सोचते हैं कि हम इसकी राजनीति में लाभ उठायेंगे,

[वी कृष्ण दत्त सुन्दरी]

क्योंकि कम्प्रेस वाले कानून बनाते हैं, तो इसका कामदा होता है। इसके साथ-साथ मैं यह भी अर्ज धारना चाहता हूं कि इन का उपाल है कि यदि हम फैमिली प्लानिंग को फिर उसी रूप में, जिस रूप में हमने 1974-75 में किया था, करें तो इनका काम और एजेंटेशन करके हो जाएगा, लेकिन मैं यह चाहता चाहता हूं कि यदि हमने अपने देश को तरक्की करनी है तो हमें फैमिली प्लानिंग की तरफ भी ध्यान देना होगा।

जहां तभी इन्होंने अभीशन को बात नहीं है, बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है कि ये तो अभीशन की तरक्की थी, जिसके कमीशन बनाना आनंदी थी, लेकिन इनका ध्यान अन-एम्प्लायमेंट की तरफ बेरोजगारी की तरफ नहीं गया। इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करूँगा कि वे डस्ट तरफ ध्यान दें और हमारे पहाड़ी लोगों में लोग बेरोजगार होते हैं, हमारे यहां रेलवे नहीं हैं, जिससे रोजगार दिया जाए हमारे यहां के लोग पत्थर तोड़ते हैं, वहां पर कोई सीमेंट धा धारखाना नहीं है, जिससे लोगों को रोजगार दिया जा सके वहां पर उद्योग धन्धे लगाकर लोगों को रोजगार दीजिए, जिससे हिमाचल प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी इलाकों के लोगों को ऊपर उठाना जा सके और उनकी तरक्की हो सके। हमारे लोग बांधर पर देग की रक्षा करते हैं, लेकिन ये लोग यहां पर मज़बूत हैं। मैं यह चाहता हूं कि ये मज़बूरों के साथ नहीं हैं, बल्कि ये तो मज़बूरों का शोषण करते हैं।

सभापति महोदय, मैं अब आपका ज्यादा समय नहीं लूगा, क्योंकि घंटे बज चुकी है। मैं यह चाहता चाहता हूं कि माननीय सदस्य ने जो प्रस्ताव रखा है, उसकी

सही भावनाओं को हम गहना करते हैं और जो बुरी है उसको निवारण किया जाए। इसके साथ ही मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं कि आपने मुझे बोलने के लिए समय दिया।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister to intervene.

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: I wanted to speak on this Resolution.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: We also want to speak.

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : सभापति महोदय, यह बहुत ही इम्पोर्ट किया है।

सभापति महोदय, यह किस्तिंग-इम्पोर्ट है, यह उपस्थिति से जात हो चुका है। लेकिन यदि इन्हें उत्तुका है, तो मैं पहले श्री हन्नान मल्लाह के बुलाया हूं।

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Ulubecaria): Mr. Chairman, Sir, my hon. friend here has raised an issue of unemployment for discussion in this august House. I am fed up with the bogus suggestions that unemployment problem can be solved through vasectomy and tubectomy or by making some changes in the pattern of education here and there or by a Commission. This is a type of mediocre discussion. It cannot help us to reach a real conclusion as to how to solve the problem of unemployment.

The hon. Minister, Shri Shiv Shankar, the other day started his speech by saying that he is personally in favour of a classless society. He will agree with me outside the House. But he will not agree with me here. The hon. Member, Shri Rawat will also agree with me outside the House but

not here. They dare not agree with me in the House because they represent landlords and big business houses. They get help from them to get elected here. So, it is not possible for them to agree with me here. They will agree with me outside in regard to the suggestion I shall put.

My point is that nobody is thinking about the crux of the problem. Why are there so many unemployed people? The Planning Commission report says that 49 per cent of people live below the poverty line. That means they earn Rs. 25/- per month. 35 crores people each spending only Rs. 35 or Rs. 30/- per month. How can they purchase things? Are our people getting enough clothes? They are not purchasing clothes. So hundreds of cotton mills are closed. The people have no capacity to purchase food. They cannot purchase other things. All their money is spent only for food. Our peoples' purchasing power is at the lowest level. They live below the poverty line.

We are not in a position to compete with the highly industrialised rich countries. We cannot live and expand only through export of our goods. We cannot capture a big portion of the world market.

Therefore, first of all, we should create our internal market. There lies the main problem. The market in the country is shrinking and shrinking day by day. People in the rural areas are being evicted. Their lands are being grabbed by only 5 per cent of our rural rich landlords. They hold about 46 per cent of the land. For this reason, in the rural areas, 30 crores of people have no land. They have no capacity to earn. They cannot increase their money and they cannot purchase things.

Therefore, real solution is that 16 crores acres of land held by 5 per cent of the people should be taken over without any compensation. That land should be distributed free to the landless and to the rural poor. If the 30 crore people get land, they will be able to get the produce of the land.

Some proportion of the produce they will consume. Some portion they will sell in the market. So, the towns will get more agricultural produce which is now hoarded by the black-marketeers and big landlords. By selling the produce, the rural poor will get some money. Their buying capacity will be generated. Cloth will be sold to 30 crores of people in the market. Then hundreds of cotton mills will be required.

20 crores of people do not wear any shoes. They are barefooted. If every one of them is capable of purchasing one pair of shoes, you will find that many shoe factories are required.

The rural poor send their children to work as domestic servants. If they have some food and money, they will send their children to the school. If 30:1 is the ratio of student teachers, 30 lakhs of the educated youngmen get jobs in the schools in this way.

The real problem is the land problem. That is the crux of the problem of unemployment.

Only 75 families are directly or indirectly controlling 60 per cent of our capital and other things. Those monopoly houses should be dissolved. They should be nationalised and in this way the Government can have a large amount of money and the Government can invest that capital for better purposes. The foreign capitalists have ruined our country.

These exploitations, the rural landlord exploitation, the monopolist exploitation and foreign exploitation, these three exploitations should be eliminated. Then a new system will evolve. In this way, new market can be created in our country. Our poor people will acquire the purchasing power. They will go to the market. They will purchase things. In this way, new factories will come up. The unemployed will get jobs. Otherwise, there is no alternative. This is the only alternative. I do not believe that those landlords, i those monopolists would protect the interests of

[Shri Hannan Mollah]

the country, of the unemployed people of our country.

It is a pious wish that every family will be helped and from each family one young man would get a job. But we do not believe this. They are going on with this type of befooling the people. We do not know for how long they will be allowed to befool the people in this way. But this problem will not be solved in this set-up; it will continue and ultimately it will burst. We are waiting for those days. Their days are numbered.

श्री पी० नामधाल (लहाव)

सभापति महोदय, श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा ने जो रेजोलूशन रखा है, मैं उन के बारे में चन्द्र बातें कहना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने कहा है कि एक नेशनल यूथ कमीशन सेट-अप किया जाए, जोकि हमारे तालीम-याकृता नौजवानों को मुलाज़िमात देने में या जोब देने के लिए रिक्मेण्ड करे लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि ऐसा कमीशन बनने से यह मसला हल नहीं हो सकता है। वह इसलिए नहीं हो सकता है कि जब तक हमारा जो सिस्टम आफ एजूकेशन है, इस को आप चेन्ज नहीं करेंगे, तब तक कुछ नहीं हो सकता और सिस्टम आफ एजूकेशन ऑवरमानइट चेन्ज नहीं हो सकता है।

आप को यह तो पता ही है कि प्रेजेण्ट सिस्टम कोई सी साल पुराना है। ईस्ट इण्डिया कम्पनी ने जब भारत में कंदम रखा, तो उन को यहां पर कल्की की ज़रूरत थी। इसलिए उन्होंने एक ऐसा सिस्टम तैयार किया जिस से उन कल्की को ट्रेनिंग दी जा सके और रोजमर्रा का काम चलाया जा सके। तो यह सिलसिला अभी भी जारी है। लिहाजा मैं समझता हूँ कि जब तक हमारा तालीमी निजाम जोब-ओ-रियेण्ट नहीं बनेगा, तब तक हमारा एम्प्लायमेंट का मसला हल नहीं हो सकता।

जब तक कोई ऐसी ट्रेनिंग न दी जाए स्कूल लेकिन से ले पर उपर तर, जैसी ट्रेनिंग दूसरे फोरेन मुल्कों में बच्चों को दी जाती है और जैसा वहां पर तालीम दा सिलसिला है, उसी दरह भा सिस्टम वहां पर नहीं बनाया जाता यानी बच्चों को शुरू से ही अपने इण्ड्रेस्ट की फौलड में ट्रेनिंग दी जाए, तब तक इस में सुधार नहीं हो सकता। मैं समझता हूँ कि सिर्फ नेशनल यूथ कमीशन को बनाने से कोई नतीजा नहीं निकलेगा। क्या होगा कि उस कमीशन में कुछ अफसर होंगे, कुछ एक्सपर्ट्स होंगे और वह कमीशन 6 महीने के बजाए एक साल लंगा देगा और उसके बाद एक मोटी सी रिपोर्ट पेश करेगा और उस की उप रिपोर्ट से कोई खास नतीजा नहीं निकल सकता। इसलिए मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि सरकार को हमारे तालीम के निजाम को ऐसे ढंग से बनाने के लिए सोचना चाहिए, जो कि जोब आरियेण्ड हो। इस तरह की तालीम हमारे स्कूलों में, कालेजों में दी जाये, तो उस से हमारा मसला हल हो सकता है। यह मैं समझता हूँ कि एकदम से हमारे निजाम को बदला नहीं जा सकता है। इस के लिए भी टाइम चाहिए। लिहाजा जो प्रेजेण्ट सिस्टम है, उसमें जितने भी तालीमयाकृता लड़के कालेजों से, स्कूलों से और यूनिवर्सिटीयों से निकलेंगे, उन सब को यह सरकार जोब नहीं दे पाएगी। हमारे मुल्क में कभी ऐसा बक्त जो आयेगा जब हमारे मुल्क में हण्डेड परसेंट एजूकेशन होगी। इसलिए किसी भी सरकार के लिए इतने बड़े मुल्क में सभी लोगों को जोब देना कभी मुमकिन हो ही नहीं सकता। लिहाजा मैं यही कहूँगा कि सरकार इस सिलसिले में तालीमी निजाम को बदलने के लिए कोई ऐसा तरीका

सोचे जिससे कि हमारे तालीम अपतः नौज़वानों को जोब ओरियेण्ट तालीम मिले। अन्त में मैं यही खँड़गा कि नेशनल यूथ कमीशन से कोई मसला हल नहीं हो सकता है। इसलिए मैं इस रिजोल्यूशन की मुखालिफत करता हूँ।

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा (दौसा) : सभापति जी, आज जो संकल्प सदन के सभाने विचारार्थ है, यह संकल्प अपने आप में एक ऐसा महत्वपूर्ण संकल्प है जिस पर हमें दलबन्धी से ऊपर उठ कर सोचना और विचारना पड़ेगा। यह सही है कि संकल्प प्रस्तुतकर्ता ने संकल्प में कमीशन की बात कही है लेकिन उससे तो मैं सहमत नहीं हूँ। किन्तु इस संकल्प की जो मूल भावना है वह यह है कि इस देश में पढ़े-लिखे बेरोजगारों की संख्या दिन-प्रति-दिन बढ़ती जा रही है और उन की समस्या का समाधान होना चाहिए। यह एक चिंता की बात है।

सभापति महोदय, बेरोजगारी पढ़े-लिखे लोगों की बढ़ रही है। इसके मूल में कारण यह नहीं है कि यह सरकार दोषी है या वह सरकार दोषी है। इसकी तह में कुछ दूसरे कारण हैं। पढ़े-लिखे लोगों की बेरोजगारी की तादाद क्यों बढ़ रही है? एक तो सब से बड़ा कारण यह है कि हमारे देश में आबादी का विस्तार होता जा रहा है। उसके साथ साथ ही यूनिवर्सिटी, कॉलेज और दूसरी एजूकेशन का भी विस्तार होता जा रहा है। जब आबादी का विस्तार और शिक्षा का विस्तार दोनों साथ-साथ हो रहे हैं तो फिर पढ़े-लिखे लोगों की बेरोजगारी बढ़ना स्वाभाविक है। यह तब तक बढ़ती रहेगी जब तक कि उनको रोजगार के उपयुक्त साधन नहीं दिये जायेंगे। उपयुक्त साधन देने में अनेक कठिनाइयां हैं। इस में साधनों की कमी हो सकती है, और चीजों की कमी हो सकती है। लेकिन सब से बड़ी कठिनाई इसमें यह है, जैसा

कि मेरे मित्र श्री नामगाल काह रहे थे कि आज की जो हमारी शिक्षा पढ़ति है वह बही है जिसकी कि अंग्रेजों ने नील डाली थी। करीब करीब उसी ढर पर यह शिक्षा-पढ़ति चल रही है। यह शिक्षा पढ़ति इस देश में बाबुओं को पैदा करती है। ऐसे लोग पैदा करती हैं जो हाइट कालर के धंधे करना पसंद करते हैं, हाइट कालर जोब करना पसंद करते हैं।

इसके मूल में एक और बात भी है कि इसके अन्दर डिग्निटी आफ लेबर नहीं है। इस डिग्निटी आफ लेबर के अभाव में इस देश के पढ़े लिखे आदमी में एक ऐसी हवा भर गई है कि वह हाथ से काम करने में शर्म महसूस करता है। यह देखा जाता है कि कुछ बड़े सेठ, साहूकार, बड़े अफसर बड़े नेता एक छोटा-सा हैंडवेग भी अपने हाथ में ले जाने में शर्म की बात समझते हैं। अगर कलेक्टर होता है तो उसके हाथ से एस० डी० ओ०, एस० डी० ओ० होता है तो उसके हाथ से तहसीलदार और तहसीलदार होता है तो उसके हाथ से पटवारी उसका बेग ले लेता है। एक अजीब हवा इस देश के अन्दर है और इसका कारण है कि देश के अन्दर डिग्निटी आफ लेबर का अभाव। पढ़ा लिखा आदमी हाथ से वह काम करने को तैयार नहीं होता है जिसमें हाथ खराब होते हैं। वह करने को तैयार नहीं है। काले कपड़े करने को कोई भी इंजीनियरिंग यैजुएट तैयार नहीं है, 300 रुपये की नीकरी के लिए ठोकरें खाता रहेगा।

18. 00 बजे

सभापति महोदय जब अग्रिम बहस होगी, तब आप फिर बोलना।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Kedar Pandey to make a statement regard-

ing the intensive ticket checking drive.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Hajipur): It comes after call attention.

18.01 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTNCE —contd.

REPORTED ANTI-MALAYALEE AND ANTI-TAMILIAN POSTERS IN BANGALORE AND INCIDENTS IN BOMBAY—contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Call Attention. Shri Paswan.

Shri Ram Vilas Paswan (Hajipur): सभापति महोदय, मैं कह रहा था कि वहां पर सरकार और उसके मुख्य मंत्री जो बयान दे रहे हैं और यहां पर मंत्री महोदय द्वारा जो जवाब दिया जा रहा है, उन दोनों में अस्तर है। “डेक्सन्हेल्ड” के उस दिन के एडीटोरियल को आप पढ़िए, उसके मुताबिक उन्होने कंपनी (प्राइवेट) के लोगों का नाम लिया, उसके वेताधी का नाम लिया और कहा है:—

“...it is not only stupid and impractical but will only set one linguistic group of people against another....”

इस प्रकार पूरा का पूरा विवरण इस में दिया है। मेरा कहना है कि इस प्रकार की बात होती है और बंगलौर विधान सभा में सरकार द्वारा इसका बंडल, नहीं किया गया। यह कितना संसेटिव और पेचीदा मामला है, इसको गंभीरता से लिया जाना चाहिए। जितने भी बड़े-बड़े सिटी हैं, दिल्ली, कलकत्ता, बम्बई, मदास, बंगलौर, पे तमाम जितने सिटी हैं यहां सब

तरह के लोग रहते हैं, सभी जातियों और भाषाओं के लोग रहते हैं। इन शहरों में जब इस तरह की बीमारी फैलेगी और भाषा फैलाने की अनुमति देंगे और इसके पीछे जाने अन्तर्जाने रॉलिंग पार्टी के लोगों का नाम लिया जाएगा तो जितने भी अल्प भाषा-भाषी लोगें हैं, कमज़ोर लोग हैं, उनका क्या होगा, यह विचारणीय प्रश्न है। इसलिए मैं कह रहा था कि एक तरफ तो सरकार नेशनल इंटीग्रेशन की बात करती है और जब हमसभी पार्टी या हमारी पार्टी के लोग उसमें सम्मिलित नहीं होते हैं तो हम पर तेहरत ही जाती है कि हम नेशनल इंटीग्रेशन में सम्मिलित नहीं होते, और दूसरी तरफ सरकार और उसकी पार्टी, स्वयं ऐसे काम करती है, डिस-इंटीग्रेशन पैदा करती है। आप आसाम के आन्दोलन को पूरे देश में फैलाना चाहते हैं 8 तारीख के बंगलौर में शुरू होता है तो 9 तारीख को बम्बई में शुरू हो जाता है, बम्बई में शिवसेना द्वारा किया गया। इसलिए सभापति महोदय, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इसको गंभीरता से लिया जाना चाहिए। सब से अधिक दुख की बात यह है कि जितने भी आन्दोलन होते हैं सब के पीछे किसी न किसी मंत्री का हाथ क्यों हो जाता है। जितने भी आन्दोलन हुए, सब में किसी न किसी मंत्री के पीछे प्रभन्न-चिह्न लग गया। बंगलौर के मामले में पहले एक मंत्री गए, उन्होने हिन्दूओं को भड़काया, जब हरिजन उनके कहवे में नहीं पाए तो स्टीफन साहब गए और कहा कि सब बहाण एक झण्डे के नीचे आ जाएं। जब वहां मामला हल तहीं हुआ तो तक्कि—मलयालम की बात कह दी, तो इस तरह की बातें यहां पर की जाती हैं?

सभापति महोदय, जब मंत्री बहोदय जवाब देते हुए कहा था मैं उनसे मबारक जानना चाहूँगा और वह यह है कि “शिव सेना”

से आपका क्या सम्बन्ध है, जब कि जहां तक हमारी जानकारी है कि जब भी शिव-सेना द्वारा कोई कार्यक्रम रखा जाता है, उसके बाद किसी न किसी की हत्या होती है या और कोई हिता होती है। मंतुले जी वहां पर भूख मरती है। जब वहां पर किसान जाते हैं, लोगों की संघर्ष में आते हैं तो उनको एडेस करने की उनके पास कुसर्त नहीं होती, लेकिन जब शिवसेना के लोग पहुँचते हैं तो उनको एडेस करने के लिए मुख्य-मंत्री पहुँच जाते हैं। मीटिंग खत्म होने के बाद शागजनी की घटना शुरू हो जाती है। आप तो जानते हैं शिवसेना का विस्ट संस्था है। इसके जो प्रधान वे उन्होंने तो यहां तक कहा था कि नान-मराठी लोगों के लिए यहां कोई स्थान नहीं है। उन्होंने तो यहां तक कह दिया था कि यहां पर जो वैश्यायें हैं व भी मराठी होनी चाहिए। यह उत्तम विकारखाना है। कौप्रेस आई के लेते जा कर शिवसेना के लोगों को एडेस करते हैं। एडेस करने के बाद ये सारी घटनाएं घटती हैं। आपको सोचना होता कि क्या आप उन लोगों के विकार कोई एकशन लेने में सक्षम है? मैं समझता हूँ नहीं हूँ। आपके स्टेटमेंट की मंशा विलुप्त साक थी। आप में अवरहट थी। आप को सग रहा था कि यह जीज आप के खिलाफ जा सकती है। यह बदल आप को रहा था।

इस घटना को आप गम्भीरतापूर्वक लें। पीस्टर का जहां तक सम्बन्ध है वह दूर कापी है।

"True copy of the letter sent to the Prime Minister by the President of NSUI, Karnataka."

इतना ही नहीं। सब से बड़ी बात जो निकली है वह यह है कि असेम्बली में वहां विप्रेट में वह कहा जाता है कि डॉक्टर हेश्लें के सम्पादक के बहां जोशन और

कहा कि यह यह समाचार छापो, एक सन्दाह में ऐसे ऐसे नहीं होगा तो आपका राजन यानी सब काट दिया जाएगा। इकार करने पर उसका बेरोब किया गया, उसकी धमकियां दी गई कौप्रेस आई के लोगों के द्वारा। यह मामला वहां उठा है, अबबारे में सारी चीज आई है।

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tunkur): Sir, I rise on a point of order. This is absolutely false. Congress (I) people have not done anything. It is being painted by Con. (U) and CPI(M) on the Congress (I).

MR. CHAIRMAN: It appears that there is no point of order.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : दस तारीक को डैकन हैरल्ड में एडीटीरियल निकला था। मैं कोई अपने मन से नहीं कह रहा हूँ। लक्ष्या जी ने पढ़ा नहीं होगा।

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Sir, I am presenting the correct information about my State. One should not wholly rely on what appears in the Press.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member is correct when he says that that golden era has not yet come when everything that appears in the Press is found to be correct.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मैं आपकी भावना से सहमत हूँ। प्रेस के ग्राहकों यह मंत्रमंडा विधान सभा में उठा चुका है, किसी मंदी ने लंडन नहीं किया है।

समाचार लहोदर : यहां भी बहुत से दूरी पर वहस होती है, विभिन्न विचार व्यंजन किए जाते हैं। किस निष्कर्ष कर आप पहुँचेंगे?

श्री राम विलास पासवान : भारत सरकार के दो मंत्री वहां गए थे क्या यह सही है? क्या यह भी सही है कि जातीय आधार पर आन्दोलन को तोड़ने के लिए, जातिवाद फैलाने के लिए, ब्राह्मण हरिजन के बीच फूट डालने के लिए गए थे?

क्या यह भी सही है कि श्री अंतुले जो महाराष्ट्र के मुख्य मंत्री हैं, जिस शिव सेना के द्वारा यह सारी कार्रवाई की गई है उसको जा कर उन्होंने एडेंस किया था और भाषण के बाद यह सारा मामला उड़ और ये सारी घटनाएं घटीं?

क्या यह भी सही है कि डैकॉन हैरल्ड के न्यूज एडीटर का घेराव किया गया था, उसको धमकियां दी गई थीं?

यह जो सारी घटना है जिस के संबंध में कुरियन जी ने कहा है कि मुख्य मंत्री ने कहा है कि नहीं ऐसी बात नहीं है, प्रधान मंत्री के सकेट्रेइट से अभी तक पत्र नहीं मिला है, यह कह कर आप बहुत बारीकी से निकल गये कि प्रधान मंत्री की सकेट्रेइट से नहीं मिला है। जब कि हमारा चार्ज है कि उसने 5 तारीख हो भेज हैं, और आपकी तरफ के लोग कहते हैं कि वहां खिंच नहीं हआ है। लेकिन मैं मंत्र महोदय से कहूँगः कि आपको मिला हो या न मिला हो, आपकी इंटेलीजेंस के सामने, पुलिस के सामने यह पोस्टर छ्पा, और किस ने निकाला, किस ने भेजा इसकी जवाब-देही आपकी है। तो क्या आप इस सम्बन्ध में सी०बी०आई०द्वारा जांच करायेंगे कि पर्चा कहां से निकला, किसने निकाला। तमाम देश में जो एक गलत बातारण फैल रहा है कहीं जाति के नाम पर, कहीं भाषा के नाम पर इसको सख्ती से रोका जाय। शिव सेना ने क्या कहा? आपने तो कह-

दिया तमिल और मलियाली भाषा को अलग करो, और शिव सेना ने कह दिया कि साउथ इंडियन को बाहर करो। इसी तरह से विहार में आग फैलेगी कि फलां को निकालो। असम का मामला आपके सामने है। तो पूरे देश में किस तरह की बचारधारा आप लाना चाहते हो? यह बहुत गम्भीर मामला है और इन सारी चीजों लिए क्या आप पालियामेंटरी कमेटी नियुक्त करेंगे। आज देश में आग लग रही है कि कौन जिले में कौन रहेगा। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस वारे में सारे सेक्सिटिव मामले के लिए कोई पालियामेंटरी कमेटी नियुक्त करेंगे और अध्ययन के लिए उनको वहां भेजेंगे?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): The hon. Member has only repeated and reiterated what the previous speakers have stated. I have already replied to the previous speakers about the points now raised by the Hon. Member. I quoted Deccan Herald, Regarding that name given in the poster, the President of the NSUI has completely denied it. He has said he has no hand in it. State Government has already declared in the State Assembly that all protection will be given to linguistic minorities. He said that the poster depicts the true letter which is alleged to have been written to the Prime Minister. I have said about that. Many things are attributed to the Congress(I). I gave the example of Gujarat also. Some literature was found from the Caste Hindus. But they were attributed to some of these Harijans. So, it always happens. Somebody wants to malign somebody else. As I have already stated, the State Government has instituted an enquiry into the matter. They are investigating into the matter. He made allegation about two Ministers of the Central Government and that issue as also clarified in the House

When Mr. George Fernandes was speaking he was making that allegation and the Minister has clarified the point. Mr. Shankaranand clarified the position. Government's position has been made amply clear in the House. So far as the speech of the Chief Minister of Maharashtra is concerned, it always happens that when such *morcha* takes place the C.M. goes there, he pacifies the people who demand something or the other and there is nothing wrong in C.M. addressing the *morcha* people. There is nothing wrong if he says, we will take it up with the Central Government. About the letter, I have already said, no such letter is written to the Prime Minister or the Congress President. About the Parliamentary Committee, I can say that there is no need of appointing any Parliamentary Committee on this issue. Earlier I had stated that the State Government had registered a case under Section 153(A) of I.P.C. in K.R. Puram Police Station, Bangalore on 10th March 1981 to investigate as to who were responsible for the posters and who were the persons behind these. The State Government has already taken necessary action in the matter.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Did these posters appear in Delhi?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: It appeared in Bangalore. The State Government is enquiring into the matter and there is no necessity for appointing any Parliamentary Committee on this issue.

18.17 hrs.

[**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]**

श्री राम विलास पालवानः उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने कहा था कि शिव सेना फासिस्ट आर्गेनाइजेशन है और उसका प्रतिविधि रिकार्ड हस्ता करवाने का रहा है, तो ऐसे आर्गेनाइजेशन में मुख्य मंत्री का जाना और उसके बाद इस तरह की घटना घटना, इस सम्बन्ध में मैंने पूछा था।

श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना : मैंने कहा कि ऐसे बहुत से प्रैसोडेण्ट्स हैं पहले भी जब

कि चौक मिनिस्टर गये थे, आपके शरद पवार भी गये थे उसके पहले भी गये थे, चौक मिनिस्टर नायक साहब भी गये थे और इन्होंने जो जो मोर्चा निकाला है, उसको एड्रेस किया है। उसने अकेले शिव सेना ही नहीं थी, महाराष्ट्र एकीकरण समिति के सदस्य भी थे। तो ऐसे लोगों को पैसो-फाई करने के लिए चौक मिनिस्टर का जाना, उसमें कोई गलत बात नहीं है।

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY
(Mangalore): Sir, it has been the traditions and heritage of the people of Karnataka to live in peace and harmony with the linguistic minorities. It has been made crystal clear on the floor of the Karnataka legislative Assembly not only by the Legislators but also by the Chief Minister of Karnataka on this issue. Now, regarding the distribution of pamphlets and the posters, it has been exhibited by one of the Kannadigas, that is, Mr. George Fernandes and also Mr. P. J. Kurian today. According to them, it has been stated in the posters that the electricity supply will be stopped to these linguistic minorities and the water supply will to these people and these Tamilians and the Malayalees will be sent out of Karnataka. These are the allegations made. What is the follow up action to be taken? I am submitting this because here is an attempt, political attempt to divert the minds of the linguistic minorities. Can they say whether anything has been done in this regard? Not even a single Malayalee or a single Tamilian has been sent out of Karnataka. No electricity supply or the water supply has been stopped to the colonies of Tamilians or the Keralites. But still it has been stated that there is some apprehension that something might happen to them and their lives are in danger and there is no security for them. But I would say that it is a polite gimmick. Now, why am I going to the extent of telling you all these things? It is because in spite of all these things responsible persons like Mr. George Fernandes has

[Shri Janardhana Poojary] gone to the extent of finding out the origin of the distribution of these pamphlets and posters. If Mr. George Fernandes can say that this is published by the NSUI and Mr. Kurian can say that it can be published by the Congress I people, then it could be equally stated that it be concocted by Mr. George Fernandes, it could be concocted by Mr. Kurian also. (Interruptions).

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Sir, an allegation has been made. My name has been mentioned. I must be given a chance to clear the position. (Interruptions).

The Member is making an insinuation.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: He says It may be.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Might be.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: It is an insinuation. I produced the poster here....(Interruptions).

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): He made an argument only.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: It is not an argument, it is an insinuation.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have been following the speech of Shri Poojary, 'It may be', he said. He has not said: 'It is.'

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: He has not said: 'It is'. That is why, I am saying that it is an insinuation. He is not making a charge.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: 'It is also possible', he said.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I am sitting in the House and should I keep quiet, when the hon. Member is saying: 'Mr. Fernandes might have done it? I must make my position clear.'

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: After the proceedings are published, if you want to give any personal explanation, you can take the permission of the Speaker on Monday next and do it. You will have to give the text also. It is always permitted.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I am grateful to you for this ruling.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Some attribution has been made by the first speaker about the pronouncement of Chief Minister, Karnataka. It has been stated that immediately after the pronouncement of the Chief Minister, these things have crept up in Karnataka.

The Chief Minister of Karnataka has stated that Kasergod is a part and parcel of Karnataka; as per the recommendations of the Mahajan Committee report, it has been clearly stated that Kasergod is a part of Karnataka State. It is also the feeling of the Karnataka people that Kasergod is a part of Karnataka and not Kerala. What has been done after the alleged distribution of these pamphlets? Immediately thereafter Kerala Government has declared a war against Karnataka people. What have they done? Not only after that, but even after the pronouncement of the Chief Minister, they have abruptly stopped the supply of electricity to the Karnataka people there. That has been done unilaterally without consulting the Government of Karnataka. Not only that, after the alleged distribution of the pamphlets, the Kerala Government has seized 29 fishing boats laden with fish worth about Rs. 2 crores. Virtually, the Kerala Government has declared a war against the Karnataka Government.

May I know from the Home Minister whether the Central Government is going to intervene and ask the Kerala Government to release all the 29 fishing boats with fish worth about Rs. 2 crores. I am calling upon the Central Government to do his or else the Kerala Government must be dismissed. that is my first submission.

Now, I come to the situation in Mumbai, Maharashtra, which is a very sorry affair and most unfortunate. Here, the Shiv Sena people have singled out the South Indians for their attack. The South Indians for

years together have been tortured, and assaulted, their property has been looted and ransacked. They have been subjected to all kinds of attraction by the Shiv Sena people. Only during emergency that was stopped for some time. Now, once again they have started on the plea that the Maharashtra people are demanding Belgaum and other parts of Karnataka. Here also I submit, Sir, that it is the recommendation of the Mahajan Report that Belgaon, part of Bedar, part of Gharwar were the part of Karnataka. It has been decided. Now I am demanding implementation of the Mahajan Committee Report. Here, the most unfortunate thing is that in Karnataka these people, particularly the Shiv Sena people, not all the Maharashtrians, are having a grouse against Karnataka people. They have singled out the voters of Udapi particularly. They are the people belonging to my Constituency. They have been singled out, they have been tortured, they have been subjected to mental agony, they are living under the grip of fear. There is sense of fear inflicted in the minds of these people. Therefore, Sir, I am submitting that because there is no safety for the people of Karnataka in Bombay, whether the Government is going to take stern action against the Shiv Sena President or the Chairman, Mr. Bal Thackeray. If it is required, Sir, we must arrest him under the National Security Act even. I would like to know whether the Government is thinking of his arrest.

My last submission would be that the Home Minister should at least order a Central probe or judicial inquiry regarding atrocities committed, if there is no salvation for the South Indian people particularly the tribal people from my district. The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, (Shri Yogendra Makwana): Sir, the hon. Member has not put a single question. Of course, he has made suggestions. He said the Shiv Sena has looted the property and

attacked the South Indians there. Sir, I have verified from the State Government and reports which I have received from the State Government show that no such damage to property had been done, particularly to the South Indians. A March was taken out and while dispersing they pelted stones on certain sign boards and attacked certain shops. Now, all these shops are not belonging to the South Indians.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This will not go on record.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: They have pelted stones on the sign-boards, they have broken show cases on the Victoria Terminal.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Except the reply of Shri Makwana nothing will go on record.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Lakkappa's remarks also will not go on record.

SHRI N. GOUZAGIN (Outer Manipur): Sir for your information, Kannadigas are minorities in Bangalore.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: It is wrong that the State Government has not given any protection. On the contrary they have arrested 39 persons. And those who have been hard hit and those who were injured are two police officers and seven constables; and out of the three civilians there is not a single South Indian. The loss to property is worth near about Rs. 50,000/-, as estimated by the State Government (*Interruptions*). One thing which the Member had asked, is about the implementation of the Mahajan Commission's report. We have repeatedly said, in this House and the other House also, that wherever there is a dispute relating to border,

**Not recorded.

[Shri Yogendra Makwana]
and wherever there is a dispute relating to territory, if both the State Governments settle them amicably and if both the State Governments cooperate, then only will it be possible for the Central Government to implement all these reports. Otherwise, it is very difficult to implement them.

आचार्य भगवान देव (अर्जमेर) :
माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह देश का दुर्भाग्य है कि एक प्रान्त के व्यक्ति दूसरे प्रान्त के व्यक्तियों पर बार करते हैं और हमला करते हैं। जहां तक हमारा अनुभव है लड़ाई सामाज्य व्यक्ति नहीं करता है, तोड़फोड़ करने वाले व्यक्ति जो राजनीति में असफल हुए हैं और गुण्डे ही करते हैं, और उनकी मिली-भगत से ही होती हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बंगलौर गया था, जिस दिन वहां पर एक रैली निकाली गई। पासवान जी चले गए, वे भी थे, जाफर शरीफ साहब भी थे, हम बंगलौर संसदीय राजभाषा समिति के दौरे पर मैसूर जा रहे थे। हमें यह था कि वहां पर विसान रैली है और हम आठ-दस संसद् सदस्य चार-पाँच कारों में जो रहे थे, इन पर हमला हो जाएगा और पत्थर-बाजी होगी। हमने वहां पर एक ट्रक नहीं देखा, जब दूसरे दिन ब्राह्मिण लैंड कर आए तो रिपोर्ट मिली, लेकिन यस्ते में कोई किसान नहीं मिला, तो यह रैली की किसने? वहां हमको एक ट्रक नहीं मिला, पता यह लगा कि हमारे जो भूत-पूर्व, अब क्या कहूं श्री देवराज असं जी को, असफल राजनीति, पता नहीं क्या-क्या दावा करते थे, उनको हमारी अध्यक्षा के एक संनिक, श्री गुण्डूराव जी, ने ऐसा पछाड़ा कि च्यारों खाने चित पढ़े, तो वह व्यक्ति उन को परेशान करने के लिए इस तरह की बहाने बाजी कर रहा था। उन्होंने वहां के शरारती तत्व और जो बेकार लोग शूमते हैं, उनको इकट्ठा करके वहां पर रैली

निकाली और उसके बाद जो आनंदीलन चला, हड्डताल हुई, उसमें भी हमारे दाक्षर्य-बादी और कांग्रेस देवराज असं के अविक्ति थे, उन लोगों ने शरारती तत्वों को ले कर के बहां यह हड्डताल कराई और तोड़फोड़ भी करवाई।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जहां तक पोस्टर का ताल्लुक है, इस देश के अन्दर तीन ऐसे तत्व हैं—एक तो आर० एस० एस०, इन्होंने तो छाठे प्रोपगेंडे में गोबल्स को भी मात कर दिया है—दूसरे नक्सलवादी और तीसरे माक्सवादी और हमारे यहां बैठे हुए महारथी, जो नहीं क्या-क्या यहां पर नियम की बातें करते हैं और बाहर कानून को तोड़ने की बात करते हैं। काले धन की जब निकालने की बात आई, तो बहने लगे छोना-झट्टी करो, यह हमारे जारी साहब बहने लगे। हमारे जो इसकल राजनीति व्यक्ति है, ये गुण्डों का सहारा ले कर इस प्रकार की शरारतें करते हैं और पोस्टर छगवाना और गविकार्य छपवाना आदि।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं आपको एक जीता-जागता उदाहरण, जो मेरे साथ बीता है, पेश करता हूँ। मैं संसदीय राजभाषा समिति के दौरे पर बाहर गया। अमरीका के अन्दर मेरे सम्बन्ध में एक न्यूज़ उड़ाई गई, वहां पर दीनदायल उपास्थाय एक इण्टरनेशनल केन्द्र है, जनसंघियों का जिसमें भारतीय जनता पार्टी के लोग हैं। उन लोगों ने वहां पर मेरे सम्बन्ध में एक ऐसी न्यूज़ उड़ाई कि आचार्य भगवान देव यहां शराब पी कर होटल में गिर गया और मुझे लोग उठा कर दूसरे होटल में ले गए। जिस भगवान देव ने बीसियों किसाबे लिखीं व्यसनों के खिलाफ और तामसी गदाओं के खिलाफ। बीड़ी, सिगरेट मैं नहीं पीता तो शराब का तो सवाल ही कहां है। यह प्रोप्रेंडा उसी दिन यहां दिल्ली के श्रावनाइज़र ने फोटो

के साथ छापा तथा न्याय अजमेर में छपा और द्रेष्ट के जितने जनसंघी पेपर हैं, उनमें फोटो के साथ मेरी न्यूज छपी। अब उन्होंने कुछ वश्चाताप किया है, लेकिन अभी भी रकड़ में हैं, मैंने तय नहीं किया है कि क्या करूँ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक बात बतलाता हूँ—मैं गुजरात गया था, जहां पर ये दंगे और हुल्लड़ हो रहे हैं। मैंने वहां पर जा कर देखा कि एक “साधना प्रकाशन” है जो जनसंघियों और भारतीय जनता पार्टी का है, जिस के सम्पादक विष्णु आई हैं, जिसका कार्यालय “रिलीफ सिनेमा” के सामने है, वहां से ऐसा साहित्य प्रकाशित होता है जिस को अलग-अलग प्रान्तों में भेज कर बाबत खड़ी की जा रही है। यह सही बात है—ये लोग शलत नामों से पतिकाये और पोस्टर छपवा कर कांग्रेस (आई) को बदनाम करते हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ—क्या कोई व्यक्ति अपने ही घर में तोड़फोड़ कर सकता है, आग लगा सकता है? यह न्याय का तकाज़ा है—कण्ठिक में कांग्रेस (आई) की हुकूमत है, महाराष्ट्र में कांग्रेस (आई) की हुकूमत है—क्या वे कभी चाहेंगे कि गुण्डों की प्रोत्साहन दे कर अपने ही हाथों से अपने घर में तोड़फोड़ करायें, अपने प्रान्त में अराजकता पैदा करें। इस प्रकार की बातें यहां पर करना सदन को गुमराह करता है, पाप स्वयं करते हैं और उससे बचने के लिए इल्जाम कांग्रेस (आई) पर थोपते हैं। आज यह हालत है कि जो बड़े-बड़े गुण्डे हैं, जेब-कतरे हैं—जेब काट कर दूर से चिल्लाते हैं कि जेब-कतरा है, पकड़ो, जेब कट गई, इस तरह से दूसरों को उल्लू बनाते हैं और जेब काट कर दीरे से खिसक जाते हैं। यही हालत आज हमारे विरोधी पार्टियों के नेताओं की है। ये स्वयं तोड़फोड़ करते हैं, झूठी वित्तिका छापते हैं, झूठे पोस्टर छापते

हैं और कांग्रेस (आई) पर आक्रमण लगाते हैं। जिन की वहां पर हुकूमत है, वे कभी तोड़फोड़ नहीं कर सकते हैं। इन की बातों में कोई सच्चाई नहीं है।

लेकिन इतना मैं ज़रूर कहूँगा—जैसा हमारे गृह मंत्री जी ने आश्वासन दिया है कि उन शरारती तत्वों को नहीं छोड़ा जायगा — मैं इस मोके पर अपने दोनों प्रान्तों के बहादुर मुख्य मंत्रियों—श्री गुण्डूराव जी और श्री अन्तुले जी— को बधाई देता हूँ, जिन्होंने वहां पर सख्ती के साथ कदम उठाया है और किसी पर आंच नहीं आने दी है।

अब जहां तक बम्बई का सवाल है—मैं बम्बई के सम्बन्ध में भी कह दूँ। अभी कहा गया है कि इस में भी कांग्रेस (आई) का हाथ था। मैं शिव सेना की बात को भी साफ कर दूँ—शिव सेना के अध्यक्ष वाल ठाकरे, अकाली दल द्वाले, मार्क्सवादी और नक्सलवादी—इन तमाम तत्वों—जो अराजकता फैलाने वाले तत्व हैं—की शान को यदि कोई ठिकाने लाई है तो वह श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी लाई है। वहां पर नगर निगम के अद्वर जनता पार्टी के लोग शिव सेना के साथ मिल कर सांठ-गांठ कर के हुकूमत चलाते थे। इन्हीं लोगों ने इस को प्रोत्साहन दिया है। मुझे यह भी बताया गया है कि बाल ठाकरे आर० एस० एस० का स्वयं सेवक था, उन्हीं की योजनाओं को ले कर, उन्हीं के गेहवे झण्डे को ले कर शिवा जी को सामने रख कर, उस ने आन्दोलन सुरू किया। यह आर० एस० एस० की देन है, पुराना आर० एस० एस० वाला है जो तोड़फोड़ कराता है। चूँकि वहां पर मोर्चे आते हैं, इसलिए हमारे मुख्य मंत्री को वहां जाना पड़ता है, क्योंकि उन को वहां शान्ति स्थापित करनी होती है। वहां जो तोड़फोड़ हुई है उस के

[आत्मरात्म भगवान देव]

सम्बन्ध में मैं गृह मंत्री जी से कह हूँ— आपने कहा है कि 50 हजार का नुकसान हुआ है, कितना नुकसान हुआ है इस को आप देखिए, लेकिन मैं एक सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ—जिन लोगों ने अपराध किया है, तोड़-फोड़ की है, कानून को तोड़ा है और जो गिरफ्तार हुए हैं—मग्दि यह साबित हो कि वे गुण्डे हैं तो उन गुण्डों की सम्पत्ति को जब्त कर के जिन का नुकसान हुआ है उन के नुकसान की भरपाई कराई जाय। हम हुकूमत के कोष से क्यों दें? उन गुण्डों की सम्पत्ति को जब्त किया जाये और उस सम्पत्ति से जिन का नुकसान हुआ है उनको मुआवजा दिलाया जाय। लेकिन इस बात में कोई तथ्य नहीं है कि कांग्रेस (आई) की तरफ से ऐसा हुआ है। ये सारी शरारतें विरोधी पार्टियों के लोग करा रहे हैं।

मैं गृह मंत्री जी से प्रारंभना करूँगा कि अल्प-संख्यक लोगों की रक्षा करने की जवाबदारी कांग्रेस (आई) ने ली है। श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी और उन के सैनिक कभी नहीं चाहेंगे कि हमारे किसी भी प्रान्त में दूसरे प्रान्त के किसी भी क्रीम या भाषा के बोलने वाले व्यक्ति को परेशान किया जाय। क्या आप इस प्रकार के कदम उठाना चाहते हैं कि जिन लोगों का नुकसान हुआ है उन की भरपाई हो सके और जिन लोगों ने तोड़-फोड़ की है उन से उस नुकसान को बसूल किया जाय।

श्री योगेन्द्र मकदाना : माननीय सदस्य ने जो बातें कहीं हैं, मैं उन से सहमत हूँ। उन की काफी बातों में सच्चाई है, लेकिन यह नहीं हो सकता है कि उनकी सम्पत्ति को जब्त कर के उस में से मुआवजा दिया जाय। मैंने कहा है—39 लोगों को एरेस्ट किया गया है, उन पर केसेज चलाये थायेंगे और जो हमारे कानून में लिखा हुआ है, इण्डियन पीनल कोड

की धाराओं के मूलाधिक जो भी दाढ़ उन को दिया जा सकता है, वह दिया जाएगा।

18.41 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing 16th March, 1981, will consist of:—

1. Consideration of any item of Business carried over from the Order Paper of today.
2. Discussion on the Resolution seeking disapproval of the Special Bearer Bonds (Immunities and Exemptions) Ordinance, 1981 and consideration and passing of the Special Bearer Bonds (Immunities and Exemptions) Bill, 1981.
3. Discussion on the Resolution seeking approval of the Proclamation issued by the President in relation to the State of Manipur.
4. General Discussion on the Manipur Budget for 1981-82.
5. Discussion and voting of the following demands relating to the State of Manipur:—
 - (a) Demands for Grants on Account for 1981-82.
 - (b) Supplementary Demands for Grants for 1980-81.
6. Discussion on the Resolution seeking disapproval of the Delhi Sikh Gurudwaras (Amendment) Ordinance, 1981 and consideration and passing of the Delhi Sikh Gurudwaras (Amendment) Bill, 1981, as passed by Rajya Sabha.
7. Consideration and passing of the

following Bills as passed by Rajya Sabha:—

- (i) The Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Bill, 1980.

- (ii) The Rampur Raza Library (Amendment) Bill, 1980.

- (iii) The Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library (Amendment) Bill, 1980.

SHRI ERA ANBARASU (Chengalpattu): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I would like to make a special mention about an incident that took place in my constituency at Chengalpattu in Tamil Nadu. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Why is he raising it now (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He wants that item to be included.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: He has not given notice. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI ERA ANBARASU: It is there. I have given notice.

It is heart-burning to know the story behind the murder of a Harijan girl which took place at Madurantakam. Everyone here in this House views it with concern when we come to know that the chastity of a young Harijan girl was auctioned for Rs. 500. Harijan girl of Cheiyur Colony, Madurantakam, Chengalpattu District in Tamil Nadu was raped and brutally murdered.

The poverty-stricken innocent Harijan girl went in search of a job and sought the help of the M.L.A. The M.L.A. assured her of a job. His P.A. took her to his house and raped her despite her frantic efforts to get away. When this girl made an alarming noise to bring it to the notice of the M.L.A. and other people, the P.A. pleaded for forgiveness.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Anbarasu, you should not mention the names of the people. Names of the

people will not be allowed to go on record.

SHRI ERA ANBARASU: And the P.A. assured that he will marry her. Thereafter the girl started living with him. After a few days the brothers of the M.L.A. also raped this poor girl.

When the girl brought this brutal act....(*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He simply wants the item to be included. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI ERA ANBARASU: This item should be included in the agenda. Because, I am afraid, the MLA is very powerful and is involved in the case. Justice will not be done to the poor Harijan girl and further I have lost faith in the administration. (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please do not mention any names. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI ERA ANBARASU: It is in the interest of justice that this item has to be included. (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, it is over. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Mr. Deputy-Speaker I also insist that the Government of India should give some compensation to the bereaved family. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): There are two points which I would like to be included in the next week's business. The first relates to the use of—or the misuse of—because I do not believe that the National Security Act is a legitimate law; it is an illegitimate law and therefore its use necessarily has to be called misuse. This law is being indiscriminately used, as you are very well aware, from Tamilnadu, about which an hon. member was to make a reference just now, where it was used against the leader of the farmers, Mr Narayanaswamy Naidu, when he was on his way to Delhi—he was about to board the aeroplane; he was caught there and taken straight to prison, to

[Shri Geordge Fernandes]

Orissa where a young Harijan student leader Bishnu Das was arrested because he was the Chairman of the Action Committee which was agitating on the Chhabirani rape and murder case. The worst, perhaps the most stupid, misuse of this law is in respect of a young man called Shankar Guha Neogy. He is a trade unionist from Chhattisgarh region—Dalli Rajhara iron ore mines. Now for about a month and more, this young man is in prison, detained under the National Security Act. There is an institution called People's Union for Civil Liberties. This union sent a delegation to Dalli Rajhara and amazing things have come to light in terms of the report which they have produced—wish you give me permission to lay it on the Table or hand it over to the Minister, because the reason why this young man has been detained is because he, among other things, carried on a campaign in that region against the people consuming alcohol. He was able to liberate 25,000 people from consuming alcohol and the excise contractor ganged up with the State Government and the local authorities and got Shankar Guha Neogy arrested. I have cited three specific cases. I could cite 30. cases where people have been arrested and detained under the National Security Act in similar circumstances only because those in authority or the local police official, in the case of a young man in Bhind—hope the hon. Minister of State for Home Affairs will look into it....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The item to be included is the National Security Act.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: It is an illegitimate law. Everything under it is misuse; there is no use. So, I would like this matter to be taken up immediately because a large number of innocent people, social reformers, people who are fighting for social reform—for instance, 25,000 adivasis

being freed from the habit of consuming alcohol is something which should have brought about a commendation for Shankar Guha Neogy. Instead, it has landed him in jail, because the excise contractor and the local Government officials and certain people in authority have found that it was going to hurt them. In fact, it has been hurting them. Therefore, I want this matter to come up in the next week's business.

The second issue is something that I referred to in this House yesterday through a special mention under rule 377. This pertains to the setting up of a Bench of the Allahabad High Court in the western districts of U.P. I was expecting the Law Minister to make a statement on that. He has made no statement. On Monday, the 16th there is a bandh in all the western districts of U.P. This is a long-standing demand. For years the people have been agitating. For the last one month, no district court is operating in this region. Young people, workers and other are in jail because there is no magistrate who could give them bail. Cases are not being tried. Meerut jail, Meerut district prison which has a capacity of 800 just now has more than 1100 prisoners for the simple reason that there is no trial going on and those who are arrested cannot secure bail. I want the Law Minister immediately—no, there is nothing about this for the Law Minister—I want the Government immediately to take a decision in this matter and announce it by tomorrow and save us from this bandh in that region on the 16th and most important of all, to see that those who are languishing in prisons just now because all the courts in the western districts are closed, those people are able to come out of the prisons and resume their normal activities. These two issues, I hope he will put on the agenda for next week.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponanji): Sir, I have an important point to place before the Government.

With effect from 1st April, 1981 only such trusts and wakfs would be entitled to exemption from income-tax and wealth tax as would have deposited or invested their funds only in specified assets, as per section 13(i) (a) read with section 13(5) of the Income Tax Act amended in 1975.

The specified forms of assets exclude equity shares and immovable property and are investments all of which yield interests by way of income. Such a mode of investment is contrary to the religion of Muslims and assets of Muslim wakfs, musjids, madrassas, imambargas, etc. cannot, therefore, be so invested. There is thus a serious conflict between the law of the land and the religious law resulting into growing restlessness among Muslims. The Act, therefore, be amended; and pending amendment the enforcement of the provision from 1st April, 1981 be held in abeyance. I urge upon the Government to make a statement assuring immediate action.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar): It is the most important matter concerning thousands of labourers who are working in the Kistwara area in Jammu & Kashmir State.

On 12th February, a report was sent by the Government of Orissa to the J&K State that five labourers who were taken by the contractors to work in the road construction work in that area, had died and a number of workers had been confined by the contractors there. These contractors have been taking these labourers to work in that region in J&K where the conditions are most difficult and there is abundant snow. They pay them Rs. 4/- a day.

Today it is 13th March. But until now, no report has reached as to what happened to those five people who died. And no compensation has been paid. There is such a human exploitation by the contractors by taking labourers in thousands from Orissa to

Jammu & Kashmir. Therefore, I hope, by next week at least, the Government should know as to what had happened to those labourers and whether compensation has been paid. There are 3000 workers who are in the trap of these contractors. They have their musclemen and they do not allow them to come to their home State. I hope, next week the House should know the fate of these labourers.

श्री हरेश चन्द्र लिह रावत (अल्मोड़ा): उपाध्यक्ष जी, संसदीय कार्य मंत्री जी ने अगले सप्ताह की कार्यसूची में कई महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दों को शामिल किया है, लेकिन कुछ महत्वपूर्ण मुद्द, जिन पर चर्चा की जाना आवश्यक है, उनका उल्लेख नहीं हो पाया है। उनमें जो सब से महत्वपूर्ण दिष्यथा, जिसको किसी कारणवश पीछे रख दिया गया है। वह विषय था कि हमारे प्रतिपक्ष के लोग जिस तरीके से सारे देश में आंदोलन का बातावरण खड़ा कर के हमारे देश की प्रगति को रोकना चाहते हैं, उस पर चर्चा हो, लेकिन जैसा कि मैंने कहा है कि उसका नम्रवर पीछे हो गया, इसलिए जिन चीजों को आपने अलाऊ किया है, उनका उल्लेख करूँगा।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पहली बात है, जवाहरलाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय, जिसकी स्थापना महान् राष्ट्र नायक नेहरू जी के नाम पर इस उद्देश्य से की गई थी कि यह संस्था देश की एक अग्रणीय शिक्षा संस्था के रूप में कार्य करेगी, लेकिन विगत कई वर्षों से यह विश्वविद्यालय विभिन्न राजनीतिक स्वार्थों के टकराव का अखाड़ा बन गया है। न केवल छात्रों में बल्कि अध्यापकों व कर्मचारियों में भी इस प्रकार के स्वार्थपूरक गुट बन गए हैं, जिसके कारण इस विश्वविद्यालय का शैक्षिक बातावरण दूषित हो गया है।

इस विश्वविद्यालय के अध्यपकों का एक गूनियन जिसका नापाक गठबंधन एक

[**श्री हरीज चन्द्र सिंह रावत]**

अतिवादी संगठन के साथ है, उन लोगों द्वारा वहाँ के कर्मचारियों और छात्रों को अकारण परेशान किया जा रहा है, मारा-पीटा जा रहा है। पिछले दिनों कर्मचारियों की एक संस्था "पी० य० एफ०" जिसके साथ सभी कर्मचारी हैं, उसके एक सदस्य, जो कि वहाँ पर चौकीदार है, को पीटा गया और इस घटना के फलस्वरूप कर्मचारियों व शिक्षा देने में विश्वास रखने वाले अध्यापकों व शिक्षा ग्रहण करने की भावना से विश्वविद्यालय आने वाले छात्र भूब्ध हैं व आतंकित हैं। इस महत्वपूर्ण स्थिति के संदर्भ में जिसके कारण विश्वविद्यालय का वातावरण तनावप्रस्त है, हाउस को शीघ्रातिशीघ्र विचार करना चाहिए। और इस विषय को अगले सप्ताह की कार्यसूची में शामिल करना चाहिए।

मान्यवर, आज सारी दुनिया जानती है कि जनता पार्टी के शासन की अधिकांश नीतियाँ व निर्णय राष्ट्र बाती रहे हैं जिसका परिणाम आज भी सारे राष्ट्र को भुगतना पड़ रहा है। स्वर्ण नीलामी के बारे में नीति भी इसी प्रकार की एक राष्ट्र बाती नीति थी। इस संदर्भ में सारे देश का जन मानस उद्देलित है। लोग जानना चाहते हैं कि इस नीति से राष्ट्र को कितना नुकसान हुआ है वह किन-किन व्यक्ति विशेषोंके लाभ के लिए उस निर्णय का लिया गया। जनता की मांग व संसद के आग्रह पर 17 मई, 1980 को कमेटी बनाई गई थी जिसकी रिपोर्ट आ गई है। उसमें जनता पार्टी शासन द्वारा इस संदर्भ में बरती गई कई अनियमितताओं का जिक्र है जिस में से कुछ मुख्य इस प्रकार हैं :

स्वर्ण नीलामी का जो निर्णय लिया गया उसकी स्वीकृति मन्त्रिमंडल से नहीं ली गई।

दूसरे नीलाम किया गया सोना वह सून्दर था जिसे हमारी मां बहनों ने 1962, 1965 और 1971 के विदेशी आक्रमण के दौरान रक्षा सेवाओं के लिए हथियार खरीदने के लिए अपने जेवर और गहने के रूप में दिया था। बार-बार जनता पार्टी शासन के दौरान इस संका को उठाने पर यह बताया गया कि यह सोना अन्य खोतों से जमा किया गया सोना है। इस नीलामी का दुष्प्रभाव—रिजर्व बैंक के स्थाई स्वर्ण भंडार पर नहीं पड़ेगा। लेकिन स्थिति इसके विकूल विपरीत है। स्वर्ण की इस भारी नीलामी के बावजूद सोने की कीमतें बढ़ी, स्मलिंग नहीं रुकी जैसा कि जनता पार्टी के शासन में दावा किया गया था। स्वर्ण नीलामी का लाभ मात्र करीब एक दर्जन लोगों को हुआ जब कि जनता पार्टी शासन द्वारा बार-बार कहा गया कि इसका लाभ साधारण स्वर्णकार को होगा।

यह जो रिपोर्ट है यह पूरी रिपोर्ट के नाम से जानी जाती है। इस में एक बहुत घातक कार्य का जर्नल है। मैं प्रायंता करता हूं कि संसद कार्य मंत्रों मंसद की भावना को देखते हुए इस महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे पर अगले सप्ताह विचार किए जाने का अवसर अवश्य प्रदान करें।

श्री विनोद कमार थावर (नालन्दा) : अगले सप्ताह विचार किए जाने के लिए मैं दो मुद्दे आपकी सेवा में रखना चाहता हूं। पहला मुद्दा यह है कि लगभग पूरे देश में विजली का घोर संकट व्याप्त है। बिहार राज्य पर भी इसका भारी असर पड़ा है। किसानों को रोजाना चार घण्टे भी विजली नहीं मिल पाती है। विजली संकट के कारण अर्भी से ही पेय जल का महान संकट पैदा हो गया है। उद्योग पर भी इसका प्रतिकूल असर पड़ रहा है।

मत: इसे विचार के लिए, प्रभले सप्ताह की कार्यसूची में रखा जाना चाहिए।

दूसरे देश में करीब दस लाख बीड़ी मजदूर हैं। दिनों-दिन बढ़ती महंगाई के कारण उनकी स्थिति अस्थिर बद्यनीय हो गई है। उन्हें न तो उचित मजदूरी दी जाती है, न महंगाई भरा ही और न ही उनको बोनस दिया जाता है। प्राविडेन्स कंड की भी उनके लिए व्यवस्था नहीं है। उन्हें सेवा काढ़ भी नहीं दिया जाता है और न उनकी सर्विस की ही गारंटी है। इस लिए इस विषय को भी अबले सप्ताह की कार्य-सूची में रखा जाना चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, Statement by the Railway Minister.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Sir, what is the response from the Parliamentary Affairs Minister? He can atleast give some assurance to the House.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Sir if you permit me, I will say something.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes. You can say.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Sir, some hon. Members have raised certain points and they wanted that they should be included in the next week's business. Mr. George Fernandes said that the National Security Act is an illegal Act.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Illegitimate Act.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Illegitimate or whatever it is. But it has been passed by the sovereign body of Parliament and honourable Mr. George Fernandes is also a Member.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I opposed it.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Whether you opposed it or not, it is an Act of the Parliament, it is an Act of the people.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is the law of the land.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Yes, law of the land. Whether he agrees or not, that is different matter altogether.

Sir, about the points which have been raised, I do not want to go into all these matters, but I should refer to what he has mentioned. Same is the case with Mr. Banatwalla about the Wakf property and also other Members have raised the points.

About this Allahabad High Court having a separate Bench, Shri George Fernandes has mentioned. This will be conveyed to the respective Ministers.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Sir, I would have raised the issue about the quorum in the House, but I shall not do it. There are only 14 Members present in this House at the moment. I am on a point of order under Rules 372 and 119. Sir, I am assuming that the Minister has come forward with the statement ...

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Sir, when he says that only 14 Members are present and if that goes on record, then you will have to call for a quorum.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I said, Sir, that I could have made that an issue, but if the Minister says that he will not make the statement today, then I shall not raise the issue. I do not want the Minister to make the Statement.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Only if you raise the point about quorum. You are not raising the issue of quorum.

19 hrs.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I am not. But I am hoping that I will succeed in convincing the Minister that he should not make the statement today. Sir, in the first place we received this Supplementary list of business 15 minutes ago. The House normally sits till 6 O'Clock. At 6.30 p.m. you circulate the list of supplementary

[Shri George Fernandes]

Business telling us that the Minister is going to make a statement. Under what rule is the Minister making a statement now? I am assuming (*Interruptions*). I am assuming that the Minister is making a statement under Rule 372.

Rule 372 reads:

"A statement may be made by a Minister on a matter of public importance with the consent of the Speaker but no question shall be asked at the time the statement is made."

Your direction 119 states—

"If in the course of his speech, a member wishes to lay a paper or document.

"A Minister desiring to make a statement in the House under rule 372 shall intimate in advance the date on which the statement is proposed to be made and also send a copy of the statement to the Lok Sabha Secretariat for the information of the Speaker."

In other words, it is obligatory on the Minister to intimate to the Speaker the date on which he intends to make a particular statement—not the hour and not the minute but the date on which he intends to make a statement and give advance copy of the statement. I am assuming item 9A about the minister making a statement regarding the intensive ticket checking drive recently launched on the Northern Railway arises out of the matter which was raised by us yesterday. Yesterday morning, immediately after Question Hour we raised the question of your junior Minister i.e. the Deputy Minister who has a very great reputation otherwise going to one of the Railway Stations—Ghaziabad—and according to the information that some of us received he used stick to beat up the railway-man. The Minister was here. He suddenly got up to say that he was carrying the stick but that was not meant to beat up anybody.

The newspapers have very categorically reported that a junior official of the Railway was actually beaten up.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are making a speech.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: No, I am not.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: On the point of order you cannot make a speech.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Please try to understand what I am trying to say. (*Interruptions*). I am saying that the Minister's statement is arising out of our raising this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Can you make a speech on the point of order? You raised a point of order.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: What is my point of order? My point of order is we raised certain issues in this House immediately after Question Hour. As a result of that the Minister has thought it proper to come and make a statement before the House. In this case my submission is that he should not circumvent the rule and the direction and come to the House at 3 minutes past seven with 12 members present. Now even the Minister has left. That means twelve members are here. With twelve Members present in the House...

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH: I am here.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Yes, yes, I know. I do not mind your leaving. I know you are hungry.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH: I am neither hungry nor-angry. I am here.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I do not mind your leaving.

My submission is that the Minister should not be allowed to make a statement now. I hope the Minister will respect my request and save me otherwise I shall have to raise the quorum question, I do not want to raise the quorum question.

• MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Do not try to threaten me?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I am not trying to threaten you. Nor I am trying to threaten anybody.

My submission is that with twelve Members present in the House on a matter involving an act of violence on railway workmen by a Deputy Minister of Railways...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is the point of order that you are raising?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: So, it is a very valid point.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Do not make a very big speech. The rules and directions have been complied with.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Then, I raise the question of quorum.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Therefore, I rule his point of order, out of order.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Then my submission is there is no quorum. There is no quorum in the House. I am raising the question of quorum.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Are you raising the question of quorum?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let the quorum bell be rung. ... There is no quorum.

The House stands adjourned to re-assemble on Monday, March 16, at 11 A.M.

19.08 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, March 16, 1981/Phalgun 25, 1902 (Saka).

PLS. 40. XIII. 15.8r

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